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MARYLAND
HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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ROGER B. TANEY AND MR. BIDDLE'S BANK.

By CHARLES W. SMITH, JR.

Roger B. Taney first came into national prominence as a result of his part in the struggle over the attempted re-charter of the second Bank of the United States. The part that he played and the opinions he expressed in connection with that struggle are important in their revelation of the thoroughgoing democracy of his political theory. It is evident that he was certainly not merely the pliant tool of Jackson's that he has sometimes been pictured. He regarded the struggle as a conflict of interests between a group of wealthy owners of corporate stock and the masses of the people. In his opposition to the Bank he was a step ahead of President Jackson, not a step behind.

Taney was appointed Attorney General in the cabinet shake-up of 1831. Although he was recognized as a great lawyer, his political views at that time were not widely known outside the state of Maryland. His friends knew that he was hostile to the Bank, but not even they dreamed then that this newcomer in national politics would soon become the main driving force in the war against the Bank.

Most of the new cabinet were regarded as friendly to the Bank. Nicholas Biddle, the Bank's president, hoped that he could get it rechartered without having to face Jackson's opposition. He got in touch with Livingston, the new Secretary of State, and McLane the Secretary of the Treasury, and was assured of their support. The stockholders of the Bank author-

ized an application to Congress for a renewal of their charter. Biddle and the two cabinet members set to work to win Jackson's acquiescence, and seemed largely successful. Jackson consented to accept a modified charter and finally agreed to say in his next annual message that he now left the matter with the representatives of the people.

A few days before sending his message to Congress in December, 1831, the President called his cabinet together to hear it read. This was the first meeting of the new cabinet where the Bank question was discussed. In a written account of the Bank struggle, which came into possession of the Library of Congress only a few years ago, Taney relates what occurred at that meeting. He, as Attorney General, "having no Department had no statement to make previous to the preparation of the message" and knew nothing of what it was to contain until it was read to the cabinet. He was the only member of the cabinet aggressively opposed to the Bank. It was natural that he should listen, as he says, "with a good deal of interest & anxiety when Mr. Donelson who was reading it came to that part of the message." He suspected that McLane, to whose department the Bank question more immediately belonged, would have had a good deal to do with the part of the message relating to the Bank. However, when Donelson, the President's secretary read that part of the message Taney was startled. Jackson's original sentence read, "Having conscientiously discharged a constitutional duty I deem it proper without a more particular reference to the subject to leave it to the investigations of an enlightened people and their representatives." This seemed to imply that Jackson, having brought the subject of the Bank to the attention of the people in previous messages "was prepared to acquiesce in their decision—and would regard the action of the new congress whatever it should be as an expression of their will."

Taney felt it his duty to object to this method of handling the question. Years later he remembered the whole scene distinctly because it had been such an unpleasant task he had felt bound by duty to perform. He describes his position,

"I was new in cabinet discussions and in the concerns of the General government & was comparatively a stranger to Genl. Jackson: for all of the other members of his council had been in public life with him before he became President & had been personally & familiarly known to him for many years. It was my first conflict in the cabinet. I stood alone in it; and in opposition to Mr. Livingston & Mr. McLane who were experienced politicians, & in both of whom I knew that the President at that time reposed the highest confidence."

Discussion on the subject continued until it became evident that Jackson was "worried & wished it to end." He intimated that he did not think it necessary at that time to say definitely what he would do if confronted by a bill for recharter—the Bank, and he did not seem disposed to alter his message. Taney concludes, "I left the Cabinet meeting when it had broken up, with the belief that I had failed & that no alteration would be made: and with strange doubts also whether under the influence of his new advisers he would not be persuaded to consent to the recharter of the bank. . . ."

When the President's message was made public the enemies of the Bank were dismayed. The vagueness of Jackson's statement on the Bank question made them fear that he had changed his viewpoint, or that he at least wanted to avoid the issue. Biddle, however, was far from satisfied. Jackson's enemies, the National Republicans, urged him to apply for a re-charter immediately and make an open issue with the President. The friends of the Bank in the Democratic party advised against such a step. Thomas Cadwalader, lobbyist for the Bank, was on the job in Washington. After "a long & frank conversation with Mr. McLane" in which Congress and the cabinet were discussed, Cadwalader reported, "He tells me Cass Livingston & *Barry* are decidedly for the Bank, & Woodbury also favorable to it—the 2 later wd work against it if the question is agitated before the Election. Taney fixed against us—he is latterly *radical* on all points—*par example*, he thinks the Judges ought to hold their appointments only for 4 or 5 years." [1]

[1] R. C. McGrane, *The Correspondence of Nicholas Biddle*, pp. 148-150.

Biddle finally decided to go ahead and apply for a recharter. January 6, 1832 he notified the appropriate congressional committees that application would be made. He was anxious to get the charter through, and was willing to play the game with either party or with both parties, if by so doing he could help his cause. The Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, because of the strategic political importance of Pennsylvania, was called into action in an attempt to win Jackson's favor. At this point the Bank's enemies in Congress made a move that spelled doom for the delicate negotiations which Biddle had set in motion to win Jackson. February 23 one of the members of the House of Representatives made a number of charges against the Bank and demanded an investigation. The House ordered an investigation. The majority of the investigating committee were hostile to the Bank, and it happened that they brought in a report hostile to the Bank. Bank supporters regarded the report as silly, but Jackson was apparently convinced that the charges had been fairly established. The Democratic friends of the Bank were still urging that the bill for its recharter be deferred, but Biddle would not consent to this. The bill was passed, and the matter was thrown into Jackson's lap.

The President's enemies thought they had him cornered. If he vetoed the bill he would lose the next election, if he signed it he would be inconsistent with his expressed convictions. It was a problem of political strategy very difficult of solution. The Bank was exceedingly powerful. Open conflict with it at the next election might well prove disastrous. Of Jackson's cabinet only Taney advised a veto. On June 27 Taney, who was then in Annapolis, wrote the President a long letter advising that the bill be vetoed if passed.[2] When Jackson was challenged he was likely to forget political strategy and fight. Taney, also a fighter rather than a strategist, was urging him to give battle. Jackson decided to veto the bill, and when Taney returned to Washington he asked him to help write the veto message. The message was sent to Congress July 10, 1832.

In Taney's account of the Bank struggle he says that he and

[2] B. C. Steiner, *Life of Roger Brooke Taney*, p. 107.

Donelson wrote most of the veto message, and that he "passed three days in this employment." In the Jackson manuscripts there is a much erased draft of the message, which Professor Bassett says is in Amos Kendall's handwriting.[3] What probably happened was that Taney wrote the basic draft of the message, and Donelson, and perhaps Kendall and other advisers, added bits here and there to give it popular appeal. The nature of the message indicates that such might well have been the case. At the beginning there are about five pages of attack on the Bank of a more or less popular nature. Then follows a well drawn argument on the question of constitutionality. At the end is some more material for popular consumption.

In *The Life of Andrew Jackson* Professor Bassett called attention to the concise and legal nature of the constitutional argument and contrasted it with the rest of the document, for which he had little respect.[4] Professor Bassett had not had an opportunity to see the Taney manuscript account of the Bank struggle in which Taney said that he and Donelson wrote most of the message. There can be no doubt that Taney wrote the constitutional argument. He probably helped in writing the rest. Whether one regards it as "balderdash" or not depends to a certain extent on one's political viewpoint. That Taney was capable of making a popular attack on the Bank we know from speeches which he made, and from his own papers on the subject.

The friends of the Bank thought the veto contemptible. Biddle professed to be delighted with it. Jackson's supporters were also pleased with the message. Some considered it a great state paper. His astute political lieutenants saw the possibilities of a campaign appeal to the common people against the wealthy corporation. The Jacksonians turned out to be better politicians than their opponents. After a bitter campaign Jackson was reelected by a good majority of the popular vote and an overwhelming majority of the electoral vote.

In the struggle leading up to the veto of the bill to recharter

[3] J. S. Bassett, *Correspondence of Andrew Jackson*, Vol. IV, p. 462 f. n.
[4] J. S. Bassett, *The Life of Andrew Jackson*, p. 619.

the Bank Taney had, during the brief time that he had been Attorney General, played a leading part. It is not suggested that he was responsible for the veto. Jackson's hostility to the Bank was of long standing. But it is entirely possible that, had it not been for Taney's stimulating influence and Biddle's blunders, the Bank would have been given a new charter. Taney's integrity and stubborn courage and his ability won the deep respect of the President. By the time the veto message was sent Taney had become one of his most trusted advisers. From then on Taney was not only a Jacksonian, he was a member of the Jacksonian inner circle where policies were made.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON MARYLAND DURING THE TIME OF GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE, 1753-1769.

Paul H. Giddens
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For a number of years the writer has been investigating various phases of the history of Maryland during the time of Governor Horatio Sharpe, whose administration covered the years 1753 to 1769. Government and politics, religion and education, trade and commerce, land and its management, the colonial aristocracy and its activities, the last intercolonial war and the concurrent struggle to eliminate proprietary rule, and the revolutionary movement started by the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts have been the principal subjects under investigation. A wide variety of valuable source material, published and unpublished, and secondary works have been consulted through the courtesy of the Maryland Historical Society, Maryland State Library, Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Maryland Diocesan Library, Library of Congress, and Commissioner of the Land Office at Annapolis. One of the results of this research has been the compilation of an extensive, and partially annotated, bibliography. Believing that it might be of considerable value to students, teachers, and research workers, who are interested in delving into this important pre-revolutionary period of Maryland history, that bibliography is herewith presented.

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Calvert Papers. This collection of proprietary papers, letters, records, and other manuscripts is one of the most valuable sources for the investigator who delves into Maryland history at any point. Maryland Historical Society.

Clement Brooke and Carter Letters. Chiefly correspondence between Robert Carter and the manager of the Baltimore Iron-Works dating from 1769 to 1790. Maryland Historical Society.

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EARLY RECORDS OF THE CHURCH AND PARISH OF ALL FAITHS.

St. Mary's County.

1692—1835.

By Henry J. Berkley.

(Continued from *Md. Hist. Mag.*, Vol. XXX, No. 4, p. 363.)

15th April, 1735. The election by the parishioners was held at the Church. Two vestrymen, Captain Allen Davis, and Jonathan Willson replaced James Keech and John Burroughs. Samuel Keech became warden in the place of John Cartwright. Charles Bowles was assigned the place of Philip Clarke as third vestryman at the chapel. He also replaced Thomas Fish. William McLane was appointed sexton. The upper part of the Parish in Charles County not having been assessed for two years, the Vestry drew a petition for a tax of 10 lbs. per poll, to equalize the assessment in the two counties.

25th April, 1746. One vestryman and two wardens were to be chosen. Thomas Brooke was made vestryman in the room of John Chesley. George Plater is continued in his office. Thomas Reeder became warden of the Upper and Samuel Jenifer of the Lower church.

11th May, 1747. One vestryman and two wardens were to be chosen. John Abell is selected in the place of Samuel Abell, Sr., John Estep became warden instead of John Reeder for the Church and Hugh Hopewell of the chapel.

11th April, 1748. Easter Monday election. Four of the Vestry and two wardens were to be selected. Philip Clarke, Samuel Abell, Sr., James Keech, and Samuel Keech were chosen in the room of George Plater, George Bowles, Jonathan Willson, and Capt. Allen Davis. Mr. Melville Lock and Aquilla Hutchins became wardens, replacing John Estep and Hugh Hopewell. The new Vestry was formed of Thomas Brome, John Abell, Samuel Abell, Philip Clarke, and the two Keeches, with the Rev. Mr. Urquahart presiding.

2nd August, 1748. The gentlemen of the Vestry took the required oath for choosing inspectors of the tobacco houses at Benedict Town. John Estep, Jonathan Willson, John Lyon and Henry Lyon were appointed. For the warehouse at Cole's Creek the Vestry chose Samuel Abell and Charles Read. To the warehouse at Hugh Hopewell's, Hopewell and Philip Clarke with Nathan Hickman and Samuel Jenifer were assigned. Certificates for these appointments were delivered to the Sheriff. An assessment of 2 lb. per poll, in addition to the 40, was requested of the Court. The inspectors are required to give bond for the faithful performance of their duties. The members of the Vestry now are John Abell, Samuel Abell, Samuel Keech, James Keech, Capt. L. L. Greenfield and Philip Clarke.[19]

16th April, 1750. Annual Easter Election. George Plater and Thomas Reeder were chosen to relieve John Abell and Samuel Keech. John Abell became warden of the chapel, and Samuel Sothoron of the Church, vice Capt. Greenfield. Aquilla Hutchins remained clerk to the Vestry.

It was ordered that James Keech be appointed to "view" the Church to ascertain what repairs were required, "it being ready to fall down, and is not sufficient for the service of

[19] The composition of the Vestry does not always agree with the names selected at the Easter election. It may be supposed that some of those selected declined to serve and were otherwise replaced. Those selected may not have been present at the annual meeting. A slight break occurs at this point in the records.

Almighty God but is a great danger." Mr. Thomas Brome is ordered to come before the Vestry who wish to ascertain "by what right he holds the tract of land called Greenfield they thinking it to be the right of the Parish." A copy of John Dansey's will is ordered from the Court House (at Leonardtown). The same inspectors were chosen for the several tobacco warehouses. An assessment of 4 lb. of tobacco on the taxables of Charles and St. Mary's Counties is required.

8th April, 1751. Three vestrymen are to be chosen at this Easter election. Samuel Sothoron, Michael T. Taney and Philip Clarke were selected, replacing James Keech, Samuel Abell, Sr., and Philip Clarke. Richard Sothoron became warden of the Church, Samuel Abell, Sr., of the chapel. "A petition was read asking the Assembly to pass an Act for as much money from the taxables as may enable the Vestry to build a church." John M. T. Taney and Richard Sothoron were "qualified" to choose tobacco inspectors. Their selection was, for the warehouse at Town Creek, Hugh Hopewell and McCaul Clarke. At the other warehouses the inspectors remain as of the previous year.

30th March, 1752. Easter Monday election. John Brome and John Abell were selected in the room of Capt. Greenfield and Philip Clarke. William Cartwright became warden of the upper, Aquilla Hutchins of the lower church. Thomas Hutchins was instructed to go to the Court House to ascertain whether the petition for the Parish Church assessment had been granted by the Assembly. The petition of 1749 had been rejected.

The Vestry at this date were formed of Col. George Plater, Thomas Brome, L. M. Taney, Thomas Reeder, John Abell and Samuel Sothoron.[20]

27th November, 1753. A Vestry meeting was held on this date at the Rev. Mr. Urquahart's home. George Plater and Thomas Reader were dropped from the list of vestrymen, and

[20] A leaf of the Vestry book has here been torn out. It contained the Easter meeting of the parishioners for the year 1753.

Mr. Chesley and Philip Clarke, Jr., constituted members. Tobacco inspectors remain as during the previous year.[21]

18th May, 1756. Annual Vestry meeting at the Church. A list of the batchelors of the Parish was ordered to be prepared for taxable purposes. James Coram and James Clarke were appointed inspectors at Town Creek, at the other warehouses the inspectors remained as of the previous year.

11th April, 1757. Mr. Reeder is re-elected vestryman. William Bruce is chosen to replace Philip Clarke. Nathaniel T. Greenfield became warden of the Upper and Leonard Paterre of the chapel. The list of the batchelors subject to taxation was: The Rev. John Urquahart, Cuthbert Fenwick, Henry Spaulding, Dr. James Bates, John Frazer, David Dick, John Price, George Plater, William Paisont, all of Resurrection Hundred; Captain Richard Smith, Charles Smith, Cornelius Davis, John Anderson of Benedict Hundred; John Frazier, William Aisquith of Harvey Hundred. The requirements to be on roll were that the man must own one hundred pounds sterling and be above the age of twenty-five years. The Rev. Mr. Urquahart and Dr. Bates held the largest estates in the Parish.

No annual parishioners meetings for the years 1757 and 1758 are to be found. The inspectors for the warehouse at Benedict were changed to Henry Lyons and John Moran, Thomas Greenfield and John Edwards. At Town Creek, Philip Clarke and John Long were appointed. At Cole's Creek Thomas Forrest and John Abell. An assessment of 3 lb. tob. was requested of the Court.

16th April, 1759. Easter meeting at the Church. Capt. Thomas Greenfield and Charles King were balloted in in the room of John Abell and Samuel Sothoron. Melville Lock and George Plater were made wardens of the upper and lower churches, respectively.

7th April, 1760. Mr. N. T. Greenfield and Nathaniel Greenfield became vestrymen replacing Thomas Reeder and William

[21] Liber A of the Vestry records of All Faith's Church ends with the year 1753.

Bruce. Richard Piercey became warden of the Church. The full Vestry now was Capt. N. T. Greenfield, Francis Hutchins, Charles King, Jr., Capt. R. T. Greenfield and Hugh Hopewell, one vacancy remaining. An assessment of 2 lbs. of Tob. was requested.

23rd March, 1761. Easter election at the Church. John Abell and John Hutchins replaced Hugh Hopewell and Francis Hutchins. Thomas Reeder for the Upper, and Hugh Hopewell for the Lower were chosen wardens.[1]

12th April, 1762. Easter Monday election. Mr. Melville Lock replaced Charles King in the Vestry. Thomas Reeder and George Plater were elected wardens.

4th April, 1763. John Hooper and John Reeder were balloted in in the room of N. T. Greenfield and Capt. Greenfield. John Chesley became warden of the Upper and Henry Sothoron of the Lower churches.

5th September, 1763. The Rev. John Urquahart having become infirm from age, delivered to the Vestry, Ralph Hayward's conveyance of Fan Kirk, John Boag's conveyance to Richard Webb, Richard Webb's conveyance to Ralph Hayward, whereupon the Vestry placed them in the hands of Melville Lock for safekeeping. The Vestry "ordered Thomas Hutchinson to apply to the Sheriffs of St. Mary's County to require an account of what tobacco is in their hands in the vacant parts of the Parish since the death of the Rev. Lawrence de Butts." An assessment of 2 lbs. tob. is required for parish purposes.[2]

Afterwards the following paper was read: "Whereas the Vestry find that there is a quantity of tobacco in the Sheriff's hands (belonging to the Parish), the said Vestry desires that Mr. William Chesley apply to Mr. (Philip) Key to write a petition to the Assembly to enable to build a church and chapel in All Faith's Parish, and what tobacco will be wanting to

[1] The return from the 40 per poll tax has been for some time omitted from the Vestry records, it having been paid directly to the minister by the Sheriff.

[2] The Rev. Mr. De Butts was minister to that part of the Parish that afterwards became Trinity Parish, Charles County in 1765.

assess the same on the parishoners that will belong to All Faith's after the Rev. Mr. Urquaharts death." [3] [4]

April 23rd, 1764. Easter election. Four vestrymen were to be chosen. John Chesley, Henry Greenfield Sothoron, Thomas Wheatley, Thomas Greenfield were elected. The entire Vestry was John Brome, John Reeder, Henry G. Sothoron, John Chesley, Capt. Thomas Greenfield and Thomas Wheatley. It was announced that the Rev. John Urquahart had died on the 17th February, and that the Vestry had sent a notice to the Governor requesting a new minister: also, that in the interim, the Rev. Mr. Landis had been asked to preach on the second Sunday of each month, the Vestry paying him at the rate of 7000 lbs. tob. per annum, until he should be discharged. Thomas Hutchinson signed as clerk to the Vestry. "It is the opinion of the Vestry that there is wanting in the Parish a new church and chapel, and that the Rev. Mr. Landis give notice to the parishioners to make choice of the most convenient place for the purpose."

19th March, 1765. The roll call of the Vestry remains the same. The Rev. John Stephen, accredited by the Governor, was met at this date by the Vestry. He brought a letter "presenting himself to fill the vacant post as curate to the Parish of All Faith's and as such is to receive, for his services, 30

[3] This involved sentence referred to the 40 per poll tax for the minister, which was his direct perquisite, also, to the fact that after Mr. Urquahart's death the Parish West of Indian Creek was to be reconstructed and formed into Trinity Parish, Charles County. The territory covered by All Faith's would be considerably restricted by this procedure as other parts of King and Queen Parish governed by the Vestry would be absorbed into the new parish.

The amount of tobacco held was:

Due from Mr. Lock to the Vestry.....	30,986
Due from John Eden.....	18,777
Due from Mr. Bruce (all Sheriffs)....	19,321
Total	68,084 lbs.

[4] The Governor and Assembly had in a previous year refused to grant a similar request from the Vestry during the lifetime of the Rev. Mr. Urquahart, as the building of a church would have disturbed his living from the poll tax.

lbs. per poll. The letter was signed by Upton Scott, clerk of the Council.

9th April, 1765. Easter election. John Chesley was re-elected. John Wheatley became warden of the Church and Jonathan Edwards of the chapel. An entry marked 24th June, details that the Rev. Mr. Stephen had assumed charge of the Parish. Mr. Landis received 6600 lbs. for his services. Zacariah Forrest was appointed inspector of tobacco at Cole's Creek. Another petition asking permission to build a new church was despatched to the Assembly by the hand of John Reeder. In brief; this petition addressed to Governor Sharpe stated: "That there were upward of 200 taxables in All Faith's Parish, formerly not included in any parish, but, on the death of Mr. Urquahart were annexed to All Faith's, from which taxables the sheriffs of St. Mary's County had collected a tax of 30 lbs. per poll to the amount of 60,000 lbs. without accounting for the same; and, the Church now belonging to All Faith's Parish being utterly decayed, and a chapel (also) being thought absolutely necessary, your petitioners humbly pray that an Act of Assembly be passed to enable the Vestry to call the tobacco out of the hands of the sheriffs that it may be applied toward building a place of worship; and your petitioners heartily pray that an Act of Assembly may pass to assess and levy a further sum of tobacco on the taxable inhabitants of All Faith's Parish, not exceeding 120,000 lbs. tob. to be levied in no less than three equal installments toward erecting a church to be built where the old church now stands, and a chapel to be built on the land of Mr. Reeder."

4th February, 1766. It was ordered by the Vestry "that advertisement be set up at the Court House and Parish churches that the Vestry want a brick church 60 x 40′ to be built this Summer, and desiring persons who have a mind to contract to meet at All Faith's Church the first Tuesday in March next. Also a chapel built with wood 40 x 25′ on Thomas Reeder's land." At this meeting Mr. Henry Tubman was sworn in as one of the Vestry.

17th March, 1766. Ordered by the "Vestry that advertise-

ment be sent to Annapolis to be published in Jonas Green's Gazette, advising any person who has a mind to undertake the building of a church or chapel to lay his proposals before the Vestry, the first Tuesday in May."

17th May, 1767. Easter election. Samuel Sothoron vice Henry Tubman, and William Kilgour, vice John Reeder became vestrymen. John Wheatley was elected warden of the Upper and Jonathan Edwards of the Lower church. The Rev. John Stephen presided at the election. "On this same day the Vestry agreed with William Clearland to build and complete a church of brick 60 x 40′ exclusive of the chancel, the said chancel to be 21′ 6″ long, 9′ outside to outside. The foundations to be 3 brick thick from the foundation to the surface (of the ground). From the surface to the water table 2½ brick thick. From thence to the top of the wall 2 brick thick. The height of the wall from the ground to the top to be 16′ high. The church to have 12 circular head windows, one Venetian window in the gaval end, all to be glazed with crown glass, and puttied with such putty as will be proof against wind and water. Also, it is to have three circular head doors, double architraves, round with a block cornish, windows, doors, and architraves to be painted three times over with white lead. The Altar piece, such as in the plan, and two steps to go up to the same, one step to go up to the chancel rail and ballusters for the chancel. A double architrave for the front of the chancel, a handsome pulpit and stairs; a parson's and clerk's desk, a clergyman's pew, and one for the vestry; a gallery 11′ wide and two staircases with rails and ballusters; the front of the gallery to be wainscotted, and dental cornice for the same; the gallery to be of equal breadth with the church. The windows and doors to have architraves around them. In the inside, a semi-arch 26′ on the base-line; the other ceilings to be flat. A dental cornice to go around them, and one for the foot of the arch, and eight pillars to support the same to be wrought in the Ionic order. The floor to rise 6″ high for the pews to stand on. The inside work to be painted three times. The roof to be planked with cypress shingles to be nailed on. The cills to be plumb with

1½″ (stuff). One lock for one door, and iron latches for the rest." [5]

Clearland also agreed to build a chapel 40 x 25′ for £290 currency, the particulars to be left to the Vestry, the place to be chosen by Act of Assembly. Church and chapel were to be finished in November, 1767. The money for the chapel to be paid one half this year, the balance after finishing it. The Vestry later purchased an acre of ground of Thomas Reeder, for which they paid him fifty shillings.

Orders were then given to Messrs. Lock, Eden (Sheriffs) and Samuel Abell, payable to Henry Sothoron for a total of 63,329 lbs. tob. for the contractor on the church.[6]

2nd June, 1767. The undertaker,[7] Clearland, does not appear to have come up to the requirements of the Vestry as will appear in the following entry. "It was agreed between the Rector, Vestry and churchwardens, and Richard Boulton and Samuel Abell, Jr., to build, complete and finish a church at the place where the present decayed one now stands, the said church to be 60 x 40′, exclusive of the chancel, and of the specifications already given. "The ballusters of the chancel are to be of black walnut, and the pulpit is to be a handsome one with stairs and a canopy over the pulpit."

"The chapel is to be 40 x 25′ to have a floor raised a foot from the ground, to be underpinned with stone or brick; to be 13′ from the floor to the ceiling, the windows on each side to be 6 x 3′, glazed with 18 panes. The windows to be arched

[5] The interior of the church and the entire chancel was greatly altered in 1881 and "modernized."

[6] In the minutes of the Vestry Book of St. Andrew's Parish Church, Leonardtown, built about the same time as All Faith's, Richard Boulton (or Bolton) furnished the "plans" and Samuel Abell, Jr., with Stourton Edwards were the contractors. It is therefore fair to presume that Boulton was the architect of All Faith's Church building. He is the first known architect of any of the churches of Southern Maryland of the period 1730-1769. He was a resident of Resurrection Hundred, but whether he was a native or an Englishman cannot be determined. The Abells were long resident in the Parish.

[7] Undertaker was universally used at this date in the place of contractor or builder.

with an arched ceiling and a gallery to be 8′ wide with rails and ballusters. The chapel to be weather boarded with 1″ plank with cypress shingles. Rails and ballusters are to be of black walnut. The inside to be lathed and plastered, then whitewashed and painted with good paint and oil. The doors, windows and cornice, to be painted in like manner. A pulpit with two desks is to be erected with a pew for the Rector and vestrymen, and a communion table to rise two steps with black walnut rails and ballusters. There is to be a door on each side of the gable-end, with iron bolts and latches and a lock and key for one door. Six pillars are to support the roof and be square, all painted in the same manner with the doors and windows. The building is to be completed by the last day of August, 1767. The Vestry will oblige itself to pay unto the said Richard Boulton and Samuel Abell, Jr., the sum of 145,000 lbs. tob., with £290/0/0 in dollars at 7/6 each."

A hundred and twenty thousand pounds of tobacco was granted by the Assembly, any balance to be made up by the Vestry. The witnesses to the above writing, on the part of the Vestry were: John Stephen, Rector, Thomas Reeder, John Chesley, Thomas Greenfield, Samuel Sothoron, William Kilgour, with the churchwardens Hezekiah Edwards and Thomas Heathman, Jr., together with the wardens of the chapel, John Wheatley and Jonathan Edwards. The undertakers signing were Richard Boulton and Samuel Abell, Jr., Athanasius Ford, Enoch Fenwick and Stourton Edwards. All five entered into the contract and set their hands and seals to a paper obliging them to build a church and chapel, the total amount for both edefices being 300,000 lbs. tob. besides an undetermined annual payment and an undisclosed sum in currency.

20th April, 1767. Easter election. William Bruce and George Burroughs were elected vestrymen in the room of Charles Reeder and Henry G. Sothoron. Thomas Reeder became warden for the chapel and Joseph Edwards for the Church.

Confirmation of the sale of an acre of ground by Thomas Reeder to the Vestry was made, it being a part of the " Fourth

Addition." The purchase was recorded in Liber B. T. St. Mary's Co., records No. I. folio 315 and 316. It was ordered by the Vestry that a notice should be set up that a petition would be sent to the Assembly that the Act of 1748 relating to this and Choptico Parish be repealed.

13th July, 1767. "The Vestry met together to inspect the work on the chapel and were satisfied with what had already been done. It was ordered that notices should be set up in public places for workmen to undertake the making of pews in the church. Twelve thousand nine hundred pounds of tobacco were lodged with Thomas Reeder for the use of the Vestry. Afterwards, the Vestry agreed with Messrs. Boulton and Abell to build the pews at £3/10/0 each.

22nd September, 1767. "A great number of the freeholders met at the Church to petition the Governor to induct the Rev. John Stephen into the Parish. The signers of this petition were: John Wheatley, Richard Sothoron, James Wood, James Burroughs, Benjamin Wood, Richard Boulton, John Dent, Thomas Williams, Leo. Wood, Benjamin Edwards, Philemon Estep, Dent Suit, Thomas Suit, Jr., Truman Greenfield, John Edwards, John Herbert, George Davis, John Keech, John B. Davies, Thomas Dent, Davis Dick, Leon Lyon, Josias Edwards, John Withrington, Leo. Davies, John Chapelier, William Herbert, Elisha Herbert, Samuel Suit, John Burroughs, Melville Lock, James Latimer, Jesse Lock, Luke Barber, George Roe, James Lock, John Chesley, Thomas Greenfield, Samuel Sothoron, William Kilgour, William Bruce, George Burrough, Thomas Reeder, Joseph Edwards, Henry G. Sothoron, Henry Tubman, John Reeder, Jr., Alexander Urquahart.

An assessment was ordered to be sent to the Court asking for an assessment of ten pounds per poll to defray the parochial charges. Alexander Urquahart, who had been living at the glebe, is to have pew no. 1 in the chapel, John Somerville no. 2 Thomas Reeder no. 3; Thomas Forrest and Richard Boulton no. 4; John Reeder and Henry Sothoron no. 13; and no. 12 was assigned to the minister. Thomas Bond was assigned no.

11; John Baptist with John and Eleanor Graves no. 6. The prices of the pews varied from £ 3 to £ 5. Mr. Urquahart was made vestryman, vice John Chesley, and William Stare sexton of the chapel.

4th April, 1768. Meeting at the Church. Three vestrymen were to be chosen. Richard Sothoron replaced Samuel Sothoron, deceased, Henry Tubman, Capt. Thomas Greenfield, Thomas Reeder and Henry G. Sothoron became church wardens.

The entire Vestry now were: Capt. Thomas Greenfield, William Kilgour, William Bruce, George Burroughs, Henry Tubman and Richard Sothoron.

On the 1st day of June, 1768, the Vestry met to receive the keys of the completed Church, but it not being finished they warned the undertakers to use all possible despatch, otherwise "they would take advantage of their bond." Benjamin Wood agreed to build in the Church thirty-two new pews for the sum of £106/0/0, to be finished by the end of November next. "The fronts of the pews were to be wainscotted, and the rest of the work to be plain and strong." A petition was sent to the Court for the raising of 40,000 lbs. tob. to defray the expenses of building the Church.

Another petition sent was to have the line that divided King and Queen and St. Andrews Parishes run by the County surveyor, the expense to be paid by the three parishes, also to have All Faith's Parish divided into complete Hundreds.[5] Notice was sent to the contractors, Messrs. Boulton and Abell, that unless the Church was finished by Christmas their "bonds would be put in suit."

10th January, 1769. A meeting was held to announce the sale of pews in the new Church on the last Tuesday in February. None but freeholders were to have the power of purchasing.

The Vestry agreed that Richard Boulton should have the old church building, on condition that he pull it down and clear

[5] This order is not clear, but may refer to the separation of Trinity, in Charles County from the mother parish of All Faith's, which had taken place two years before; it being in King and Queen Parish bordering on the Western Parts of All Faith's, St. Andrew's was cut out of William and Mary before 1732.

the foundations. At this time a petition was presented by William Bruce of the Vestry that "George Burroughs was infamous for drunkenness, profane swearing, fighting etc., and unfit for discharging the duties of vestryman, that he be deprived of his office, and that notice be sent to the freeholders to elect someone to succeed him; otherwise your petitioner begs leave to resign his place in the Vestry." Burroughs voluntarily resigned after some discussion, and "candidate Thomas Truman Greenfield" was chosen in his place.

"It was unanimously declared that the inhabitants of the Parish who had contributed to the raising of the walls of the Church should determine in what manner the pews should be disposed of; and the people have declared that the Vestry should number every pew and place a value thereon, but the money raised should not exceed the price paid for the pews. Those valued highest should be sold first, and in case two bidders made choice of the same pew the result should be determined by lot."

27th March, 1769. Easter meeting for the selection of vestrymen. Henry G. Sothoron and Benjamin Edwards replaced William Kilgour and Richard Sothoron. John Somervelle became warden of the chapel, and Richard Sothoron of the new Church. Mr. Bruce resigned his office. At the auction of the pews, Mr. Thomas, Richard Boulton and Davis Dick acquired no. 1; Elizabeth Lock, Jesse Lock, George Lock and Thomas Lock no. 2; Charles Ashcombe, Robert Hammet, Richard Bullock no. 3; Benjamin Edwards, John Edwards no. 4; George, John, Philip Davis, with Sarah and Nehemiah Leach and Hezekiah Davis no. 5; John Minert Barber, Edward Barber, John Monro no. 6; James Burroughs, Leonard Wood, Leonard Lyon no. 7; Jane Sothoron, John and Samuel Sothoron no. 8; Elizabeth Edwards, John Edwards and Elizabeth Burroughs no. 9; Peter Moran, John Herbert, Richard Burroughs no. 10; John Burroughs, Sr., Michael Leon, no. 11; John Withrington, William Suit, Thomas Williams no. 12; Josiah Edwards, Mary Edwards, James Billingsley no. 13; Hezekiah Burroughs, Samuel and Jonathan Burroughs no. 14;

James Chapelier, Allan Billingsley, James Somervell no. 15; James Latimer, John Keech, Rachel Billingsley no. 16; Thomas and Thomas Reeder, Jr., with Thomas A. Reeder no. 17; John Sommervell and George Hawkins no. 18; William Kilgour, John Wheatley no. 19; Henry G. Sothoron, Thomas Bond no. 20; Rebecca Greenfield, Dorcas Brome, Thomas Greenfield, Jr., William Cartwright no. 21; Elizabeth Chesley, John Reeder, Alexander Urquahart no. 22; Mary Welsh, Samuel Suit, John Lyon no. 23; Richard Sothoron, Samuel Sothoron, Richard Sothoron, Jr., no. 24; Capt. Thomas Greenfield and John Hooper Brome no. 25. Number 26 went to the minister of the Parish. Number 27 went to Melville Lock and William Bruce; no. 28 to John Burroughs, Joseph Walters, Jonathan Wood and William Hambleton; no. 29 to Thomas Suit, Sr., Thomas Suit, Jr., George Noe and Alexander Graham; no. 30 went to Miseal Wood, Benjamin Wood and Thomas Walters; no. 31 to Joseph Stevens, William Shamwell, Dent Suit, George Dixon and James Seager; John Davis and John Dent acquired no. 33; Robert Harrison, William Harrison, Jr., Nathan Harrison, Mathew Burroughs no. 34; Philamon Estep, and Hezekiah Edwards no. 35; George Burroughs, Benjamin Wood, John Wood no. 36; and Henry Tubman with Truman Greenfield no. 37.

The prices received at this auction varied from £ 1/0/0 to £ 10/0/0, the latter for the most desirable seats. The average realized was about £ 4/0/0. The total was £ 127/0/0.

4th July, 1769. The entire Vestry was Henry G. Sothoron, George Burroughs, Benjamin Edwards, Capt. Thomas Greenfield, Henry Tubman, James Latimer; John Somervelle and Alexander Urquahart were wardens.

The Rev. John Stephen was now inducted into the Parish by Governor Robert Eden by letter.

7th August, 1769. At this Vestry meeting the Rev. Mr. Stephen took the several oaths of service to the Parish as Rector and Vestryman. New bibles and prayer books together with linen for the communion table were ordered.

16th April, 1770. Annual election for two vestrymen and

the churchwardens. James Burroughs and James Chapelier were balloted in, and Truman Greenfield and James S. Briscoe became the new wardens. William Kilgour was made clerk and John Davis Sexton. A railing was ordered to be built around the Church, the churchyard to be 150′ long and 104′ feet wide, with square posts of cedar.

1st April, 1771. Easter election. Truman Greenfield and Thomas A. Reeder were balloted in replacing Capt. Thomas Greenfield and Henry Tubman. Henry Tubman and Jonathan Edwards became wardens. A final balance of 48,000 lbs. tob. on the Church was passed to Samuel Abell. Eight pounds of tobacco was levied on each taxable for the coming year.

26th April, 1772. A second petition of the Vestry to the County Court was drawn asking that the lines between King and Queen, St. Andrew's, and All Faith's Parishes, be surveyed, and the Parish divided into complete Hundreds, also, that it be sufficient for the Rectors and registers to sign on the part of the vestries.[9]

12th May, 1773. Easter election. John Burroughs and John Brome became wardens, in the room of Richard Sothoron and James Briscoe. Richard Sothoron with William Bruce were elected vestrymen replacing James Burroughs and James Chapelier. John Davis was continued as sexton. An assessment of 4 lbs. tob. was asked. The inspectors in the tobacco warehouses were continued.

4th April, 1774. James Burroughs and Jonathan Edwards were made vestrymen vice Thomas A. Reeder and Truman Greenfield. The full Vestry was: William Bruce, Richard Sothoron, Henry Tubman, James Burroughs, Jonathan Edwards, Leonard Wood, Henry G. Sothoron and J. Hooper Brome. James Briscoe died. Jeremiah Robison became clerk.

17th April, 1775. Election at the Church. John Somerville and George Lock were made vestrymen in the place of Henry Tubman and Leonard Wood. John Reeder and Henry Tubman were the new wardens.

[9] Nothing of this request is to be found in the published Archives or in Hanson's laws.

9th September, 1775. A Vestry meeting held at the Cool Springs was attended by James Burroughs, Jonathan Edwards, and George Lock to appoint tobacco inspectors at Cole's Warehouse. Samuel Abell and John Abell, son of John were recommended.[10]

James Keech was chosen a vestryman, vice William Bruce, deceased. Miss Katy Cartwright was requested to have an old surplice mended, the linen therefor to be furnished by Mr. Tubman.

22nd April, 1776. Henry Tubman was elected in the place of Richard Sothoron, while John Keech succeeded himself. Henry G. Sothoron and Thomas A. Reeder became the wardens. Hooper Brome succeeded George Lock removed out of the Parish. Robison remained the clerk.

31st March, 1777. Easter election. Henry G. Sothoron succeeded James Burroughs and Jonathan Edwards was re-elected as vestrymen. Richard Sothoron and John Horrel were appointed Wardens. The Vestry informed William Kilgour, the clerk, that they could no longer employ him " as the regulations of the (Annapolis) Convention deprived them of all power to assess the taxable inhabitants of the Province, and that they were obliged to depend on voluntary subscriptions." Kilgour volunteered to continue as clerk. The Rev. Mr. Stephen was asked to call the parishoners together and inform them that it was absolutely necessary to establish some fund by subscription to defray debts, present and future, for the support of public worship.[11]

At a meeting of the parishioners held 1st June, 1777, the old Vestry either resigned, or were deposed, it is not clear which, and the following gentlemen were selected to replace the old

[10] By Act of the Assembly of 1774, the Cool Springs, the health resort of Governor Nicholson, was changed to Charlotte Hall Free School for Boys with a President and twenty-one Trustees. Their names are not given in Hanson's Laws.

[11] It is rather curious that up to this date there is no mention in the Vestry records of the War of Independence, nor of its effects upon the organization of the Parish. Military titles do begin to appear.

Vestry: "Henry Tubman, Henry G. Sothoron, Thomas Forrest, George Burroughs, Thomas A. Reeder and John Cartwright by a majority of votes." J. Hooper Brome and John Horrell continued as wardens. The Vestry and wardens qualified by taking the oath of fidelity to the (new) State before William Kilgour, one of the Justices of St. Mary's Co. The new oath was: "I do not hold myself bound in allegience to the King of Great Britain, and that I will be faithful and bear true allegience to the State of Maryland." Richard Barnes and Ignatus Fenwick were Delegates to the Convention of 1774 from St. Mary's Co. Hugh Hopewell and Henry Tubman were Judges of Election under the new order. Later, George Plater was sent as a Delegate. (Hanson's Laws).

28th April, 1778. There was no Easter election this Spring. The Vestry remaining as of the previous year.

The next entry is dated 27th March, 1780, it being the annual Easter Election. Col. John Reeder was re-elected with Jonathan Edwards replacing Capt. Thomas Reeder and Capt. Thomas A. Reeder. J. Hooper Brome remained warden of the Church and Thomas King of the chapel. The entire Vestry of this date was: Henry Tubman, Henry G. Sothoron, George Burroughs, John Cartwright, Thomas Forrest and John Reeder, the changes from before the war time being slight. It was ordered that the Rev. Mr. Stephen should be allowed what tobacco had been raised on the glebe, which had yielded 2000 pounds. Mr. Stephen's commission having expired by the change of government, he, evidently, was not performing the functions of Rector. The Rev. Fitzhugh McKay of Prince George County offered to furnish the Parish with an officiating clergyman for the sum of 15,000 lbs. tob. annually. The salaries of clerk and sexton were now diminished to one-fourth the pre-war amount. Jeremiah Godsgrace Robison agreed to act as clerk for 500 lbs. a year. The Vestry ordered that Messrs. Cartwright and Brome have pew — at 200 lbs. for a year.

16th April, 1781. Easter Monday. Richard Carnes and John H. Brome were chosen vestrymen in the place of John

Burroughs and Thomas Forrest. John Burroughs and Thomas Horrell became vestrymen in the room of Henry Tubman and Col. John Reeder, the last deceased. James Chapelier and John Keech became wardens. An order was received from the Sheriff, Mr. Fitzhugh, for 14,000 lbs. tob. through Henry Tubman.

Many of the parishoners now came forward with subscriptions of tobacco, among whom may be mentioned Philemon Estep, H. G. Sothoron, Henry Tubman, Nathaniel Greenfield, Elizabeth Dick, Richard Sothoron, Levin Sothoron, Richard Sothoron, Sr., Samuel Sothoron, Zachary Billingsley, George Kenwick, John Monro, Henry Gilpin, George Somervelle and Nathaniel Greenfield. This same day the Rev. Fitzhugh McKay agreed to serve the Parish for one year, provided, it can raise his salary of 15,000 lbs.; if not for the entire year for as long a time as he may serve. It was ordered that the Register give the Vestry a list of the persons owing the Parish tobacco.

26th August, 1783. Easter election. George Burroughs and John Keech became vestrymen in the place of Richard Carnes and Thomas Horrell. John Johnson Sothoron and Thomas G. Reeder were appointed wardens. The parishoners expressed a desire that the Rev. John Stephen preach next Sunday at the Church, also, that the Vestry should meet at the Church the first Monday coming and agreed with a qualified clergyman to officiate regularly. Later, at this assembly "the Rev. John Stephen 'agreed' to serve as a clergyman during the coming year on a salary of 14,000 lbs. tob. If subscriptions do not warrant this sum, he will leave the salary to the generosity of the parishoners." James Keech now acts as clerk and sexton. In consultation, the Vestry fear they will be unable to raise the required tobacco, and in lieu of other sources of income agree to let Mr. Stephen have the glebe free.

April 12th, 1784. The annual election. Henry Tubman and John Johnson Sothoron were replaced in the Vestry by J. Hooper Brome and Jonathan Edwards. Thomas A. Reeder and Levin Sothoron were chosen wardens. The death of Mr. McKay is announced. The Rev. Mr. Stephen was requested

to officiate as "reader" for four successive Sundays, "and in the meanwhile the Vestry will take in subscriptions to pay Mr. Stephen and settle other matters of the parish." William Kilgour was made clerk of the Parish, and John Horrel continued as warden. The church plate and records were to be delivered to the care of the Vestry. Mr. Stephen repeated to the assembly some of the details of the church Convention at Annapolis to which he was a delegate, and dwelt upon the necessity of All Faith's Parish being represented at the next one. Mr. Greenfield, a layman, was appointed to represent the Vestry at the next Convention of the Episcopal Church.

28th March, 1785. Easter Monday. Henry Tubman and John Keech were balloted out of the Vestry and their room filled by Thomas Horrell and John Latimer. Hooper Brome and Jonathan Edwards were elected wardens.

21st October, 1785. A meeting of the inhabitants of the Parish was held on this date for a vestryman to replace John Latimer who had declined to serve. John de Butts was elected (presumably a son of the Rev. Mr. Lawrence de Butts who was Rector of what after his death became Trinity Parish, Charles County). The new vestryman announced that the Rev. Clement Brooke (late of St. Andrew's Parish) would perform the duties of a clergyman to the Parish for one year for the use of the glebe and what, he could make, and the Vestry agreed to receive him on these terms.[12]

17th April, 1786. Easter Monday. Richard Burroughs and Johnson Sothoron were balloted out, James Keech and Jonathan Edwards replacing them. Thomas Reeder and Jesse Lock become wardens.

9th April, 1787. Easter election. Henry Sothoron and Zachary Forrest are voted out, Thomas Horrel and John H. Brome succeeding them. The wardens were continued. The Vestry was: Henry Tubman, John Cartwright, John Keech,

[12] The word inhabitant now replaces parishioner, the latter being no longer used. It is uncertain whether Mr. Brooke was received into the Parish as Rector or as curate, but the latter is the more probable.

Jonathan Edwards, John H. Brome and Thomas Horrel. The Vestry wish to be empowered to sell the glebe.[13]

The next entry in the Vestry book is dated.

9th April, 1792. Easter election. The Rev. John de Butts has, evidently, been installed in the Parish during the interval from the last date. He presided over the annual meeting of this year. Henry Sothoron, Thomas A. Reeder, Thomas Bond, Isaac Smoot, John Cartwright and Henry Tubman now formed the Vestry body. They were all re-elected. William Cartwright and Zachary Forrest were the wardens.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of All Faith's Parish held on the 17th May, of the same year the Rev. Mr. de Butts and Thomas Reeder were appointed delegates to represent the Parish at the approaching Convention of the Episcopal Church to be held at Annapolis (in August). A law for confirming the proceedings of the Vestries was requested.

At this point ends the records of the first one-hundred years of the Parish of All Faith's. The second Book continues to the year 1823. Except for changes in the Vestry, which are frequent, but few items in it are of general interest. In 1793 the Rev. John O'Donnell became Rector, and in the same year a Mrs. Gosling left the Vestry a small legacy, the income to be devoted to a school for boys of the Parish. In 1797 the Vestry held a meeting at the Cool Springs to consider an union of All Faith's and Trinity Parish, Charles County, for religious services common to both parishes. Shortly thereafter these services were placed in the charge of the Rev. Hatch Dent, Principal of Charlotte Hall, and the parish work divided between him and one of the teachers of the institution, a Rev. Mr. Davis.

The Sunday service at the chapel was continued as late as 1800. In 1801 another unsuccessful attempt was made to sell the glebe, Fan Kirk.

In 1801 the Rev. George Ralph assumed charge of the Parish on a salary of $223.00 with the use of the glebe. In 1804 there

[13] The record of the Vestry books is not always consistent with that of the annual elections.

was great difficulty in raising even that sum. The parishoners stood manfully by in small contributions of tobacco, and even the parents of the children attending Charlotte Hall were appealed to for aid.

In 1817 the Rev. N. H. Shaw took charge of the Parish on a salary of $150.00 and the glebe. After that date there came some slight revival of the Parish finances. During the period of intense financial depression the Vestry allowed no diminution of interest in their work to appear, rather the contrary, always striving toward a redemption of the work of the Parish. Meetings of the Vestry were frequent and always well attended, old members died and were replaced by new ones, grandsons of the original founders, who manifested the same devotion to the interests of their Church as of old.

BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1681.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

There appear no features of special significance in the transactions of this year. The record carries one interpolation, made in 1682.

The following summaries are from pages 118 to 158 in the court house liber marked I R No. A M, which is a transcript made by John Roberts sometime about the year 1717 from some older volume of land records, the name of which is not given by the transcriber.

Deed, April 1, 1681, Thomas Richardson, planter, and wife Rachell, for 3,600 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Rockhold, planter, of Anne Arundel County, the 207-acre tract "Richardisons Levells" on a branch of Saltpeter Creek on south side of Gunpowder River and adjoining John Chadwell's land. Witnesses, James Phillips, John Dunston. Richardson acknowledges and wife Rachell consents April 5 before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long, commissioners. Clerk Thomas Hedge attests.

Deed of gift, June 7, 1681, Thomas Long, for natural affection and through the intercession of his wife, conveying to Francis Watkins and

wife the 185-acre tract "Hopewell" near the western branch of Middle River, said Watkins having married Christiana Wrights, daughter of Long's wife. Witnesses, Thomas Russell, John Dunston. Seisin given by affixing a silver sixpence to the seal. Clerk Hedge attests that Maj. Long acknowledges in court.

Deed, June 22, 1681, Michaell Judd, carpenter, and wife Jane conveying to Thomas Cannon, planter, 150 acres of the 300-acre tract "Collets Neglect" lying west of a creek on north side of Gunpowder River. Witnesses, John Watterton, Miles Gibson. Grantors acknowledge on June 29 before Watterton and Gibson.

Deed, May 11, 1681, George Skipwith, planter, and wife Elizabeth of Anne Arundel County conveying to Edward Reeves two parcels at Rumney Creek, first, the 100-acre tract "Clements Daines" on south side of the creek and, second, the 50-acre tract "Clement" on west side of the creek, adjoining to lands formerly taken up by William Hollis and by William Osborne. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Ann Gibson. James Phillips, attorney for grantors, acknowledges at June 7 court before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, May 11, 1681, George Skipwith of Anne Arundel County appointing James Phillips his attorney to acknowledge in court a conveyance to Edward Reeves. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Ann Gibson. Skipwith acknowledges in court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, April 30, 1681, Elizabeth, wife of George Skipwith of Anne Arundel County, appointing James Phillips her attorney to acknowledge conveyance to Edward Reeves of her interest in a plantation at Rumley Creek lately belonging to Thomas Thurston, and to deliver same in court. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Thomas Smith. Clerk Hedge attests that she acknowledges in court.

Deed, June 4, 1681, James Phillips and wife Susana of Bush River conveying to George Smith and wife Elizabeth 100 acres of the 125-acre tract "Chelsey" on the north side of Bush River. Witnesses, Francis Watkins, Mathias Stevenson. Phillips acknowledge's in June 7 court before Maj. Thomas Long and Capt. John Watterton, and wife Susannah consents before Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioner. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, May 6, 1681, Thomas Lightfoot, carpenter, of Anne Arundel County, for 13,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Rowland Vance, planter, the 300-acre tract "Unyted Freindshipp" at Swan Creek and Richardson's Branch on south side of Patapsco River, adjoining land of John Hawkins. Witnesses, Thomas Russell, David Jones, John Dunston. Grantor's attorney Miles Gibson acknowledges in June 7 court before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long. Clerk Hedge attests. Appendant notation that Miles Gibson has received in 1682 from Henry Constable, executor for Rowland Vance, the alienation due on 300 acres.

Letter of attorney, November 6, 1680, Thomas Lightfoot, carpenter, of Anne Arundel County, appointing Mr. Miles Gibson his attorney to convey in court to Rowland Vance a plantation on the south side of Patapsco

River. Witnesses, Nicholas Greenbury, Thomas Reynolds. Miles Gibson acknowledges in June court as Lightfoot's attorney. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, May 31, 1681, Robert Benger of Gunpowder River obligating himself to Thomas Harris of Herring Creek in Anne Arundel County for 12,000 pounds of tobacco as security that he will convey to Harris before December 10, 1682, the 150-acre tract "Ollivers Reserve" at Middle River and the adjacent 30-acre tract "Bengers Adicion." Witnesses, William Iller, William Shelbourn.

Deed, May 12, 1681, Thomas Everest and wife Hannah of Patapsco River, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Thomas of same place 100 acres at Clapham's Point on the north side of Beare Creek on east side of Patapsco River, adjoining 100 acres of John Kemp, the land being part of 500 acres by patent exemplified July 30, 1670, to William Clapham, and deeded May 26, 1670, to Richard Ball, whose daughter and heir Hannah is married to Everest. Witnesses, James Thompson, Nathaniell Hinchman, Thomas Marshall. Grantors acknowledge and wife Hannah consents on August 2 before Henry Johnson and Miles Gibson.

Deed, August 2, 1681, Michaell Judd and wife Jane of Gunpowder River, for 1,200 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Bird of same place 50 acres on the north side of Elke Creek on east side of Gunpowder River, adjoining land formerly taken up by John Collett, land of Thomas Preston, and land formerly laid out for Edward Reeves and Lodwick Williams, it being covered by 200-acre warrant issued February 16 last. Witnesses, William Horne, John Tilliard. Grantors acknowledge and wife Jane consents before John Watterton and Henry Johnson.

Bond, August 2, 1681, Michaell Judd, boatwright, of Gunpowder River obligating himself to John Bird, planter, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of his covenants concerning 50 acres sold. Witnesses, John Tilliard, William Horne.

Deed, May 12, 1681, Thomas Everest and wife Hannah of Patapsco River, for 4,500 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Nathaniel Hinchman of same place 100 acres on the north side of Bare Creek on east side of Patapsco River, it being part of 500 acres granted February 21, 1670, by patent exemplified July 30, 1670, to William Chapman (*sic*), who deeded it on May 26, 1670, to Richard Ball, whose daughter and heir Hannah has married Everest. Witnesses, James Thomson, John Thomas, Thomas Marshall. Grantors acknowledge and wife Hannah consents on August 2 before Henry Johnson and Miles Gibson.

Deed, May 12, 1681, Thomas Everest and wife Hannah of Patapsco River, for 3,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Kemp of same place 100 acres on the north side of Bare Creek on east side of Patapsco River, adjoining to lands of Nathaniel Hinchman and John Thomas, it being part of 500 acres patented to William Clapham, and deeded to Richard Bale, whose daughter Everest has married. Witnesses, James Thompson, Nathaniell Hinchman, John Thomas. Grantors acknowledge and wife Hannah consents on August 2 before Henry Johnson and Miles Gibson.

Deed, September —, 1680, Thomas Cooke, planter, conveying to Israele

Skelton, planter, 150 acres of the tract "Spring Neck" on north side of Gunpowder River, it being part of 750 acres covered by warrant of June 13, 1676, to Thomas Taylor, esq., who assigned the warrant on July 7, 1676, to George Yate of Anne Arundel County, who assigned 315 acres to Arthur Taylor, who conveyed to Cooke at court of January 7, 1678-79. No witnesses recorded. Deed quotes certificate of George Yate, deputy surveyor under Backer Brook, that he has laid out for Arthur Taylor the tract "Spring Neck" of 315 acres on north side of Gunpowder River, adjoining Robert Taylor's land. Grantor acknowledges in court November 2, 1680. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, December 6, 1681, Arthur Taylor, planter, conveying to Thomas Preston, planter, 25 acres of the tract "Georges Hill" on north side of Gunpowder River on a neck between Elke Creek and Thomas Cooke's land. Witnesses, John Hathway, Michaell Judd. Grantor acknowledges on December 7 before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long, commissioners. Appendant signed consent by wife Francis attested by Capt. John Watterton, who acknowledges same in December 7 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, August 2, 1680 (*sic*), John Cooke conveying to Patrick Dew, planter, of Calvert County, 150 acres at Cooke's Cove on south side of Swan Creek. Sarah Cooke signs with grantor. Witnesses, James Thompson, Thomas Hedge. Grantor and wife Sarah acknowledge in court and wife consents on August 2, 1681, before Capt. John Watterton and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, May 30, 1681, Patrick Dew appointing James Thompson, gentleman, his attorney to receive in court 150 acres from John Cooke and wife and to take bond from them as security. No witnesses recorded.

Deed, August 2, 1681, Michaell Judd and wife Jane of Gunpowder River, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Henry Lawrence of same place 65 acres on the south side of Elke Creek, on east side of Gunpowder River, near the head of a creek running into Bush River, and adjoining to land formerly taken up by John Collett and land formerly laid out for John Vaughan, it being covered by 200-acre warrant of February 16 last. Witnesses, John Tillyard, William Horne. Grantors acknowledge and wife Jane consents before John Watterton and Henry Johnson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, August 2, 1681, Michaell Judd, boatwright, of Gunpowder River obligating himself to Henry Lawrence, planter, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of his convenants and for acknowledgment by himself and wife concerning 65 acres sold. Witnesses, William Horne, John Tilliard.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

November 11, 1935.—The regular meeting of the Society was held with President Riggs in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Miss Alethea Serpell, died June 13th, 1935.
Mr. William L. Marbury, died October 26th, 1935.

President Riggs said: "We are tonight to have the pleasure of a talk on the Hall of Records from the Archivist's View. Overcoming some reluctance I have persuaded the Chairman of the Hall of Records Commission to be present tonight and introduce the speaker. Allow me to present Hon. Carroll T. Bond, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals."

Judge Bond responded: "The Hall of Records has been built as most of you know, and very well built as a lot of you do not know; it has been very well equipped and beautifully furnished and should be a source of glory to Mr. Laurence Hall Fowler, its architect. It was feared that in such a democracy such a pleasure house would be used for political jobs, but there is a good deal of re-assurance among ourselves that it is not so as the majority interested in the running of the Hall of Records are not interested in politics. The Commission in charge has been named by the Legislature and consists of the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, The President of The Johns Hopkins University, President of St. John's College, President of the Peabody Institute, President of the Maryland Historical Society, together with the Governor and Comptroller of the State. After careful survey and with assistance from the Library of Congress, the Commisison was able to decide upon a very able man to fill the position of Archivist. With a limited staff and an appropriation of only $15,000 a year we must do things very slowly but we are confident that we are in the hands of a very able man

and I take great pleasure in presenting to you Dr. James A. Robertson."

Dr. Robertson gave a very illuminating and interesting talk and a brief outline of the records which come under the supervision of the Archivist.

Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield was recognized by the chair. He offered a vote of thanks to Dr. Robertson for his most interesting and enlightening paper.

A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Dr. Robertson by the Society.

President Riggs called the attention of the Society to the very handsome set of china presented to our collections by Mrs. Arthur Robeson. The china was a gift to Betsy Patterson by Jerome Bonaparte, and is now the property of the Society and is exhibited in the cases in the hallway and Gallery.

December 16, 1935.—The stated meeting of the Society was held with President Riggs in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following named persons were elected to Membership:

Active:

Mrs. E. Kenneth Albaugh	Mrs. Agatha Shipley McCarty
Mrs. Chauncey Gambrill	Mr. Thomas Mifflin Perkins
Mr. J. Triplett Haxall	Mrs. Edward Simpson

Associate:

Miss Lula Gray Auld	Mr. Wilson E. Somers

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. Willard S. Morse, on October 4th, 1935.
Mr. Edward Breckinridge Lowndes, on November 15th, 1935.
Miss Margaret M. Smith, on November 30th, 1935.

President Riggs, in presenting Dr. Isaiah Bowman, said

that " The new President of The Johns Hopkins University, our guest of honor, is directly in the tradition of the Presidents of that institution, in that he was known throughout the country as a scholar and a thinker before he became the head of our University.—As members of the Maryland Historical Society we feel custodians of the traditions of the State of Maryland, and one of the first steps of the University shaped by its founding President, Daniel Coit Gilman, was a close relationship between the Society and the University by directing its scholars to the study of these traditions. The relationship thus initiated has been continuous and cordial but in recent years less productive. In President Bowman we not only welcome a friend, but hopefully discern the possibility that the University, pursuing its traditions with renewed strength under his leadership may actively return to its interest in the history of the State of Maryland. In this hope we welcome President Bowman and pledge him our support."

Dr. Isaiah Bowman in his address " Where Do You Live? " spoke of the previous pleasant associations between The Johns Hopkins University and the Maryland Historical Society, and hoped for the continuance of the same.

Dr. J. Hall Pleasants was recognized by the Chair. On behalf of the Society, as well as for himself, he offered a vote of thanks to Dr. Bowman for his delightful address and welcomed him not only as President of the Johns Hopkins University but also for his personal qualities which will add to the intellectual life of the Community. " Selfishly we welcome him because he is interested in the same things in which we are."

A rising vote of thanks was unanimously extended Dr. Bowman by the Society.

President Riggs then proposed an informal reception to Dr. and Mrs. Bowman, the many members and guests availing themselves of the opportunity to meet and thank Dr. Bowman.

January 13, 1936.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was called to order at eight-fifteen o'clock with Mr.

James E. Hancock, in the Chair, in the absence of the President and Vice President.

The list of donations made to the library and gallery since the last meeting was read.

The following named persons were elected to Membership:

Active:

Miss Eleanor P. Spencer
Mr. J. A. Dushane Penniman
Judge W. Mason Shehan
Dr. Hayes Baker-Crothers
Mr. Thos. Courtney Jenkins
Mr. W. Cromwell Saylor
Mr. Frank W. Senning
Mr. Albert D. Hutzler
Mr. Joseph Katz

Associate:

Mr. William M. Hannay, Librarian, New York County Historical Society.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mr. Samuel Grafton Duvall, March 16th, 1935.
Mrs. Eben Sutton, November 30th, 1935.
Mrs. Letitia Pennill Wilson, December 16th, 1935.
Mr. Morris Whitridge, December 22nd, 1935.

As provided in ARTICLE III, Section 8 of the Constitution, the following named persons were placed in nomination by Mr. Walter R. Gale:

For President.

CLINTON L. RIGGS.

For Vice-Presidents.

RICHARD M. DUVALL. J. HALL PLEASANTS.
GEORGE L. RADCLIFFE.

For Corresponding Secretary.

J. ALEXIS SHRIVER.

For Recording Secretary.

JAMES E. HANCOCK.

For Treasurer.

HEYWARD E. BOYCE.

For Trustees of the Athenaeum.

G. CORNER FENHAGEN, *Chairman.*

WILLIAM G. BAKER, JR.
SUMMERFIELD BALDWIN.
JESSE N. BOWEN.
CHARLES MCHENRY HOWARD.
WILLIAM C. PAGE.

For Gallery Committee.

LAURENCE HALL FOWLER, *Chairman.*

JAMES R. HERBERT BOONE.
R. MCGILL MACKALL
LAWRASON RIGGS.
THOMAS C. CORNER.

For Library Committee.

LOUIS H. DIELMAN, *Chairman.*

HENRY J. BERKLEY.
JOHN W. GARRETT.
GEORGE HARRISON.
EDWARD B. MATHEWS.
A. MORRIS TYSON.
GILMAN PAUL.

For Finance Committee.

WILLIAM INGLE, *Chairman.*

R. WALTER GRAHAM, SR.
CHARLES E. RIEMAN.

For Publication Committee.

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

W. STULL HOLT.
J. HALL PLEASANTS.

For Membership Committee.

DANIEL R. RANDALL, *Chairman.*

ALICE H. BRENT.
ALEXANDER BROWN GRISWOLD.
MACGILL JAMES.
FERDINAND C. LATROBE.
JAMES CRESAP SPRIGG.
FRANCIS E. WATERS.

For Genealogical Committee.

WILLIAM B. MARYE, *Chairman.*

WALTER W. BEERS.
JANE JAMES COOK.
FERDINAND B. FOCKE.
HARRIET P. MARINE.
PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

For Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainment.

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD, *Chairman.*

B. HOWELL GRISWOLD, JR.
DOUGLAS H. GORDON.

After the nominations were made the following Article of the Constitution was read:

"Article III, Section 9—Further nominations may be subsequently made in writing, over the signature of five Active members, provided the name be placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary within ten days after the January meeting."

The speaker of the evening, Professor Paul H. Giddens of the Department of History of Allegheny College, was introduced and read a paper entitled: "Maryland's Social Structure, 1753-1769."

Mr. J. Alexis Shriver moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Professor Giddens for his most delightful and instructive paper.

February 10th 1936.—The regular Monthly meeting was called to order by President Riggs. After the usual preliminaries, the monthly meeting was adjourned. The Annual Meeting called to order. [Minutes of the February meeting will appear in the next number of the Magazine].

ANNUAL MEETING.

Report of the Council for the year 1935.

The Society, during the past year, has greatly missed the advice and sound judgment of the Hon. W. Hall Harris, who resigned the office of President on January 14th, 1935. Mr. Harris has been a member of the Society since 1883. He served as recording secretary, and member of the trustees of the Athenaeum, from 1884 to 1896; Vice-President of the Society, 1897 to 1920; and a member of the Council since its formation in 1901; and President, from 1921 to 1935. His inability to continue, after more than fifty years of valuable service, is greatly regretted.

Due largely to the energy of the corresponding secretary, the Society has been active in promoting several exhibitions for the

purpose of demonstrating to its members, and the public, its deposits of valuable historical and genealogical material.

The Society made a display for three weeks in a window of the Pratt Library, showing the various publications of the Society, and relics from each of the wars of the Nation.

A special exhibition of documents and other relics of the War of 1812, including the silver service, presented by the citizens of Baltimore to Commodore John Rodgers, was held in the gallery. This exhibition was given at the time of the dedication of the Fifth Regiment Armory, and was attended by many distinguished out-of-town guests, as well as by the people of the city and state.

Only a part of the magnificent gift of Mrs. Arthur Robson, who presented one hundred and ninety-one pieces of Sèvres china, a gift from Jerome Bonaparte to Betsy Patterson, could be displayed in the gallery. This exhibition, however, was made possible through the kindness of the Walter's Art Gallery and the Remington Rand Co., Inc., who loaned the necessary cases. Mrs. Robson, also, very generously contributed $200.00 towards the purchase of permanent cases.

The committee on addresses and literary entertainment provided a most interesting and instructive course of lectures, and due to the efforts of the chairman, every paper of the nine presented during the season, was worthy of the high standard which has been set for the entertainment of the members.

The committee on Genealogy and Heraldry held four meetings during the year; and their annual report includes a long list of books and records which have been presented to the Society.

The committee on the Library reports 1553 valuable gifts from members and friends; and very generous donations for the use of the Library, and for the repair of maps. Captain John Ridgley of Hampton donated a collection of Ridgley papers, and the National Society, members of the Founders and Patriots of America, contributed $620.00 for the repair and binding of the Carroll papers.

The membership committee shows a net increase during the past year, of 78 life, associate, and active members, the total membership of the Society being 1039 on December 31st, 1935. While the increase in 1935 has been most gratifying, it is absolutely necessary that available funds should be increased; and the earnest co-operation of each member is, therefore requested in nominating new members, or soliciting the reinstatement of members, who have resigned during the last depressing years.

The report of the trustees of the Athenaeum shows that the property has been maintained in good condition; although it is recognized that there are certain parts of the building which need attention as soon as funds can be provided for this purpose.

The publication committee has issued, quarterly, the magazine of the Maryland Historical Society, and one volume of the *Archives*, as shown by their report.

The treasurer's report indicates a small balance carried over for the ensuing year; and a substantial amount received from bequests and life members, which has been added to the endowment fund of the Society. The balance of a special gift of $5,000.00 in 1929 for the restoration of St. Paul's graveyard, has been expended during the year for additional work on the grounds of the Cemetery.

The Works Progress Administration has approved a project which, it is hoped, will provide substantial help for cataloguing valuable manuscripts and other documents, which for lack of funds, have never before, been accessible to the members.

It is with great regret, that the death of the acting-librarian, Charles Fickus, is recorded. A special committee has been appointed to select a qualified librarian.

During the past year, the courtesy of the Society has been extended to the Society of the Cincinnati.

The Council has endeavored to provide better service for the members; and also to have some desirable publicity which would bring to the people of Baltimore a knowledge of the value of the collections; and the need of support from dues and gifts, from which the Society receives its only financial support.

It is with renewed interest and determination that the Council looks forward to a more successful and useful service to the Community during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

CLINTON L. RIGGS,
For the Council.

REPORT OF THE PUBLICATION COMMITTEE.

Volume LII of the *Archives of Maryland*, the Proceedings and Acts of the General Assembly 1755-1756, was printed and distributed during the latter part of the year by your Committee on Publications. This is the twenty-fourth volume of the Assembly sub-series. It is to be noted that the proceedings of the two houses of the Assembly for this period are so voluminous that this volume covers the legislative activities of only two years.

It is hoped that one volume of the *Archives,* and possibly two, recording the mid-seventeenth century proceedings of the county courts of Kent, Charles, Talbot and Somerset counties will appear during the year 1936.

Mr. Louis H. Dielman has continued to edit the *Maryland Historical Magazine.* During the year 1935 volume thirty appeared.

Following is a statement of the allowance for and cost of publication of the Magazine:

Allowance 1935		$1,750.00
Printing four issues (March, June, September, December)	$1,453.15	
Postage (four issues distributed)	67.74	
Editor	200.00	
	$1,720.89	1,720.89
December 31, 1935, Balance		$ 29.11

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL K. DENNIS, *Chairman.*

Report of the Membership Committee.

January 1, 1935. Total Membership			961
Life	19		
Associate	135		
Active	807		
	961		
Lost by death		24	
Lost by resignation		22	
			46
			915
New Members acquired during 1935:			
Life		2	
Associate		20	
Active		102	
			124
Total Membership, December 31, 1935			1039

Net increase in membership during year 1935 shows 78 members.

The Committee has had occasional meetings in the interest of increasing the membership and plans are being considered for more active work during the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

Daniel R. Randall, *Chairman.*

Report of the Trustees of the Athenaeum.

The budget allowance for the year was $2,000, and we have expended during 1935 for repairs, fuel, insurance, taxes, burglary protection and miscellaneous items, a total of $2,170.51, leaving a deficit of $170.51.

It is again pointed out that only absolutely necessary repairs have been made during the year in order to keep as closely as possible to the budget allowance, though there are many places about the building which need attention.

The following is a detailed statement of our account:

Appropriation for 1935		$2,000.00
Expenditures:		
A. D. T.	$427.20	
Maryland Flag	20.25	
Fuel	548.50	
New flag poles	30.00	
Vacuum Cleaner	53.50	
Water Rent	24.00	
Insurance	187.13	
Intangible Property Tax	368.47	
Electric Light	282.84	
Extra Labor	4.00	
Minor repairs	113.46	
Supplies	65.23	
Electric Repairs	45.93	
		$2,170.51
Deficit		$ 170.51

Respectfully submitted,

G. Corner Fenhagen, *Chairman.*

Report of the Gallery Committee.

The Gallery Committee reports that two important exhibitions were held during the year, one being an exhibit of relics, etc., relating to the War of 1812, among which were very interesting portraits of Commodore John Rodgers and his wife, Minerva Denison, with personal relics of Commodore Rodgers and a silver service presented to him by the citizens of Baltimore in recognition of his gallantry during the defense of Baltimore.

The other exhibit was the showing of the china of Betsy Patterson, a gift to her from Jerome Bonaparte. The collection

consists of one hundred and ninety-one pieces and on each piece is engraved a scene of Paris and France, and other subjects.

These exhibitions were due to the efforts of the Corresponding Secretary, J. Alexis Shriver, who collected and arranged the various items.

Following is a detailed report of the items presented to the Society during the year.

Gallery Donations, 1935

A set of China, consisting of 191 pieces, made in Paris by order of Jerome Bonaparte for his wife, Betsy Patterson, and sent to America for her. The china was manufactured by Stone, Coquerel et Le Gros. Le Gros invented the method of impression from copper to lithograph stones, then printing on porcelain which would, under glaze, withstand the fire of the kilns. The method was first put into practice at the Royal Manufactory of Sevres in 1803 and obtained a silver medal. Gift of Mrs. Laura Patterson Robson (daughter of the late Mrs. Elisha Dyer).

Wedding dress, veil, shoes, gloves, etc., worn by Sidney Smith Patterson when she married William F. Turner. Presented to the Maryland Historical Society by Mrs. William F. Turner's granddaughter, Mrs. Laura Patterson Robson.

Wedding slippers and hose worn by Ellen Gault, November 17, 1847, when she was married to Robert Ewing Anthony of Baltimore. Gift of Miss Julia B. Anthony.

Three etchings of Fort McHenry, made during the time that certain ceremonies were held there in connection with the dedication of the New Fifth Regiment Armory, September, 1935. Gift of the artist George J. Didusch.

Etchings of the "Constellation," two views; etchings of the following, Baltimore Clipper "Ann McKim," Maryland Hunt Cup Race showing Soissons, Maryland Grand National Race, four views of the Washington Monument, Emanuel Lutheran Church, Mt. Calvary Church, Flag House, Ducking scenes; Engravings of Richard Dale, Captain M. C. Elliott, Jacob Jones. Gifts of the artist, Frederick Henry Morton Stanley Farley.

Theodolite of Andrew Shriver, with letter dated 1803 from his brother David Shriver, Jr., arranging for the acquisition of the theodolite which was used in laying out the Westminster Pike. Gift of Mr. Louis E. Shriver.

Water color of an Indian Encampment on Big Stone Lake, head of St. Peter. Gift of Miss Eleanor S. Cohen.

A part of Mrs. Mary Washington Keyser's (Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser) personal collection of Washingtoniana (70 odd prints, photographs etc.). Gift of the Estate of the late Mrs. H. Irvine Keyser.

Miniature of Washington Harper Harbaugh; miniature of Pamela Briscoe Harbaugh; photographs of Morgan Harbaugh, and Samuel Harbaugh. Gifts of Miss Flora Mae Baker.

Portrait of Charles Carroll Bombaugh, and his U. S. A. Medical Service dress sword. Gifts of Mr. Augustus Springett.

Engraving of David Bailie Warden, 1774, Consul General U. S. Legation at Paris. Gift of Miss Ella Warden.

Photographs of Confederate Generals, grouped in one frame. Gift of Miss R. Louise Balls.

Crayon drawing of Miss Harris, daughter of Dr. Chapin Harris of Baltimore. Gift of Mrs. Charles E. Barrett-Lennard.

Picture of John W. M. Lee, for many years Librarian of the Maryland Historical Society. Gift of Mrs. Ruth Lee Briscoe.

Water color of William Atwell of Baltimore; Photograph of the Obelisk used as part of the decorations during the Baltimore Sesqui-Centennial Celebration in 1880; small wooden snuff box carried throughout the Revolutionary War by the father of William Atwell. Gifts of Mrs. Lee M. Reely.

Photograph of Dr. James Hall; a daguerreotype of John L. Carey; daguerreotype of Robert Carey Long, the architect; Gift of Mrs. Francis T. Redwood.

Photograph of a portrait of General Ross, and five photographs of various memorials to Gen. Ross. Gifts of Mr. Francis B. Culver.

Water color view of Baltimore Harbor about 1880. Gift of Mr. J. Shryock Hanck.

Lithograph of the Lurman Country Place in Catonsville, Md. Gift of Mr. Albanus L. Smith.

Small silver boatswain's whistle, a relic of John Brown's raid. Gift of Mr. William D. Cassin.

Carbine, Spanish Mauser captured at Santiago Hill; shot gun of about 1865 period, made by Morris & Bro., Baltimore. Gift of Dr. Henry J. Berkley.

Miniature of Dr. Reverdy Ghiselin II, 1763-1822, who married Margaret Ann Bowie. Gift of Dr. Henry J. Berkley.

Print of the National Washington Monument; picture of Old St. Paul's Church, Kent Co.; Picture of Readbourne, home of the Hollydays in Queen Anne's Co.; Picture of Winter Quarters of Maryland Line at Hanover Junction, Va.; Badge of the Maryland State Agricultural Society 1852; Badge of the Athenaeum Literary Society, 1834. Gift of Miss Carolina R. Hollyday.

Four badges worn by the Maryland Historical Society Officers at their public meetings in 1843. Gift of Hon. W. Hall Harris.

A pair of baby shoes worn by Anna Maria Hollyday, daughter of Caroline Carvill and George Stuart Hollyday of Chestertown. Gift of Miss Caroline R. Hollyday.

Miscellaneous collection of coins, badges and medals. Gift of Mr. Andrew Noel Trippe.

Badge of the Maryland Motor Federation. Gift of Lewis McKenzie Turner.

Masonic Badge commemorative of the Centennial of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, 1787-1887. Gift of Mr. Louis H. Dielman.

Yorktown Centennial Medal; Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Medal S. A. R.; Yorktown Sesqui-Centennial Medal; Maryland Tercentenary Medal; Lafayette medal struck in 1934 in commemoration of his death; Lafayette medal made in France; Columbian Exposition medal; Maryland Tercentenary half-dollar. Gifts of Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

15 specimens of the Admiral Vernon Medal from the personal collection of Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart.

2 medals commemorating Maryland's part in the World's Columbian Exposition in 1893. Gift of Mr. Alfred T. Hoen.

Uniform buttons of the U. S. Navy, worn by Commodore John Rodgers. Gift of Mrs. Philip L. Alger.

Masonic apron and emblem of Craven Peyton Thompson, member of the Alexandria Lodge, No. 22. Gift of Miss Rebekah Harrison.

Boarman Coat-of-Arms (authentic copy hand painted and framed) brought from Bristol, England, by Admiral Charles Boarman. Gift of Rt. Rev. Cornelius F. Thomas.

Plaque of Thurston & Keller, and one of Henry Ridgely Evans, magicians. Gift of Mr. Thomas Chew Worthington.

Rug, size 9 × 12. Gift of Miss Mary E. Waters.

Bay cap, 1767, worn by John Hollins who married Jane Smith, a sister of General Samuel Smith. Their son, John Smith Hollins was one time Mayor of Baltimore. Gift of Mrs. Emma Wilson Rumbold.

Three colonial decanters which belonged to Governor William Paca, inherited by his great grandson William B. Paca. Gift of Dr. Henry Lee Smith.

Miniature of General Felix Agnus, framed with seven decorations of various Societies to which he belonged. Gift of Mrs. P. B. Key Daingerfield.

Respectfully submitted,

Lawrence H. Fowler, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments.

The Committee on Addresses and Literary Entertainments reports the following addresses and exhibitions provided during the past fiscal year. With two exceptions, namely: the lectures of Professor Philip Davidson and of Professor W. Stull Holt at the regular meetings on March 11th and May 13th, the Society owes the interesting programs of last winter and last spring to the energy, resourcefulness and devotion of its Corre-

sponding Secretary, Mr. J. Alexis Shriver. To him also is due the credit for the extraordinarily attractive and important exhibition relating to the War of 1812 opened to the members of the Society and the public on September 12, 1935, which served as the special feature of the regular meeting on October 14, and which drew a large number of visitors to the halls of the Society.

This fall the Committee, with the full cooperation of the Society planned a program for the season which had in view the expanding activities and increasing membership of the Society that has marked the administration of its present President, whose helpful interest the Committee gratefully acknowledges. The meeting of December 16th, after which a reception was tendered to Dr. and Mrs. Isaiah Bowman, following an address by Dr. Bowman, was an exceptionally notable occasion, which served, we believe, its purpose of signifying on the part of the Society a desire for an active renewal of its traditional relations of cooperation with the Johns Hopkins University in the promotion of historical studies in the State. The Meeting of November 11th, addressed by Dr. James A. Robertson, was designed to seal at once a close relationship of purpose between the Society and the new Hall of Records, of which Dr. Robertson is Archivist.

The plans of the Committee for the spring include addresses by Dr. Douglas Freeman, the biographer of Lee, and Dr. John Stewart Bryan, President of the historic College of William and Mary. At the end of the year we hope to have a meeting addressed by Mr. Shriver, who has been asked to prepare a paper reflecting his studies of the history of the Society itself.

During the year 1935 the following addresses and exhibitions were given:

January 14, 1935—"A Maryland Historian Abroad, Thomas A. Hughes, S. J." By Rev. John A. Risacher, S. J., Loyola College.

February 11, 1935—Through the cooperation of the Maryland State Forestry Department and the United States National Park Service moving pictures were shown of the excavations and restoration of old Fort Frederick, Washington County, Maryland.

March 11, 1935—"Jonathan Boucher of Maryland, A Fighting Tory Parson." By Professor Philip Davidson, Agnes Scott College.

March 28, 1935—"Lafayette A Hundred Years After." By Professor Albert Hatton Gilmer, Lafayette College. (A Special afternoon meeting.)

April 8, 1935—"Admiral Vernon, His Marylanders and His Medals." By Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart of the British Embassy, Washington, D. C.

May 13, 1935—"The writing of Local History in America." By Dr. W. Stull Holt, Johns Hopkins University.

May 28, 1935—"The St. Mary's City Press and a new Chronology of American Printing." By Mr. Lawrence C. Wroth, Librarian John Carter Brown Library. (A special afternoon meeting).

September 12, 13, 14, 1935—Special Exhibition relating to the War of 1812. Held in connection with the Dedication Ceremonies of the Fifth Regiment Armory.

October 14, 1935—Regular meeting held. No address. Members invited to view the War of 1812 Special Exhibition.

November 11, 1935—"The Hall of Records from the Archivist's Point of View." By Dr. James A. Robertson, Archivist, Hall of Records.

December 16, 1935—"Where Do You Live." By Dr. Isaiah Bowman, President of the Johns Hopkins University.

In order to provide attractive and valuable addresses and exhibitions the Committee desires to have at its disposal a modest contingent fund from which to pay the expenses of speakers invited to Baltimore to address the Society. It is understood in each case that the Committee would seek in advance the approval of the officers of the Society before making any financial commitments.

Respectfully submitted,

KENT ROBERTS GREENFIELD, *Chairman.*

Report of the Treasurer.

GENERAL ACCOUNT

Balance on hand January 1, 1935			$ 2,323.11
Receipts			
Dues from members		$5,087.00	
General Account:			
Gift towards Francis Scott Key Miniature Fund	$170.00		
Gift towards Exhibition Cases	220.00		
Gift Mrs. D'Arcy Paul for Maps	200.00		
Photostat	76.00		
Telephone	29.97		
Books Sold	22.85		
Salary Charles Fickus	28.84		
Transferred from Archives account salary	116.00		
Insurance from Pratt Library to Repair Charles Carroll Portrait	210.00		
Miscellaneous	57.19		
		1,130.85	
Permanent Endowment Fund:			
Gift Orra Monnette	$ 25.00		
Bequest Mary P. Hayden	574.00		
Bequest Henry F. Reese	200.00		
Bequest Catherine A. Stehman	100.00		
Life Member Ida B. Gaither	100.00		
Life Member William Woodward	100.00		
Life Member Katherine M. Brevitt	100.00		
Life Member Mrs. Herman Biddle Massey	100.00		
		1,299.00	
Income Peabody Fund		850.00	
Income other than Peabody Fund		2,789.00	
Income Athenaeum Fund		4,070.00	
Income Audubon Fund		84.00	
Investigation and Searches		3.00	
Confederate Relics		50.00	
Certificate of Membership		6.00	
Publication Committee		129.91	
Library Committee		1,279.50	
Magazine Account		255.50	
Securities ($28,000 Federal Land Bank 4½'s Redeemed)		28,000.00	
			45,033.76
			$47,356.87

EXPENDITURES

General Account:			
Salaries	$7,343.44		
Trustees	2,187.96		
Office	463.69		
Treasurer	122.75		
Address Committee	96.00		
Rodgers Exhibit	293.02		
Map Fund	66.79		
Photostat	34.73		
Telephone	44.17		
General Fund	199.74		
		$10,852.29	
Magazine Account		1,540.05	
Library Committee		1,999.40	
Publication Committee		279.34	
Gallery and Paintings		29.45	
Securities Purchased (See investment account)		29,985.75	
			44,686.28
Balance on Hand December 31, 1935			$ 2,670.59

STATE OF MARYLAND—ARCHIVES ACCOUNT

Balance on Hand January 1, 1935			$4,533.91

RECEIPTS

State of Maryland		$1,113.13	
General		520.73	
			1,633.86
			$6,167.77

EXPENDITURES

Archives Repairs		$ 83.97	
General Archives		926.30	
			1,010.27
Balance on Hand December 31, 1935			$5,157.50
State Appropriation for 1935		$4,175.00	
Paid to Society as above			$1,113.13
Paid direct by State to Lord Baltimore Press			2,061.87
		$4,175.00	$4,175.00

SPECIAL ACCOUNT

St. Paul's Graveyard Fund

Balance on Hand January 1, 1935		$ 168.61
Expenditures	$ 168.61	

INVESTMENT FUND

Uninvested Funds January 1, 1935		$ 844.53

Credits

Gift:		
Orra Monnette	$ 25.00	
Bequests:		
Mary P. Hayden	574.00	
Henry F. Reese	200.00	
Catherine A. Stehman	100.00	
Life Members:		
Ida B. Gaither	100.00	
William Woodward	100.00	
Katherine M. Brevitt	100.00	
Mrs. Herman Biddle Massey	100.00	
Federal Land Bank 4½'s called July 1, 1935	28,000.00	
		29,299.00
		$30,143.53

Debits

90 shares Merchants and Miners Transportation Company purchased	$ 2,405.75	
28,000 Federal Land Bank 3% bonds 1935-45	27,580.00	
		29,985.75
Uninvested Balance December 31, 1935 on deposit in General Account		$157.78

Heyward E. Boyce,
Treasurer.

Report of the Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry.

The Committee on Genealogy and Heraldry held four meetings during the year.

Following is a list of the genealogical items presented to the library.

The Gist Family of South Carolina and its Maryland Ancestors. Gift of the author, Dr. Wilson Gee.

Hoffman Family. Gift of Louis H. Dielman.

Epitaphs from private burial grounds of Rogers Family of Druid Hill. Gift of Mrs. William H. Pearce.

William Henry Moore and His Ancestry, by DeForest. Gift of Mr. Paul Moore.

Boyce Family of Maryland and Delaware. Gift of Mr. John Carroll Stow.

Howell Family Bible. Gift of Col. John Philip Hill.

Sterett Bible Records. Gift of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants.

Monsieur Boyer. Gift of the author, Asa E. Phillips.

Practical Heraldry. Gift of Miss Victoria Gittings.

Young Family Bible Records. Gift of Mrs. Neal A. Truslow.

"Our Family Ties" Arnold & Luckey Records. Gift of Rev. & Mrs. Leonard W. A. Luckey.

Brown Family Bible Records.

Tombstone Inscriptions & Marriage Licenses 1796-1802, Kent County.

Tombstone Inscriptions of Somerset County.

Tombstone Inscriptions of Dorchester County.

Miscellaneous records of St. Martin's Church, Worcester County. Gift of Mr. Francis E. Old, Jr.

Tilghman Family Records, by Mrs. Rosa Lee Morris. Gift of Mrs. W. H. Tilghman.

Will of Benjamin Fletcher Harrison. Gift of Miss Elizabeth B. Showacre.

The Martin Family 1680-1934. Gift of the author Mrs. C. G. Porcher.

Chart of the descendants of Richard Cole 1717-1781. Gift of the compiler, Robert F. Cole.

The Willis Family of Virginia. Gift of Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

Index to the Griffith Family Book. Compiled and bound for the Society by Mr. Edward Hammond.

Roster of Officers & Members of the Society of the Army and Navy of the Confederate States in Maryland; Baltimore 1883.

Chart of the Randolphs of Virginia.

Chart of the Harrisons of James River, Virginia.

Descendants of George Philip Duddra or Dodderer, or Duttera. Gift of Mr. W. B. Duttera.

Price Family records. Gift of Mr. Henry T. Price.

Ancestry of Georgie H. B. Burton of Lexington, Kentucky. Gift of Rt. Rev. Lewis W. Burton.

History of the Frazee Family of Garrett County. Gift of Mr. Charles E. Hoye.

Virginia Historical Index, Vol. 1 (A-K). Gift of Miss Jane James Cook.

Copy of Will of William Amos, Sr., Baltimore Co., 1757, 1759. Gift of Mr. William H. Johnson.

Short account of the life and death of Annie Elizabeth Fussell, 1829-59. Gift of Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

Garrett County family histories, including Rutan, Grant, McHenry, Frazee and Armstrong. Gift of Mr. Charles E. Hoye.

Plummer Family Notes. Gift of Miss Lucy Dupuy Plummer.

Page Family Bible Records (from Bible of John Page). Gift of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants.

Harbaugh Family Notes. Gift of Miss Flora Mae Baker.

Bladen Family Notes. Gift of Mrs. E. M. Davis.

Joshua Dryden Bible and Owings Family notes. From the estate of the late Mrs. Wilson Burns Trundle.

Thomas C. Carman & Phebe Pruden Carman Family Notes. Gift of Professor Albert P. Carman.

Will of Henry Walker of Baltimore County. Gift of Henry M. Walker.

Descendants of John & Eva Stabler Seitz, Shrewsbury Township, York Co., Pa. Gift of Mrs Clayton Seitz.

Hollingsworth Papers.

Beall and Bell Families.

Brumwell Melvin & Wliliam Bishop Melvin Bible records. Gift of Mrs. Cora D. Melvin.

National Society Daughters of the American Revolution Lineage Books (5 Vols.).

Edward Treadway & His descendants. Gift of Oswald Garland Treadway.

Genealogy of the Perrines. Gift of William Davison Perrine.

First Settlers of Ye Plantations of Piscataway & Woodbridge Old East N. J. 1664-1714. Index & Part Seven. Gift of Mr. Orra Eugene Monnette.

Encyclopedia of American Biography. New Series. Vol. 3. Gift of American Historical Society.

Hough Family of Bucks Co., Pa. Gift of Mr. Wallace Irwin Hough.

Magruder's Maryland Colonial Abstracts. Vol. 4.

Lehman Family in Maryland. Gift of Samuel A. Lehman.

Baptismal and Marriage Records of Holy Mary Church, Calvary, Ky. Gift of Dr. Joseph E. Johnson.

Washington County Marriage Bonds 1792-1825. Gift of Dr. Jos. E. Johnson.

Colonial Families of America. Vol. 13, 14, 15. Gift of National Americana Society.

Will of Henry Washington, Albemarle Co., Va.

Will of John Washington, King George Co., Va.

Will of James Quarles. Gift of Mr. Henry M. Kirk.

Taney & Allied Families. Gift of compiler Mrs. Katherine Taney Silverson.

Vestry Book of Blisland Parish, New Kent and James City Counties, Va. Gift of Virginia State Library.

Dorsey & Allied Families Chart. Gift of Miss Bessie Porter.

Four generations of the family of Strangeman Hutchins & his wife Elizabeth Cox. Gift of Mr. E. C. Crider.

Wallis Family History. Gift of Leonard Wallis.

The Family of John Sullivan of Berwick.

La Tremville Family. Gift of Mrs. Reginald Petre.

Dr. Adalbert J. Volck, caricaturist & his family. Gift of Dr. George C. Keidel.

Records of marriages in Onslow County, North Carolina prior to 1825. Gift of Mrs. Annie Walker Burns.

Founders of Colonial Families of Ridgly, Dorsey & Greenberry of Maryland. Gift of the author Henry Ridgley Evans.

Gantz Family Records. Gift of Mr. Charles R. Gantz.

Thomas Family of Talbot County, Md. Gift of estate of the late Mrs. William H. Whitridge.

The Tingley Family. Gift of Mr. John Carroll Stow.

Lineage Book of the Colonial Daughters of the 17th Century.

Commodore John Rodgers Family Bible. Gift of Mrs. Philip L. Alger.

The Reynolds Family Association Annual Report.

Early Settlers of Salebury, Bucks County, Penna. Gift of Mr. Henry I. Kirk.

Henry Troth 1794-1842. Biographical Sketch. Gift of Mr. Henry T. Price.

Record of Family Graveyard of Richard Munro Owings, Morgan Valley, Westminster, Maryland.

Shuey Bible Records, Carroll County, copied through the courtesy of Judge Francis Neale Parke.

Records of Owings Family Graveyard, on road from Westminster to Eldersburg on farm called "Rochester."

Will of Richard Owings.

Will of Thomas Owings. Gift of Mr. Ferdinand B. Focke.

Respectfully submitted,

William B. Marye, *Chairman.*

Report of the Committee on the Library.

The Library Committee reports that during the past year gifts from members and friends have added very materially in number and value to the collections of the Society. There have been

added 186 bound volumes, 305 pamphlets, 50 typescripts, mainly of genealogical character, 101 photostats, 152 newspapers, single issues and 10 bound files, 32 maps, 437 manuscripts and 20 volumes of accounts, etc., 9 broadsides and 251 pieces of sheet music, a total of 1553 pieces. Naturally, with such a volume of gifts, individual mention is not practicable, and unfortunately, with our very limited force of workers it will require many full working days to catalogue and shelve these accessions.

And it may be well at this time to call the attention of the Society, that we have approximately 47,000 uncatalogued volumes on our shelves, not to mention many other thousands of manuscripts, maps and broadsides, all awaiting attention.

In the cataloguing in progress, first attention is given to those items of greatest interest and value, and while the progress is necessarily slow, the character of the work done is of the highest quality of scientific method. As in the past few years, the major portion of this work has been done by Misses Carolina V. and Elizabeth T. Davison. The withholding of the State appropriation for the purpose made it necessary to suspend the repair work on the Society's possessions, except for the volunteer work given by Miss Mabel Cull, Miss Daisy Woodward and Miss Rebecca Dobbin, all of whom are entitled to the gratitude of the Society.

An anonymous, unsolicited gift of one thousand dollars has enabled your committee to do a considerable amount of rebinding and to purchase some items that otherwise would have remained entirely beyond our means. This gift is unusual in that it is to be devoted entirely to current needs, instead of to the endowment fund.

Another gift of three hundred dollars has been especially dedicated to the care and preservation of our map collection; and these two generous gifts are the outstanding incidents of the year's activities.

In addition to the usual number of genealogical seekers, a number of special investigators have carried on various historical projects. One of the most interesting of these is the con-

tinuation of Dr. Lawrence Wroth's Maryland Bibliography, which is being brought up to the year 1820 by Mr. Joseph L. Wheeler, Jr., to which we have been able to give important assistance through the medium of our cataloguing activity.

The death of Mr. Charles Fickus after a connection of twenty-seven years has deprived us of the services of a faithful and competent official.

Respectfully submitted,

L. H. Dielman, *Chairman.*

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Wanted, the parentage and other information of (Dr.) John Briscoe, wife Ann, who appears in Henry County, Va. 1777-1785. He and Truman Briscoe took the Oath of Allegiance 1777.

Will exchange data and correspond with interested persons. Address,

Mrs. James S. Jones,
Chatham, Virginia.

Would you have any data on the parents with dates of Charles Springer who married April 2, 1752 Susanna Leeds of Frederick, Md. He is reported as a descendant of Carl of Wilmington Del. Owen Kelley, d. s. p., Jeremiah O'Kelley of R. I. Would he be the son of John Kelley, born 1722, married Anna McClelland, resident of Cape Cod, Mass. or son of Joseph the brother, who married Tabithia the daughter of Daniel Baker & Elizb. Chase. These last two named sons of Jeremiah, who married Sarah Chase.

Bacon Vaughan,
1176 Pierre Avenue, Windsor, Ontario.

Can anyone give names of the Causeen (Casin) emigrants to Maryland, with children of the 2nd generation? Nicholas was an emigrant. Was Ignatius an emigrant and did they have sisters and brothers, emigrants?

Hugh Teare (says Mrs. Hodges) married Ruth in 1681. Whom was Ruth? She could not have been daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Wyne-Hawkins for latter in deed c. 1687 says "my sister Ruth Teare the wife of Hugh Teare." Holland appears in the families; was Ruth a Holland? Hugh Teare appears as "Reverend Hugh Teare." Was he a minister and of what church? Anything known of his ancestry? Hugh Teare's dau. Elizabeth m. Wm. 2nd Middleton about 1711 and their son Hugh Teare Middleton removed to South Carolina where he became an officer in the Revolution.

Hugh C. Middleton,
314 E. Capitol St.,
Washington, D. C.

Roger B. Taney, Jacksonian Jurist, by Charles W. Smith, Jr. Chapel Hill, Univ. of N. C. Press, 1936. $3.00.

This is a study of Judge Taney from the legal standpoint, though a brief biographical sketch is incorporated. A bibliography of Taney adds greatly to the value of the work. With Prof. Swisher's recently published life of Taney which has received much favorable comment and the present study, the subject is well covered. Dr. Smith contributes a paper on Taney and the Bank to this issue of the *Magazine*.

Nancy Shippen, Her Journal Book. Compiled and edited by Ethel Armes. Philadelphia, 1935.

A delightfully interesting journal of the Revolutionary period, of very considerable historic importance, and more fascinating than the average romance.

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BAER, MICHAEL S. (1920).....1001 N. Calvert St.
BAKER, WILLIAM G., JR. (1916).....Care of Baker, Watts & Co.
BAKER-CROTHERS, DR. HAYES (1936).....Takoma Park, Md.
BAIRD-BENNETT, O. JOSEPHINE, M. D. (1931) ..... } 1028 Connecticut Ave., Wash., D. C.
BALDWIN, CHAS. W., D. D. (1919).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, JOHN ASHBY (1935).....1302 John St.
BALDWIN, MISS MARIA (1931).....226 W. Lafayette Ave.
BALDWIN, MISS ROSA E. (1923).....3951 Cloverdale Road
BALDWIN, MISS SARAH R. (1929).....101 E. 72nd St., N. Y. C.
BALDWIN, SUMMERFIELD, JR. (1928).....117 W. Baltimore St.
BALDWIN, WM. WOODWARD (1924).....926 Cathedral St.
BANDLE, MISS AGNUS (1936).....1218 N. Calvert St.
BANKS, MISS ELIZABETH (1926).....2119 Bolton St.
BARKER, MRS. LEWELLYS F. (LILIAN HALSEY) (1931)..... } 208 Stratford Rd.
BARRETT, HENRY C. (1902)....."The Severn"
BARROLL, L. WETHERED (1910).....1412 Equitable Bldg.
BARROLL, MORRIS KEENE (1917).....Chestertown, Md.
BARTLETT, FREDERICK R. (1935).....Easton, Md.
BARTON, CARLYLE (1924).....800 Baltimore Life Bldg.
BARTON, MRS. CARLYLE (Isabel R. T.) (1929) ..... } Ruxton, Maryland
BARTON, RANDOLPH, JR. (1915).....806 Mercantile Trust
BAUGH, MRS. FREDERICK H. (1922).....207 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
BAUGHMAN, MRS. L. VICTOR (1931).....Frederick, Md.
BAYARD, MISS ELLEN HOWARD (1928)....1208 St. Paul St.
BAYLIES, MISS SARAH STONE (1929).....2934 N. Calvert St.
BEAN, MISS MARY CLOUD (1930).....16 E. Biddle St.
BEATTY, MRS. ASHFORDBY (1910).....R. F. D. No. 2, Gaithersburg, Md.
BECK, HOWARD C. (1918).....2702 Lyndhurst Ave.
BEERS, WALTER W. (1924).....3000 Reistertown Rd.
BEEUWKES, C. JOHN (1924).....1706 First National Bank
BEIRNE, MRS. FRANCIS F. (1935).....Ruxton, Md.

BELT, WILLIAM H. G. (1936).....613 Reservoir St.
BENNETT, MISS SARAH E. (1930).....2019 Eutaw Place
BENSON, HARRY L. (1910).....3106 Evergreen Ave., Hamilton
BENSON, MRS. WM. (1924).....Blackistone Apts.
BERKLEY, HENRY J., M. D. (1900).....1305 Park Ave.
BERRY, MRS. EDWARD W. (1931).....19 Elmwood Rd., Roland Park
BEVAN, H. CROMWELL (1902).....1317 Park Ave.
BIBBINS, MRS. A. B.....2600 Maryland Ave.
BISHOP, WILLIAM R. (1916).....12 E. 27th St.
BLACK, HARRY C., JR. (1920).....Fidelity Building
BLACK, MRS. VAN LEAR (1921).....1205 Eutaw Place
BLACK, WILMER (1935).....1201 Garrett Bldg.
BLAKISTON, MRS. BUCHANAN (JESSIE GAREY BLACK) (1921).....Hurstleigh Ave.
BLAND, MRS. WILLIAM B. (1935).....Sparks, Md.
BOEHM, MISS MARGARET D. (1935).....5709 Roland Ave.
BOGGS, THOMAS R., M. D. (1931).....1013 N. Calvert St.
BOND, CARROLL T. (1916).....3507 N. Charles St.
BOND, DUKE (1919).....Charles & Read Sts.
BONSAL, LEIGH (1902).....511 Calvert Building
BOONE, JAMES R. HERBERT (1934).....765 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
BOONE, MRS. JAMES R. HERBERT (MURIEL H. WURTS-DUNDAS) (1934).....765 Park Ave., N. Y. C.
BORDLEY, DR. JAMES, JR. (1914).....Charlcote Place
BOSWORTH, MRS. C. W. (BEATRICE) (1929).....2109 N. Calvert St.
BOUCHET, CHARLES J. (1921).....206 E. Biddle St.
BOULDEN, MRS. CHAS. NEWTON (1916).....3507 N. Charles St.
BOUSE, JOHN H., M. D. (1926).....317 S. Ann St.
BOUTON, MRS. EDWARD H. (1933).....Roland Park Apts.
BOWDOIN, MRS. HENRY J. (JULIA MORRIS) (1930).....Lawyers Hill, Relay, Md.
BOWE, DR. DUDLEY PLEASANTS (1927).....2 W. Read St.
BOWEN, H. LEE, PH. D. (1934).....3923 Cloverhill Rd.
BOWEN, JESSE N. (1916).....2500 Balto. Trust Bldg.
BOWIE, CLARENCE K. (1916).....Mercantile Trust Bldg.
BOWIE, MRS. RICHMOND IRVING (EFFIE GWYNN) (1934).....“Beechwood,” Upper Marlboro, Md.
BOWLES, MRS. THOMAS H. (1931).....5 Whitfield Rd., Guilford
BOYCE, FRED. G., JR. (1916).....4102 Greenway, Guilford
BOYCE, HEYWARD E. (1912).....Maryland Trust Company
BOYER, REV. A., S. S. (1935).....St. Mary's Seminary, Paca St.
BOYKIN, MRS. M. IRWIN (1933).....Greenway Apts.
BRANDT, JACKSON (1935).....Wyman Park Apts.
BRANDT, MRS. JACKSON (1935).....Wyman Park Apts.
BRENT, MRS. DUNCAN K. (1922).....Ruxton, Md.
BRENT, MRS. ROBERT F. (1916).....The St. Paul Apts.

BREWER, WM. TREANOR (1928).....4205 Penhurst Ave.
BROWN, ALEXANDER (1902).....“Mondawmin,” Liberty Heights Ave.
BROWN, W. MCCULLOH (1919).....10 W. Hamilton St.
BROWNE, REV. LEWIS BEEMAN (1907)....St. John’s Rectory, Frostburg, Md.
BROWNE, MARY N., M. D. (1919).....1505 Park Ave.
BRUCE, HOWARD..... Bartlett Hayward & Co., P. O. Box 1191
BRUCE, WM. CABELL (1909).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUCE, MRS. WM. CABELL (1920).....Ruxton, Md.
BRUNE, FRED W. (1929).....2500 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
BRUNE, H. M. (1902).....Calvert Bldg.
BUCHANAN, THOMAS GITTINGS (1917)....Garrett Bldg.
BUCK, WALTER H. (1926).....609 Union Trust Bldg.
BUCKEY, MRS. WM. G. (1931).....1815 Park Ave.
BUCKINGHAM, E. G. (1927).....1019 Winding Way, R. P.
BUCKINGHAM, MRS. WILLIAM A. (1920)...Washington Apts.
BURNETT, PAUL M. (1935).....Charles & Chase Sts.
* BURNS, F. HIGHLAND (1919).....806 University Parkway
BUTTERFIELD, CLEMENT F. (1927).....2723 N. Charles St.

CADWALADER, THOMAS F. (1934).....217 W. Lanvale St.
CAIRNES, MISS LAURA J. (1923).....4008 Roland Ave.
CAMERON, MRS. BRODNAX (JULIA DURYEA SPRIGG) (1934).... Bel Air, Md.
CAMPBELL, MILTON (1935).....Easton, Md.
CANDLER, MISS OTIE SEYMOUR (1923)....5515 Roland Ave.
CAREY, CHARLES H. (1919).....2220 N. Charles St.
CARMINE, MISS MARGARET B. (1930)....Hopkins Apartments
CARR, MRS. CHEVER (1923).....2615 Maryland Ave.
CARR, MRS. ROBERT H. (1929).....653 University Pkwy.
CARROLL, DOUGLAS GORDON (1913).....Brooklandville, Md.
CARROLL, MISS LOUISE E. (1935).....2015 Edgewood St.
CARROLL, MISS M. GRACE (1923).....Roland Park Apts.
CARTER, MISS SALLY RANDOLPH (1923)...204 W. Monument St.
CARTON, MRS. LAWRENCE R. (1935).....“Poppintry House,” Towson, Md.
CARVER, MRS. DAVID J. (1935).....217 Chancery Rd., Guilford
CASSELL, W. BARRY (1934).....2002 Sulgrave Ave., Mt. Washington
CASTLE, MRS. GUY W. S. (1932).....Oxon Hill, Md.
CATHCART, MAXWELL (1922).....1408 Park Ave.
CHALFANT, MRS. ARCHIBALD STUART (1935) ..... 6205 York Road
CHAMBERLAINE, REV. ALWARD (1925).....Centerville, Md.
CHAPMAN, JAMES W., JR. (1916).....214 Northway, Guilford
CHATARD, DR. J. ALBERT (1929).....1300 N. Calvert St.
CHESNEY, MISS ROBERTA (1927).....1617 Linden Ave.
CHESNUT, MRS. W. CALVIN (1923).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
CHESNUT, W. CALVIN (1897).....Ridgewood Road, Roland Park

CHINARD, GILBERT, PH. D. (1935).....503 Edgevale Rd.
CLARK, MISS ANNA E. B. (1914).....The St. Paul Apartments
CLARK, MISS BERTHA L. (1930).....106 Woodlawn, Roland Park
CLARK, ERNEST J. (1931).....211 Highfield Rd.
CLARK, MRS. GAYLORD LEE (1928).....Stevenson, Md.
CLARK, LOUIS T. (1929).....Ellicott City
CLARK, WALTER L. (1921).....1914 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
CLEMSON, CHARLES O. (1928).....Westminster, Maryland
CLEVELAND, RICHARD F. (1925).....Balto. Trust Bldg.
* CLIFT, JOSIAH, JR. (1919).....212 W. Monument St.
CLOSE, PHILIP H. (1916).....Bel Air, Md.
COALE, JOSEPH M. (1930).....225 E. Redwood St.
COE, WARD B. (1920).....Fidelity Building
COHEN, MISS ELEANOR S. (1917).....The Latrobe
COHN, CHARLES M. (1919).....Lexington Bldg.
COHN, MRS. E. HERRMAN (DORIS MASLIN) (1930).....Princess Anne, Maryland
COLE, MRS. HERBERT CLAIBORNE (1929)...100 University Pkwy., W.
COLE, J. WESLEY, M. D. (1931).....2202 Garrison Ave.
COLEMAN, WILLIAM C. (1916).....U. S. District Court, P. O. Bldg.
COLLENBERG, MRS. HENRY T. (1928).....114 Witherspoon Rd.
* COLSTON, GEORGE A. (1914).....403 Keyser Building
CONNOLLY, GERALD C. (1919).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
CONNOLLY, JAMES E., M. D. (1923).....1116 N. Eutaw St.
COOK, MISS JANE JAMES.....Stevenson, Md.
COOKE, MRS. MIRIAM BALDWIN (1930)....Waterbury, Md.
COONAN, EDWARD V. (1907).....121 W. Lafayette Ave.
COOPER, J. CROSSAN (1912).....Stock Exchange Building
CORIELL, DR. LEWIS (1927).....111 W. Monument St.
CORKRAN, MRS. BENJAMIN W. (1919)....Warrington Apts.
CORNER, GEO. W. (1917).....3902 Juniper Rd., Guilford
COTTEN, BRUCE (1912).....Mt. Washington
COTTON, MRS. FREDERICK J. (JANE BALDWIN) (1896).....Waterbury, Md.
COUDON, JOSEPH (1920).....Perryville, Md.
COUDON, JOSEPH of "H," (1934).....Perryville, Md.
CRAIN, MRS. BENNETT (1934).....4414 Underwood Rd.
CRANWELL, J. H. (1895).....1622 Park Ave.
CROKER, MRS. EDWARD J. (1922).....101 Woodlawn Rd.
CROMWELL, MRS. W. KENNEDY (1916)....Lake Roland
CRONIN, MRS. W. H. (1932).....Aberdeen, Md.
CROOKS, MISS ESTHER J. (1933).....Goucher College
CULL, MISS MABEL F. (1930).....1314 Bolton St.
CULLEN, DR. THOS. S. (1926).....20 E. Eager St.
CULVER, FRANCIS BARNUM (1910).....4709 Roland Ave.
CULVER, JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.
CULVER, MRS. JOHN K. (1925).....Mt. Washington, Md.

DABNEY, DR. WILLIAM M. (1916).....Ruxton, Md.
DAINGERFIELD, MRS. P. B. KEY (1925)....4407 N. Charles St.
DALLAM, C. BRAXTON (1924).....4001 Greenway
DALSHEIMER, SIMON (1909).....The Lord Baltimore Press
DALTON, JOSEPH C. (1932).....Sparks, Maryland
DAMUTH, REV. WARREN K. (1923).....Thurmont, Md.
DARNALL, RICHARD BENNETT (1933).....Ruxton, Maryland
DASHIELL, BENJAMIN J. (1914).....Towson, Maryland
DASHIELL, MISS MARY LEEKE (1934).....Pheonix, Maryland
DASHIELL, N. LEEKE, M. D. (1904).....2927 St. Paul St.
DASHIELL, MRS. NICHOLAS L. (1922).....2927 St. Paul St.
DAVES, JOHN COLLINS (1923).....136 W. Lanvale St.
DAVIS, MRS. ALLEN A. (1934).....34 E. Melrose Ave.
DAVIS, E. ASBURY (1924).....119-21 S. Howard St.
DAVIS, DR. J. STAIGE (1916).....215 Wendover Rd., Guilford
DAVIS, DR. S. GRIFFITH (1935).....220 Chancery St.
DAVIS, DR. W. W. (1921).....Box 724, Baltimore, Md.
DAVISON, MISS ELIZABETH T. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
DAVISON, MISS CAROLINA V. (1925).....Cecil Apts.
* DAWKINS, WALTER I. (1902).....1119 Fidelity Bldg.
DAY, MISS MARY FORMAN (1907).....The Donald, 1523 22nd St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
DEFORD, MRS. ROBERT B. (DOROTHEA HOFFMAN) (1934).....Towson, Md.
DELAPLAINE, EDWARD S. (1920).....Frederick, Md.
DELL, THOS. MEDAIRY.....Homewood Apts.
DENISON, H. MARCUS (1923).....10 E. Read St.
DENMEAD, GARNER WOOD (1923).....227 St. Paul St.
DENNIS, MRS. JAMES T. (1923).....1002 N. Calvert St.
DENNIS, JAMES U. (1907).....2 E. Lexington St.
DENNIS, JOHN M. (1919).....Union Trust Bldg.
DENNIS, OREGON MILTON (1922).....New Amsterdam Bldg.
DENNIS, SAMUEL K. (1905).....Court House
DETRICK, MISS LILLIE (1919).....104 E. Biddle St.
DIELMAN, LOUIS H. (1905).....Peabody Institute
DIXON, JAMES (1926).....Easton, Maryland
DODSON, HERBERT K. (1909).....344 N. Charles St.
DOEBLER, VALENTINE S. (1922).....Greenway and St. Martin's Rd.
DOEHLER, EDWARD A. (1935).....1043 Aisquith St.
DONN, EDWARD W., JR. (1935).....10 E. Bradley Lane, Chevy Chase, Md.
DONNELLY, EDWARD A. (1919).....213 N. Calvert St.
DORSEY, DR. CALEB, JR. (1927).....1659 W. North Ave.
DOUGHERTY, PHILIP, PH. D. (1934).....2730 Maryland Ave.
DOWNEY, DR. JESSE W., JR. (1929).....209 Hawthorne Rd.
DRYDEN, THOS. P. (1930).....6212 Blackburn Lane, Cedarcroft
DUER, THOMAS MARSHALL (1935).....3909 Canterbury Rd.
DUFFY, EDWARD (1920).....138 W. Lanvale St.

DUFFY, MRS. ELEANOR BERNARD (1927)...110 W. North Ave.
DUFFY, HENRY (1916).....110 W. North Ave.
DUGAN, MISS MARY COALE (1919).....124 W. Lanvale St.
DUKE, W. BERNARD (1909).....1 Ridge Rd., Mt. Washington
DUKEHART, MORTON MCL. (1920).....2744 N. Calvert St.
DUKER, MRS. J. EDWARD (1923).....3904 N. Charles Street
DUNAHUE, MRS. WILBUR C. (1923).....1620 Bolton St.
DUNOTT, MRS. DANIEL Z. (1926).....1005 N. Calvert St.
DUNTON, WM. RUSH, JR., M. D. (1902)....Harlem Lodge, Catonsville, Md.
DURRELL, PERCY BROOKS (1935).....3512 Clifton Ave.
DUVALL, MRS. RICHARD M.....2905 N. Charles St.
* DUVALL, RICHARD M. (1902).....16 E. Lexington St.
* DUVALL, SAMUEL GRAFTON (1925).....Frederick City, Md.

EARECKSON, F. LEIF (1928).....23 S. Hanover St.
EASTER, MRS. JAMES W. (ANITA T.) (1929) } Owings Mills, Md.
EDMONDSON, MRS. FRANK GORDON (1928) }
EDMONDSON, J. HOOPER (1928) } Roland Park Apts.
EDMONDSON, W. W. JR. }
EDWARDS, MRS. CHARLES REID (1935)....106 Longwood Rd.
EGERTON, STUART (1919).....106 Elmhurst Rd.
ELLICOTT, CHARLES E. (1918).....Melvale, Md.
ELLICOTT, WILLIAM M. (1929) }
ELLICOTT, MRS. WM. M. (1929) } 714 St. Paul St.
ELLINGER, ESTHER PARKER (1922).....12 W. 25th St.
EMMART, WM. W. (1924).....Union Trust Bldg.
EMORY, WILLIAM H. (1929).....1307 Bolton St.
ENGLAR, GEORGE MONROE (1928)..... Roland Park Apts.
EVANS, MRS. ELLA WARFIELD (1924).....109 Woodlawn Rd.
EVANS, Z. BOND, JR. (1934).....900 E. Preston St.

FALCONER, CHAS. E. (1915).....1630 Bolton St.
FENHAGEN, G. CORNER (1918).....325 N. Charles St.
FENHAGEN, JAMES C. (1927).....c/o Baltimore National Bank
FENWICK, G. BERNARD (1929).....Glyndon, Md.
FERGUSON, MRS. ALICE L. L. (1936).....Accokeek, Md.
FICKUS, HENRY J. (1927).....4506 Mainfield Ave.
FINDLAY, MISS MARY P. B. (1930).....1510 Bolton St.
FINLEY, MRS. W. NORVILLE (1930).....Allston Apts.
FINNEY, MISS CATHERINE (1934).....937 St. Paul St.
FISHER, D. K. E. (1916).....1301 Park Ave.
FISHER, SAMUEL J. (1932).....Union Trust Bldg.
FISHER, DR. WM. A. (1924).....715 Park Ave.
FITZGERALD, CHARLES G. (1923).....3507 N. Charles St.
FITZGERALD, F. SCOTT (1934).....Cambridge Apts.
FLEMING, MISS ELIZABETH BOYD (1925)...Canterbury Hall Apartments

FLORENCE, NELLIE G. (1931).....Brentwood P. O., Md.
FOCKE, FERDINAND B. (1925).....1718 Bolton St.
FOOKS, MAJOR HERBERT C. (1921).....723 Munsey Building
FORBES, GEORGE (1924).....601 Maryland Trust Building
FOSTER, JAMES (1935).....203 Oakdale Rd.
FOWLER, MISS AMELIE DE PAU (1927)....Oak Place, Charles St. Ave.
FOWLER, LAURENCE HALL (1919).....347 N. Charles St.
FOX, J. LAWRENCE (1935).....16 E. Lexington St.
FOUCHÉ, MRS. DUDLEY D. (1935).....607 Somerset Rd.
FRANCE, JACOB (1926).....Calvert Building
FRANCE, MRS. JACOB (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
FRANCE, JOSEPH C. (1928).....Court Square Bldg.
FRANK, ELI (1923).....North and 4th Aves., Mt. Wash.
FRANKLIN, MRS. BENJAMIN (1921).....104 W. 39th St.
FREEMAN, DR. E. B. (1926).....807 Cathedral St.
FREEMAN, J. DOUGLAS (1914).....203 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
FRENCH, H. FINDLAY (1929).....2303 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
FRENCH, DR. JOHN C. (1924).....416 Cedarcroft Road
FRICK, GEORGE ARNOLD (1914).....20 E. Lexington St.
* FRICK, JOHN W. (1916).....28 W. Biddle St.
FRIEDENWALD, HARRY, M. D. (1919).....1212 Eutaw Place
FRIEDENWALD, JULIUS, M. D. (1919).....1013 N. Charles St.
FULFORD, ALEXANDER M. (1934).....Bel Air, Md.

GAIL, MRS. GEO. WM. (1935).....Ruxton, Md.
GAITHER, CHARLES D. (1919).....Earl Court Apts.
GALE, WALTER R. (1921).....241 W. Lanvale St.
GAMBEL, MRS. THOS. B. (1915).....Homewood Apts.
GAMBRILL, MRS. CHANCEY (GABRIELLE E.) (1935)..... Northway Apts.
GARCELON, MRS. HERBERT I. (1924).....Severna Park, Anne Arundel Co., Md.
GARRETT, JOHN W. (1898).....Garrett Building
GARRETT, MRS. ROBERT (1928)..... 4545 N. Charles St.
GARRETT, ROBERT (1898).....
GEORGE, MRS. THOMAS STEVENS (ESTHER RIDGELY) (1934)..... Towson, Md.
GIBBS, JOHN S., JR. (1914).....Lakeside, Md.
GIBBS, MRS. RUFUS M. (1924).....1209 St. Paul St.
GILL, MRS. ROBERT LEE (1924).....4708 Club Road
GILLELAND, MRS. MARION A. (1936).....2017 E. North Ave.
GILPIN, MRS. ARTHINGTON, JR. (1935)....7 Gittings Ave.
GILLIS, DR. ANDREW G. (1923).....1033 N. Calvert St.
GITTINGS, MISS VICTORIA (1920).....231 W. Preston St.
GLENN, JOHN, JR. (1915).....1103 N. Eutaw St.
GLIDDEN, EDWARD HUGHES (1934).....Baltimore Life Bldg.
GOLDSBOROUGH, PHILLIPS LEE (1915).....Tudor Arms Apts.
GORDON, MRS. ALEXANDER H. (1916).....1009 N. Charles St.

GORDON, DOUGLAS H. (1928).....1009 N. Charles Street
GORMAN, MRS. GRACE NORRIS (1923).....Laurel, Md.
GORTER, JAMES P. (1902).....121 Taplow Rd.
GOUGH, MRS. I. PIKE (1916).....Hopkins Apts.
GRAHAM, ALBERT D. (1915).....First National Bank
GRAHAM, R. WALTER, SR. (1936).....4310 St. Paul St.
GRAHAM, R. WALTER, JR., M. D. (1935)...700 Cathedral St.
GRAHAM, ROBERT LEE (1936).....4310 St. Paul
GRAMKOW, MRS. FRANK (EMMA WARFIELD) (1919)..... } c/o Trust Dept., Fidelity Trust Co.
GRAPE, ADRIAN H. (1919).....204 Clay St.
GREEN, ELMER S. (1934).....54 Ridge Rd., Yonkers, N. Y.
GREEN, HARRY B. (1935).....Balto. Trust Bldg.
GREENFIELD, KENT ROBERTS, PH. D. (1934)..... } Tudor Arms Apts.
GREENWAY, MISS ELIZABETH W. (1917)...2322 N. Charles St.
GREENWAY, WILLIAM H. (1886).....2322 N. Charles St.
GREGG, MAURICE (1886).....719 N. Charles St.
GRISWOLD, ALEXANDER BROWN (1935).....Monkton, Md.
GRISWOLD, B. HOWELL, JR. (1913).....Alex. Brown & Sons

HALL, MISS ADELPHINE (1928).....5304 Springlake Way
HALL, CARY D., JR. (1919).....706 Fidelity Bldg.
HALL, MISS ROSABEL E. (1928).....2406 Kenoak Ave., Mt. Washington
HALL, DR. WILLIAM S. (1922).....215 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
HAMBLETON, MRS. F. S. (1907).....Hambledune, Lutherville, Md.
HAMMAN, MRS. LOUIS (1923).....315 Overhill Rd.
HAMMOND, EDWARD (1923).....140 W. Lanvale St.
HAMMOND, EDWARD HOPKINS (1923).....Union Trust Bldg.
HANCOCK, JAMES E. (1907).....2122 St. Paul St.
HANSON, AQUILLA BROWN (1928).....3622 Greenmount Ave.
HARDINGE, HAROLD, JR. (1932).....2450 Eutaw Pl.
HARDY, MRS. GEO. E. (KATHERINE CORIELL) (1929)..... } 518 Cathedral St.
HARLAN, HENRY D., LL. D. (1894).....Fidelity Building
HARLAN, MRS. HENRY D. (1928).....4909 Falls Rd.
HARPER, GEORGE HOUSTON (1921).....3405 Greenway
HARRIS, MISS HELEN NICHOLSON (1928)..St. Paul Apts.
HARRIS, NORRIS (1927)..... }
HARRIS, MRS. NORRIS (1926)..... } 2906 Alameda Blvd.
HARRIS, W. HALL (1883).....Title Building
HARRIS, MRS. W. HALL (ALICE PATTERSON) (1919)..... } 11 East Chase St.
HARRISON, DR. EDMUND P. (1934).....2 East 33rd St.
HARRISON, GEORGE (1915).....2738 N. Charles St.
HARRISON, J. EDWARD (1915).....2127 Bolton St.
HARRISON, MRS. JOHN W. (1919).....c/o C. H. Medcalfe, Sudlersville, Md.

HARRISON, MISS REBEKAH (1919).....Ellicott City, Md.
HART, ROBERT S. (1923).....101 W. Monument St.
HAXALL, J. TRIPLETT (1935).....1037 St. Paul St.
HAYDEN, MRS. LEWIS M. (1927).....2010 Park Ave.
HAYDON, F. STANSBURY (1930).....
HAYDON, MRS. W. H. (ELLEN PAGE) (1930).....
} Riderwood, Md.
HAYES, ROBERT F., JR. (1923).....3526 Roland Ave.
HAYWARD, F. SIDNEY (1897).....Harwood Ave., Govans, Md.
HELFENSTEIN, REV. EDWARD T. (1920)....409 N. Charles St.
HENDERSON, CHARLES F. (1919).....Continental Trust Bldg.
HENDERSON, GEORGE (1934).....Cumberland, Md.
HENDERSON, MRS. LOUISA P. (1919).....Cumberland, Md.
* HENDERSON, NEWTON R. (1925).....4018 Bateman Ave.
HENRY, DANIEL M. (1923).....Easton, Maryland
HENRY, MRS. M. LYNN (1928).....Linthicum Heights, Md.
HENRY, MRS. ROBERTA B. (1914)....."Myrtle Grove," Easton, Md.
HERRING, THOMAS R. (1919).....10 South St.
HEWES, M. WARNER (1922).....2315 Maryland Ave.
HICKS, T. RUSSELL (1929).....106 W. Madison St.
HILKEN, H. G. (1889).....4 Bishop's Road, Guilford
HILL, MRS. HOWARD C. (1934).....5018 Norwood Ave.
HILL, JOHN PHILIP (1899).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
HILLEGEIST, W. M. (1934).....227 East North Ave.
HILLES, MRS. WILLIAM S. (1934).....c/o Safe Deposit & Trust Co.
HINES, REV. CHARLES J. (1922).....27 S. Ellwood Ave.
HINKLEY, JOHN (1900).....215 N. Charles St.
HISKY, THOS. FOLEY (1888).....Maple Ave., Catonsville
HITCHCOCK, ELLA SPRAGUE (1919).....219 City Hall
HOEN, ALBERT B. (1935).....100 Ridgewood Rd.
HOEN, ALFRED T. (1934).....10 Midvale Road
HOFF, MRS. VIOLET B. (1924).....307 Southway, Guilford, Balto.
HOGAN, DR. JOHN F. (1929).....7 East Preston St.
HOLBEINE, SISTER M. CLOTILDE (1933)....Mt. St. Agnes School, Mt. Washington
HOLDCRAFT, MEHRLING (1930).....204 N. Payson St.
HOLLAND, MISS EUGENIA (1934).....4713 Roland Ave.
HOLLAND, MRS. WILLIAM W. (1929).....4713 Roland Ave.
HOLLANDER, JACOB H., PH. D. (1895).....1802 Eutaw Place
HOLLY, MISS NETTA E. (1934).....Havre de Grace, Md.
HOLLYDAY, MISS CAROLINE R. (1926)....3333 N. Charles St.
HOLLYDAY, RICHARD C. (1929).....Easton, Md.
HOLT, W. STULL, PH. D. (1934).....205 Cedarcroft Rd.
HOMER, MRS. JANE ABELL (1909).....Riderwood, Md.
HOOFF, MISS MARY STABLER (1922).....1205 Linden Ave.
HOOPES, MISS BLANCHE L. (1935).....Blackstone Apts.
HOOPES, FANNIE E., M. D. (1927).....
HOOPES, MISS M. ELLA (1935).....
} Homewood Apts.

HOPE, MISS EDITH (1936).....3504 Fairview Ave.
HOPKINS, MRS. MABEL FORD (1924).....2 Wyndhurst Ave.
HOPKINS, W. WILEY (1935).....Bel Air, Md.
HOPPER, CHARLES COX (1930).....1405 John St.
HORINE, CYRUS F., M. D. (1935).....3907 N. Charles St.
HOUGH, MISS ANNE EDMONDSON (1928)...212 Lambeth Rd., Guilford
HOWARD, CHARLES MCHENRY (1902).....901 St. Paul St.
HOWARD, CHARLES MORRIS (1907).....1010 Munsey Bldg.
HOWARD, J. SPENCE (1922).....20 E. Lexington St.
HOWARD, JOHN D. (1917).....209 W. Monument St.
HOWARD, JOHN EAGER (1936).....Joppa Rd., Towson
HOWARD, MISS JULIA MCHENRY (1927)
HOWARD, MISS MAY (1927)..... } 901 St. Paul St.
HOWELL, G. ROBERT (1935).....Fidelity Bldg.
HOWELL, WILLIAM H., M. D. (1935).....112 St. Dunstan's Rd.
HOWELL, WILLIAM R., PH. D. (1929).....402 Washington Ave., Chestertown, Md.
HOYE, CHARLES E. (1931).....Oakland, Md.
HOYT, WILLIAM DANA, JR. (1930).....2019 Maryland Ave.
HUBBARD, THOMAS F. (1928).....3324 Ellerslie Ave.
HUBBARD, WILBUR W. (1915).....Chestertown, Md.
HUBNER, WILLIAM R. (1920).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
HUGHES, THOMAS (1886).....1018 Cathedral St.
HURST, MRS. W. D. (1934).....Sparks, Md.
HUTCHINS, MISS KATHERINE K. (1928)...142 W. Lanvale St.
HUTZLER, ALBERT D. (1936)....."Pomana," Pikesville, Md.
HYDE, ENOCH PRATT (1906).....3507 N. Charles St.
HYNSON, W. GEORGE (1925).....U. S. F. & G. Co.

IGLEHART, MRS. C. IREDELL (1927).....914 N. Charles St.
IGLEHART, MISS M. LUCKETT (1931).....218 Laurens St.
IJAMS, MISS ELLA (1933).....3702 Mohawk Ave.
IJAMS, MRS. GEORGE W. (1913).....313 Woodlawn Rd., Roland Park
INGLE, MISS ELIZA (1934).....1710 Park Ave.
INGLE, WILLIAM (1909).....1710 Park Ave.
IRISH, FREDERIC J. (1935).....4207 Underwood Road
ISAACS, MISS BERTHA P. (1934)....."Maplewood," Elk Ridge, Md.
ISRAEL, MISS ELLEN C. (1934).....701 Cathedral St.

JACKSON, MRS. GEORGE S. (1910).....Garrison, Md.
JACKSON, MRS. HOWARD W. (1934).....5222 Springlake Way
JACOBS, FRANK, ESQ. (1935).....Bel Air, Md.
JACOBS, MRS. HENRY BARTON (1916).....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JACOBS, HENRY BARTON, M. D. (1903)....11 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JAMES, MACGILL (1934).....3434 University Place
JAMES, NORMAN (1903).....2305 Ruscombe Ave.
JAMISON, J. VINCENT, JR. (1936).....Hagerstown, Md.
JANNEY, STUART S. (1924).....1635 Baltimore Trust Bldg.
JARMAN, MISS MARTHA F. (1934).....Princess Anne, Md.

JEFFERY, MRS. ELMORE BERRY (1933).....307 Somerset Rd.
JENCKS, FRANCIS HAYNES (1935).....
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS HAYNES (1935). } 113 W. Mulberry St.
JENCKS, MRS. FRANCIS M. (1924).....1 W. Mt. Vernon Place
JENIFER, THOMAS MITCHELL (1935).....Towson, Md.
JENKINS, JAMES IRDELL (1934).....University Club
JENKINS, M. ERNEST (1924).....Lake Ave., Roland Park, P. O.
JENKINS, THOMAS COURTNEY (1936).....Stevenson, Md.
JOHNSON, MRS. EDWARD M. (1924).....843 University Pkwy.
JOHNSON, MISS MARY LOUISE (1935).....Frederick, Md.
JOHNSTON, MRS. LOLA E. (1929).....105 Charlcote Rd.
JOHNSTONE, MISS EMMA E. (1910).....Greenway Apts.
JONES, ARTHUR LAFAYETTE (1911).....1516 Bolton St.
JONES, DR. ELISHA (1902).....
JONES, MISS RUTH (1932)..... } 25 Penna Ave., Towson, Md.
JOSEPHS, MISS JEANETTE (1936).....1513 Eutaw Place
JOYCE, TEMPLE N. (1927).....Joyce Sta., Md.
JUDIK, MRS. J. HENRY (1918).....3906 St. Paul St.

KATZ, JOSEPH (1935).....7201 Park Heights Ave.
KEATING, MRS. ARTHUR B. (1932)
(LOUISE OGLE BEALL)..... } Latrobe Apartments
KEECH, MRS. CAROLINA PAGON (1924)....203 Ridgewood Road, Roland Park
KEECH, EDW. P., JR. (1909).....900-901 Maryland Trust Building
KELLY, HOWARD A., M. D. (1919).....1418 Eutaw Place
KELLUM, WILLIAM H. (1935).....2633 N. Charles St.
KEMP, ERNEST W. (1935).....333 St. Paul Place
KEYS, MISS JANE G. (1905).....208 E. Lanvale St.
KEYSER, H. IRVINE, 2ND (1928).....4103 St. Paul St.
KEYSER, W. IRVINE (1917).....206-7 Keyser Bldg.
KEYSER, WILLIAM, JR. (1925).....Keyser Building
KIDDER, HERRICK F. (1935).....McDonogh, Md.
KIRKMAN, WALTER N. (1927).....Rolling Road, Catonsville
KNAPP, CHARLES H. (1916).....1418 Fidelity Building
KNOX, J. H. MASON, JR., M. D. (1909)....211 Wendover Road, Guilford
KOPPELMAN, WALTER (1927).....102 Millbrook Rd.

LANAHAN, MRS. WILLIAM WALLACE
(ELEANOR WILLIAMS) (1929)..... } Long Crandon, Towson, Md.
LANKFORD, H. FILLMORE (1893)..... Princess Anne, Md.
LATROBE, FERDINAND C. (1932).....3921 Canterbury Rd.
LEACH, MISS MARY CLARA (1924).....4014 Edmondson Ave.
LEAKIN, MARGARET DOBBIN (1920).....Lake Roland, Md.
LEAKIN, MISS SUSAN DOBBIN (1923).....103 W. Monument St.
LEE, H. H. M. (1923).....1930 Mt. Royal Terrace
LEE, JOHN L. G. (1916).....511 Calvert Building
LEE, RICHARD LAWS (1935).....Morris Bldg.
LE FEVRE, MRS. WM. DOUGLAS (1935).....Abingdon, Md.

LEGG, JOHN C., JR. (1916).....110 E. Redwood St.
LEHMAYER, MARTIN (1927).....Fidelity Building
LESER, C. C. FULTON (1935).....4403 Bedford Place
LEUPOLD, MRS. RICHARD J. (1934).....223 E. Preston St.
LEVERING, EDWIN W. JR. (1935).....Ruxton, Md.
LEVY, OSCAR G. (1928).....423 N. Fulton Ave.
LEVY, WILLIAM B. (1909).....Fidelity Building
LEWIS, PROF. CHARLES L., U. S. N. A. (1936) ..... } 41 Southgate Ave., Annapolis, Md.
LINVILLE, CHARLES H. (1918).....4003 Keswick Rd.
LITTIG, MRS. JOHN M. (1919).....Cambridge Apartments
LLOYD, MRS. CHARLES HOWARD (1928)....Easton, Md.
LOCKARD, G. CARROLL, M. D. (1919).....2925 N. Charles St.
LOCKARD, MRS. G. CARROLL (1930).....2925 N. Charles St.
LOCKHART, HENRY, JR. (1935)..... } "Cleghorn-on-Wye," Longwoods, Md.
LOCKHART, MRS. HENRY (1935)..... }
LONG, MRS. BRECKENRIDGE (1931).....Laurel, Md.
LONG, COL. JOHN D. (1931).....Garden Apts.
LORD, MRS. J. WALTER (1923).....44 Roland Court
LORD, MRS. J. WILLIAMS (1919).....1011 N. Charles St.
* LOWNDES, EDWARD BRECKENRIDGE (1933).Calvert Bldg.
LOWNDES, W. BLADEN (1921).....Fidelity Trust Co.
LURMAN, GUSTAV W., 3rd (1935).....3422 University Place
LYON, MISS GRACE (1923).....223 Wendover Rd.

MACBRIDE, MRS. ARCHIBALD E. (1935)....Garden Apts.
MCCARDELL, LEE (1929).....10 Longwood Rd.
MCCARTY, MRS. AGATHA SHIPLEY (1935)..636 Cokesbury Ave.
MCCLEAVE, R. HUGH (1928).....Cumberland, Maryland
MCCOLGAN, CHARLES C. (1916).....2710 N. Calvert St.
MCCOLGAN, EDWARD (1921).....200 N. Beechwood Ave.
MCCORMICK, R. A. (1914).....3807 Fenchurch Road
MCCORMICK-GOODHART, LEANDER (1928).."Langley Park," Hyattsville, Md.
MACCUBBIN, MRS. WM. H. (1936).....1925 E. 32nd St.
MCCULLOCH, MRS. DUNCAN (1932).....Glencoe, Md.
MCCURLEY, MISS ELINOR F. (1934).....1812 Thornbury Rd., Mt. Washington
MACGILL, JAMES (1934).....Atholton, Md.
MACHEN, ARTHUR W. (1917).....1109 Calvert Bldg.
MCHENRY, JOHN (1929).....Owings Mills, Md.
MCILVAIN, MISS ELIZABETH GRANT (1917).908 St. Paul St.
MCINTYRE, EDWARD J. (1934).....1213 N. Luzerne Ave.
MACKALL, R. MCGILL (1928).....2423 N. Forest Park Ave.
MCKIM, S. S. (1902).....P. O. Box 893
MCLANAHAN, MRS. AUSTIN (ROMAINE LEMOYNE) (1931)..... } Greenspring & Woodlawn Aves.
MCLANE, ALLAN (1894).....Garrison, Md.
MCLANE, MISS ELIZABETH C. (1919).....Warrington Apts.

MacLean, Dr. Angus L. (1933).....1201 N. Calvert St.
McWilliams, Miss Mary Mathews (1929).....1732 N. Calvert St.
Magruder, Caleb Clarke (1930).....Upper Marlboro, Md.
Magruder, Miss Louise E. (1929).....Annapolis, Md.
Mahoney, Mrs. Ella V. (1935).....Bel Air, Md.
Mainster, Miss Josephine T. (1933)...Forest Park High School
Maloy, William Milnes (1911).....308 Overhill Rd.
Manning, James R. (1928).....Briarfield, Poplar Hill Road
Marburg, Theodore (1931).....14 W. Mt. Vernon Pl.
* Marbury, William L. (1887).....700 Maryland Trust Building
Marine, Miss Harriet P. (1915).....Box 40, Druid Station, Baltimore
Markell, Mrs. Francis H. (1923).....Frederick City, Md.
Marriott, Mrs. Telfair W. (1919).....1001 St. Paul St.
Marshall, Morgan (1935).....3804 St. Paul St.
Marshall, Thomas B. (1928).....850 University Pkwy.
Marston, James G., M. D. (1934).....516 Cathedral St.
Marye, William B. (1911).....207 E. Preston St.
Massey, Mr. & Mrs. J. Allan (1923)...1514 33rd St.
Massey, Miss M. E. (1925).....105 Maple Ave., Chestertown, Md.
Mason, Samuel, Jr. (1935).....Darlington, Md.
Mather, L. B. (1922).....315 E. 22nd St.
Mathews, Edward B., Ph. D. (1905)....Johns Hopkins University
Matthews, Mrs. Henry C. (1927).....1302 St. Paul Street
Matthews, J. Marsh (1926).....Fidelity Building
Maynadier, Thomas Murray (1919).....Walbert Apts.
Mayo, Dr. R. W. B. (1927).....4300 Wickford Rd.
Mears, Mrs. Adelbert Warren (1930)...3102 Hilton St.
Mencken, August (1928).....1524 Hollins Street
Merriman, H. Morton (1935).....St. Michaels, Talbott Co., Md.
Meyer, Miss Jessie H. (1934).....Ruxton, Md.
Meyer, Mrs. Robert B. (1924).....3047 Brighton St.
Mickle, Mrs. Marbury (1923).....The Sherwood Hotel
Miller, Charles R. (1916).....2200 Roslyn Ave.
Miller, Edgar G., Jr. (1916).....808 Fidelity Building
Miller, Mrs. Warren D. (1924).....160 W. Washington St., Hagerstown, Md.
Miller, Mrs. William E. (1922).....7 Beechdale Rd., Roland Park
Mintz, Julius (1924).....400 Equitable Building
Mitchell, Mrs. Robert L. (1921).....2112 Maryland Ave.
Moore, Mrs. Joseph Earle (1933) (Grace Barclay).....4422 Underwood Rd.
Morgan, Philip S. (1936).....514 St. Paul Place
Morgan, Zachariah R., M. D. (1931)....708 Reservoir St.
Morrison, Mrs. Harry (1935).....Woodbrook, Md.
Morton, Samuel P., Jr. (1934).....Ambassador Apts.
Mullikin, Kent R. (1933).....1511 Guilford Ave.

Mullin, Miss Elizabeth Lester (1916)..1501 Park Ave.
Munroe, Mrs. Kenneth O. (1927).....543 Park Ave., Towson, Md.
Murdoch, Miss Mildred Laws (1926)....1527 Bolton St.
Murray, Miss Charlotte (1927).....21 E. Eager St.
Murray, Miss Mercedes M. (1926).....1309 W. 42nd St.
Muse, Mrs. H. Lee (1930).....3748 Beech Ave.
Muth, Miss Cecelia M. (1933).....Catonsville, Md.
Myers, Mrs. Philip (1935).....5 Maryland Ave., Towson, Md.

* Nelligan, John J. (1907).....Safe Deposit and Trust Co.
Nelson, J. Arthur (1921).....227 St. Paul St.
Nichols, Firmadge King, M. D. (1929)...4711 Roland Ave.
Nicolai, Charles D. (1916).....3809 Sequoia Ave.
Nimmo, Mrs. Nannie Ball (1920).....3207 N. Calvert St.
Nolting, William G. (1919).....11 E. Chase St.
Norris, Walter B. (1924).....Wardour, Annapolis, Md.
Northup, Isaac Noyes (1936).....3317 Walbrook Ave.
Norton, Mrs. Arthur W. (1935).....800 W. Lake Ave.
Nyburg, Sidney L. (1921).....1504 First National Bank Building

Ober, Gustavus, Jr. (1914).....Torch Hill, Lutherville, Md.
O'Ferrall, Alfred J. (1936).....100 St. Paul St.
Offutt, T. Scott (1908).....Towson, Md.
Old, Francis E., Jr. (1931).....755 Cator Ave.
Oliver, John R., M. D. (1919).....1900 E. Monument St.
Olivier, Stuart (1913).....2 Wyndhurst Ave.
Oppenheimer, Reuben (1924).....626 Equitable Building
Orndorff, James Ridgely (1929).....5703 Berkley Ave., Mt. Washington
Owens, Albert S. J. (1914).....Court House
Owens, Charles B. (1935).....16 St. Paul St.
Owens, Edward B., Jr. (1927).....420 Cedarcroft Road
Owings, Dr. Edward R. (1926).....1733 Linden Ave.

Paca, John P., Jr. (1931).....Title Bldg.
Page, Charles Greenleaf (1931).....Calvert Court Apts.
Page, Mrs. James (1929).....Homewood Apts.
Page, Wm. C. (1912).....Calvert Bank
Paine, James R. (1933).....18 E. Baltimore St.
Parke, Francis Neal (1910).....Westminster, Md.
Parks, Miss Ida M. (1922).....11 W. Saratoga St.
Parran, Mrs. Frank J. (1908).....144 W. Lanvale St.
Parran, Dalrymple (1926).....1708 N. Calvert St.
Passano, Mrs. Edward B. (1935).....York Road and Susquehanna Ave.
Patton, Mrs. James H. (1913).....622 W. University Parkway
Pattison, Sam W. (1935).....407 N. Howard St.
Paul, Mrs. D'Arcy (1909).....Blythewood Rd., Roland Pk. P. O.
Paul, John Gilman D'Arcy (1927)....Blythewood Road, Roland Park

PENNIMAN, J. A. DUSHANE (1936).....Munsey Bldg.
PENNINGTON, MRS. LEE ROBERTS (1932)...16 Taylor St., Chevy Chase, Md.
PERINE, MRS. GEORGE CORBIN (1916).....1124 Cathedral St.
PERINE, WASHINGTON (1917).....607 Cathedral St.
PERKINS, MIFFLIN THOMAS (1935).....3118 Howard Park Ave.
PERKINS, WALTER F. (1935).....5301 Purlington Way
PETER, ROBERT B. (1916).....Rockville, Md.
PIPER, MRS. JAMES (1935).....Eccleston, Md.
PITTS, MISS MARY B. (1927).....100 University Pkwy., W.
PITTS, TILGHMAN G. (1924).....129 E. Redwood St.
PLEASANTS, J. HALL, M. D. (1898).....201 Longwood Road, Roland Park
POE, EDGAR ALLAN (1929).....U. S. F. & G. Building
POLLITT, L. IRVING (1916).....1715 Park Place
PORTER, MISS BESSIE (1926).....Homewood Apts.
PORTER, FRANK GIBSON, D. D. (1926)....3609 Grantley Rd.
POST, A. H. S. (1916).....Mercantile Trust and Deposit Co.
POWELL, HENRY FLETCHER (1923).....309 W. Lanvale St.
POWELL, REV. NOBLE C. (1934).....16 E. Eager St.
PRESTON, ALEXANDER (1922).....Munsey Building
PRESTON, JAMES H. (1898).....916 Munsey Building
PRICE, MRS. JULIET HAMMOND (1924)....Sherwood Hotel
PURDUM, MRS. BRADLEY K. (1923).....Hamilton, Md.
PURDUM, FRANK C. (1922).....Hamilton, Md.

RADCLIFFE, GEORGE L., PH. D. (1908).....Fidelity Building
RALSTON, MRS. DAVID A. (1935).....4437 Clifton Ave.
RAMEY, MRS. MARY E. W. (1922).....9 E. Franklin St.
RANDALL, BLANCHARD (1902).....200 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.
RANDALL, MRS. BLANCHARD (1919).....8 W. Mt. Vernon Place
RANDALL, DANIEL R. (1917).....712 Keyser Bldg.
REQUARDT, JOHN M. (1926).....
REQUARDT, MRS. JOHN M. (1926).....} 101 Wendover Rd.
REVELL, EDWARD J. W. (1916).....1308-09 Fidelity Bldg.
RHODE, W. ALLEN (1931).....Catonsville, Md.
RIANHARD, THOMAS McM. (1929).....} 1008 Winding Way, Poplar Hill, Roland Park
RICH, EDWARD N. (1916).....Union Trust Building
RICH, MRS. EDWARD L. (1926).....Catonsville, Md.
RICKER, MRS. ROGER R. (1927).....3011 Wayne Ave.
RIDGELY, MISS ELIZA (1893).....825 Park Ave.
RIDGELY, JOHN, JR. (1916).....Towson, Md.
RIELY, MRS. COMPTON (1934).....2207 St. Paul St.
RIEMAN, MRS. CHARLES ELLET (1909)...10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
RIEMAN, CHARLES ELLET (1898).....10 E. Mt. Vernon Place
RIGGS, MISS ANNIE SMITH (1934).....Brookeville, Md.
RIGGS, CLINTON L. (1907).....606 Cathedral St.
RIGGS, LAWRASON (1894).....632 Equitable Building

RISACHER, REV. JOHN A., S. J. (1934)....Loyola College, Evergreen
* RITCHIE, ALBERT C. (1904).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
ROACH, ERWIN R. (1934).....611 Park Ave.
ROBERTSON, GEO. S. (1921).....Park Bank Building
ROBINSON, MRS. HARRY LYON, JR. (1928)..Medora Rd., Linthicum Hghts., Md.
ROBINSON, J. BEN, D. D. S. (1928).....Medical Arts Bldg.
ROBINSON, RALPH (1894).....Maryland Trust Bldg.
ROBINSON, RALPH J. (1934).....Baltimore Trust Bldg.
ROGERS, MRS. WM. F. (1927).....5308 Stonington Ave., Howard Park
ROHRER, C. W. G., M. D. (1910).....2814 Ailsa Ave.
ROSE, DOUGLAS H. (1898).....10 South St.
ROSE, R. CONTEE (1935).....301 Oakdale Rd.
ROUSE, JOHN G. (1928).....Md. Casualty Co.
ROUZER, E. MCCLURE (1920).....Calvert Bldg.
ROWE, MISS GEORGIA M. (1925).....2321 N. Calvert St.
ROWLAND, SAMUEL C. (1923).....Calvert Bldg.
ROZEL, RICHARD JULIAN (1934).....1415 Bolton St.
RUMSEY, CHARLES L., M. D. (1919).....812 Park Ave.

SADTLER, MISS FLORENCE P. (1925).....2605 N. Charles St.
SAUNDERS, MISS MARY WALTON (1928)...Homewood Apts.
SAYLOR, W. CROMWELL (1936).....1912 N. Washington St.
SCHOENFIELD, MRS. FREDERICK (1928) (VIRGINIA BERKLEY BOWIE).....Middletown, Pa.
SCOTT, JAMES W. (1935).....213 W. Monument St.
SCOTT, MRS. WILLIAM DODDS (1929) (KATHERINE FAIRFAX KIMBERLY)...3908 Hadley Square
SEEMAN, FREDERICK C. (1919).....110 Hopkins Place
SEITZ, MRS. S. CLAYTON (1934).....Towson, Md.
SELDEN, ALBERT A. (1935).....3137 N. Calvert St.
SELFE, MRS. LEE WEBSTER (1934).....Salisbury, Md.
SEMMES, MISS FRANCES C. (1929).....222 W. Lanvale St.
SEMMES, JOHN E. JR. (1916).....Citizens National Bank Bldg.
SEMMES, RAPHAEL (1923).....Latrobe Apts.
SEMING, FRANK W. (1936).....Keyser Bldg.
SHACKELFORD, WM. T. (1926).....Earl Court Apts.
SHAMER, MAURICE EMORY (1924).....3300 W. North Ave.
SHARRETTS, DOUGLAS N. (1934).....4209 Maine Ave.
SHAW, JOHN K., JR. (1927).....Eccleston Station, Md.
SHEHAN, HON. WM. MASON (1936).....Easton, Md.
SHERWOOD, WATSON E. (1931).....2818 St. Paul St.
SHIPLEY, ARTHUR M. (1935).....507 Edgevale Rd.
SHIPLEY, GEORGE (1924).....Fairhaven, Easton, Md.
SHIPLEY, MRS. MARVIN R. (1927).....Harman's, Md.
SHOEMAKER, MRS. EDWARD (1919).....1031 N. Calvert St.
SHOWACRE, MISS ELIZABETH B. (1932)....4105 Liberty Heights Ave.
SHOWER, MISS LEONORA V. (1935).....2133 Maryland Ave.
SHRIVER, ALFRED JENKINS (1921).....University Club

SHRIVER, GEORGE M. (1935) ..... Old Court Rd.
SHURE, AUSTIN F. (1932) ..... 2107 Elsinor Ave.
SILL, MRS. HOWARD (1928) ..... 12 E. Pleasant St.
SIMPSON, MRS. EDWARD (1935) ..... 1528 Bolton St.
SIOUSSAT, MRS. ANNIE LEAKIN (1891) ..... 1000 N. Charles St.
SKEEN, JOHN H. (1927) ..... First National Bank Bldg.
SKINNER, M. E. (1897) ..... 1103 Fidelity Bldg.
SKIRVEN, PERCY G. (1914) ..... 2738 Reisterstown Rd.
SLEMONS, J. WILLIAM (1935) ..... Salisbury, Md.
SLOCUM, MRS. GEO. WASHINGTON (1925) ..... 4100 N. Charles St.
SMITH, MRS. HENRY EDMOND (1923) ..... 1500 Park Ave.
SMITH, HENRY LEE, M. D. (1931) ..... 4313 St. Paul St.
SMITH, MRS. JAMES S. (1928) ..... Annapolis Blvd., Brooklyn, Md.
* SMITH, MISS MARGARET M. (1919) ..... 1329 Park Ave.
SMITH, MRS. TUNSTALL (1935) ..... Preston Apts.
SNOW, MRS. HENRY (MAUD BIRNIE CARY) (1925) ..... 4824 Roland Avenue
SOLLERS, BASIL (1933) ..... 605 Lennox St.
SOLTER, GEORGE A. (1925) ..... Court House, City
SOPER, HON. MORRIS A. (1917) ..... 102 W. 39th St.
SPEARE, ALMUS REED (1923) ..... Rockville, Md.
SPEER, J. RAMSEY (1931) ..... Trappe, Talbot Co., Md.
SPENCER, MISS ELEANOR PATTERSON (1936) ..... Goucher College
SPILKER, MISS JULIA E. (1933) ..... Northway Apts.
SPRIGG, JAMES CRESAP (1932) ..... Allston Apts.
SPRIGG, WM. MERCER, M. D. (1933) ..... 35 Quincy St., Chevy Chase, Md.
STAMP, MISS ADELE HAGNER (1929) ..... Univ. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
STANLEY, JOHN S. (1936) ..... 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg.
STEELE, MISS ROSA (1925) ..... 3809 N. Charles St.
STEIN, CHAS. F. (1905) ..... S. E. Cor. Courtland & Saratoga Sts.
* STEINMULLER, THEODORE A. (1924) ..... 221 E. Baltimore St.
STETTINIUS, MRS. WM. C. (1929) ..... 500 Somerset Rd.
STEUART, LAMAR HOLLYDAY (1928) ..... 1311 John Street
STEUART, RICHARD D. (1919) ..... 703 W. University Pkwy.
STEUART, MISS SUSAN ELLIOTT (1929) ..... Roland Ave., Roland Park
STICK, MRS. GORDON M. F. (ANNA HOWARD FITCHETT) (1930) ..... Glen Arm, Maryland
STOCKBRIDGE, HENRY, 3D (1917) ..... Ten Hills, Md.
STORK, WM. B., LT. U. S. NAVY, RET. (1928) ..... 620 W. University Pkwy.
STORM, WILLIAM M. (1926) ..... Frederick, Md.
STOW, JOHN CARROLL (1933) ..... 4001 N. Charles St.
STRAN, MRS. THOMAS P. (1929) (CAROLINE S. BANSEMER) ..... Ambassador Apts.
STRAUS, ISAAC LOBE (1935) ..... Brooklandville, Md.
STRONG, GORDON (1936) ..... Sugar Loaf Mountain, Dickerson Sta., Md.

STUART, MISS SARAH ELIZABETH (1915)...Chestertown, Md.
SULLIVAN, MRS. FELIX R., JR. (1922)....1605 Park Ave.
SUMMERS, CLINTON (1916).....1 Bedford Place, Guilford
SUPPLEE, J. FRANK, JR. (1929).....Equitable Bldg.
* SUTTON, MRS. EBEN (1929).....Hotel Belvedere
SUTTON, HOWARD C. (1934).....6109 Fair Oaks Ave.
SWAIN, ROBERT L., M. D. (1936).....3507 Edgewood Rd.
SWANN, DON (1935).....879 Park Ave.
* SWANN, SHERLOCK (1928).....608 W. Belvedere Ave.
SWEENY, MRS. LOUIS F.....2844 N. Calvert St.
SYMINGTON, JOHN F. (1924).....1407 Philpot St.

TABLER, DR. H E. (1926).....Box 2, Hancock, Md.
TALBOT, MRS. BERTHA C. HALL (1913)....Rockville, Md.
TAYLOR, MRS. CLARENCE M. (1930).....Linthicum Heights
THOM, MRS. MARY W. (1919).....105 Wendover Rd., Guilford
THOM, MRS. P. LEA (1902).....204 W. Lanvale St.
THOMAS, MRS. DOUGLAS (CATHERINE BOWIE CLAGETT) (1925).....2739 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, EDWARD M. (1928).....1123 N. Calvert St.
THOMAS, MRS. HARVEY C. (1914).....Tudor Arms Apts.
THOMAS, MRS. JAMES WALTER (1935)....Cumberland, Md.
* THOMAS, JOHN B., JR. (1929).....Baltimore and Light Sts.
THOMAS, RICHARD HENRY.....3448 Gilman Terrace
THOMAS, WILLIAM S. (1915).....211 N. Calvert St.
THOMPSON, H. OLIVER (1895).....Title Building
TIFFANY, HERBERT T. (1919).....Severn Apts.
TILGHMAN, LT. COL. HARRISON (1917)....Foxley Hall, Easton, Md.
TILGHMAN, J. DONNELL (1928).....Easton, Md.
TILGHMAN, MRS. WILLIAM H. (IRMA B.) (1934).....Salisbury, Md.
TORRENCE, ROBERT M. (1933).....110 Edgevale Rd.
TORRENCE, MRS. ROBERT M. (1934).....110 Edgevale Rd.
TOWNSHEND, MISS LENA G. (1934).....U. S. Marine Hospital, Balto.
TRAIL, MISS ANNA (1934).....4621 Belview Ave.
TRACY, ARTHUR G. (1933).....Hampstead, Md.
TREIDE, HENRY E. (1922).....4201 St. Paul St.
TRIPPE, JAMES McC. (1918).....1602 Bolton St.
TUBMAN, MRS. SAMUEL A. (1921).....3409 Greenway
TUCKER, MRS. CLARENCE A. (1922).....Sudbrook Park
TURNBULL, MISS ANNE GRAEME (1919)..1623 Park Ave.
TURNER, MRS. J. FRANKLIN (1926).....Cecil Apartments
TYSON, A. M. (1895).....207 N. Calvert St.

ULLRICH, JAMES RITTENHOUSE (1933)....704 Cathedral St.
UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.....College Park, Md.

VALENTINE, MISS KATHERINE (1928).....1120 N. Calvert St.
VAN BIBBER, MISS LENA CHEW (1923)....Preston Apts.
VAN HOLLEN, DONALD B. (1925).....Cedarcroft & Hillen Rds., Cedarcroft
VEITCH, DR. FLETCHER P. (1926)..... } College Park, Md.
VEITCH, MRS. LAURA B. (1926)..... }
VEST, DR. CECIL W. (1923).....1014 St. Paul St.
VICKERY, STEPHEN G. (1925).....Earl Court Apts.
VINCENT, JOHN M., PH. D. (1894).....406 Holliston Ave, Pasadena, Calif.
VINCENT, CAPT. THOMAS K., U. S. A. (1935) ..... } Aberdeen Proving Grounds
VON DER HORST, MISS LOUISE (1928).....747 W. North Ave.

WALKER, HENRY M. (1933).....2927 N. Calvert St.
WALLACE, CHAS. C. (1915).....804 Union Trust Building
WARD, MISS ELIZABETH (1933).....1514 Park Ave.
WARFIELD, EDWIN, JR. (1914)....."Oakdale," Sykesville, Md.
* WATERS, FRANCIS E. (1909).....Mercantile Trust Bldg.
WATERS, J. SEYMOUR T. (1902).....601 Calvert Building
WATERS, MISS MARY E. (1916).....English Speaking Union, N. Y. C.
WEBB, MISS CELESTE (1930).....9 Wendover Rd.
WEBB-PEPLOE, MRS. LAURA HAMMOND (1922)..... } 3927 Canterbury Rd.
WEBBER, CHARLES R. (1920).....B. and O. Building
WEEDON, MISS L. A. (1927).....1306 W. Lexington St.
WELSH, MRS. ROBERT A. (1916).....Millersville, A. A. Co., Md.
WETHERALL, WM. G. (1924).....317 W. President St.
WHEDBEE, JAMES S. (1927).....Md. Life Ins. Bldg.
WHEELER, ELLIOTT (1935)....."Canterbury," Easton, Md.
WHEELER, JOSEPH L. (1927).....Enoch Pratt Free Library
WHEELER, H. LAWRENCE (1935).....2910 Hollins Ferry Road
WHITE, CHARLES HOOVER (1923).....Rolling Road, Relay, Md.
WHITE, MRS. GEORGE HOWARD, JR. (1920)..917 St. Paul St.
WHITE, KENNETH SCOTT (1928).....4008½ Roland Ave.
WHITELEY, BENJAMIN (1934).....Mercantile Trust Bldg.
WHITELEY, MRS. JAMES G. (1931).....223 W. Lanvale St.
* WHITRIDGE, MORRIS (1890).....10 South St.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM (1919).....Garrett Bldg.
WHITRIDGE, WILLIAM H. (1886).....604 Cathedral St.
WHYTE, MISS MARGERY (1934).....Washington Apts.
WICKES, COL. JOSEPH L. (1923)..... } c/o Public Service Commission, Munsey Building
WICKES, MRS. WALTER (1928)..... } Brooklandville Post Office,
WICKES, WALTER (1928)..... } Green Spring Valley, Md.
WIEGAND, HENRY H. (1923).....4614 Roland Ave.
WILD, MRS. MICHAEL B. (1922).....928 Cathedral St.
WILKINSON, A. L., M. D. (1923).....Raspeburg, Baltimore Co., Md.
WILKINSON, CHARLES M. (1933).....638 W. North Ave.

WILLARD, DANIEL (1913) .....B. & O. Building
WILLARD, MISS JESSIE C. (1931).....3907 Greenway
WILLIAMS, E. A. (1920).....1430 John St.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELIZABETH CHEW (1916).108 W. 39th St.
WILLIAMS, MISS ELSIE M. (1925).....Waterbury, Md.
WILLIAMS, GEORGE WEEMS (1919).....Blythewood Road, Roland Park
WILLIAMS, MRS. N. WINSLOW.....4112 Greenway
WILLIAMS, ROGER B. (1928).....3209 N. Charles Street
WILLSON, MRS. NOTLEY (1917) (MARY R. CAMP).....Rock Hall, Md.
* WILSON, MRS. J. APPLETON (1919).....1013 St. Paul St.
* WILSON, MRS. LETITIA PENNELL (1917).Island Creek, Calvert Co.
WILSON, MISS VIRGINIA A. (1926).....Charles & Highfield Rd.
WINCHESTER, MARSHALL (1902).....21 W. Chase St.
WINDER, EDWARD LLOYD (1927).....110 E. Lombard St.
WINN, MISS ELIZABETH J. (1929).....10 E. Biddle St.
WINSLOW, RANDOLPH, M. D. (1921).....1900 Mt. Royal Ave.
WOOD, FREDERICK WM. (1926).....
WOOD, MRS. FREDERICK WM. (1926)...2429 Keyworth Ave.
WOODRUFF, CALDWELL, M. D.....Linthicum Heights, Md.
WORTHINGTON, EDWARD L. (1924).....3504 Clifton Ave.
WORTHINGTON, ELLICOTT H. (1917).....1531 Bolton St.
WRIGHT, PHILEMON K. (1929).....Easton, Md.
WRIGHT, W. H. DECOURSEY (1921).....Monkton, Md.
WRIGHT, MAJ. WM. BURNETT.....
WORTHINGTON, LT. LELAND GRIFFITH (1935) .....Berwyn, Md.
WROTH, LAWRENCE C. (1909).....John Carter Brown Library, Providence, R. I.
WROTH, PEREGRINE, JR., M. D. (1921).....Hagerstown, Md.

YOUNG, ANDREW J., JR. (1916).....814 Fidelity Building
YOUNG, EDWIN BENNETT (1935).....224 N. Calvert St.
YOUNG, HUGH HAMPTON, M. D. (1934)...Cold Spring Lane

ZELL, MRS. HARRY S., JR. (1924).....1800 N. Charles St.
ZIMMERMANN, CHARLES W. (1929). .....1922 W. Baltimore St.

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THE ST. MARY'S CITY PRESS: A NEW CHRONOLOGY OF AMERICAN PRINTING.

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH.

The first individual to establish and operate a printing press in the English colonies south of Massachusetts was William Nuthead, who, late in 1682 or early in 1683, began printing in Virginia and, almost at once, was forbidden by Governor and Council to continue the practice of his craft in that colony. Because of the briefness of his venture in Jamestown, represented today by nothing more tangible than an entry in the Virginia Council minutes, historians of printing have not regarded Nuthead's operations as marking the actual establishment of the press in the first of the English American colonies. Sometime later, he moved to Maryland, where, through printing activities covering ten or more years, he brought about a permanent establishment of the press. Until the event now to be reported, the earliest, and only, extant issue of the Maryland press of Nuthead known to bibliographers was a political broadside of the year 1689. The printing house of William Bradford, which began operations in Philadelphia late in 1685 with the publication of an almanac, has always been regarded, therefore, as the first permanent press to be established in North America between Massachusetts and Mexico. But this generally accepted conclu-

sion has been brought into question by a discovery [1] made last winter in the Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland, involving data of a distinctly different bearing.

A brief statement of the circumstances attending William Nuthead's residence in Virginia and Maryland, as heretofore known, is necessary in this reëxamination of the order of events in the establishment of printing in what is now the United States of North America.[2] Brought to Jamestown in 1682, by John Buckner, merchant and landowner, William Nuthead set up his press in the earliest of the English-American settlements and proceeded to make use of it for the public needs. For some

[1] The printed and manuscript materials upon which this discussion is based are listed and described at the end of this article and in its text. Form (g) was discovered in the library of the Maryland Historical Society by the Librarian, the late Charles Fickus, who at once recognized its importance and conveyed to me the results of a careful study of its typographical features. All the remaining forms and the manuscript statement of charges against Colonel William Digges (Plate I) were found by Mr. Arthur Trader, Chief Clerk of the Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, among some unclassified papers in that notable repository of Maryland colonial records. Realizing their interest as specimens of early Maryland printing, Mr. Trader brought them to the attention of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, editor of the *Archives of Maryland*, who recognized in this group of blank forms data which made a radical alteration in the accepted chronology of the press in English America. Because of my earlier studies in the subject of Maryland printing, Dr. Pleasants courteously invited me to prepare a description of the newly discovered forms and turned over to me his own observations and notes upon them. The discovery of the documents and their significance was accordingly announced by me at a special meeting of the Maryland Historical Society on May 27, 1935. Through the medium of *The Colophon*, Winter Number, 1936, the story was first given circulation in print. I am grateful to Dr. Pleasants and to Mr. Fickus and Mr. Trader for the privilege of presenting to American bookmen this article descriptive of the discoveries. It should be added that at a later time Mr. Trader found a large number of blank forms from the press of Thomas Reading, the printer who succeeded the Nutheads in Annapolis. Interesting though they are, these later forms have nothing to do with the present discussion.

[2] The ensuing statement of previously held knowledge of William Nuthead and his press is based upon Chapter I of my *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, and upon the notes to entries Nos. 1 and 2 in the list of imprints attached to that work. A brief article on William Nuthead abstracted from the same source is found in the *Dictionary of American Biography*.

reason not explained he failed to procure license from authority for the operation of his press, so that in February, 1683, after he had printed two trial sheets of the acts of the late assembly "and several other papers," he was taken sharply to task by the Council. "For prevention of all troubles and inconveniences, that may be occasioned thorow the liberty of a presse," he was ordered to print nothing further until the King's pleasure in the matter should be communicated. Nearly a year later a new governor came to Virginia bearing royal instructions which contained the clause, "you are to provide by all necessary orders and Directions that no person be permitted to use any press for printing upon any occasion whatsoever." Thereupon ensued a deadlock which endured, so far as printing in Virgina was concerned, until William Parks, in 1730, established in Williamsburg the first permanent press of that colony.

What Nuthead's movements were in the two or three years following the inhibition of his press by the Council is matter for conjecture. It is clear, however, that sometime in this period he went to Maryland, and we will now review briefly the facts of his Maryland career as they were understood previous to the discovery of the data which provide the basis of our investigation. Until the present time, the earliest appearance of Nuthead's name in colonial records after his Virginia misadventure was supposed to be its inclusion in the "money act" of the Maryland Assembly of October, 1686, in which occurs this brief entry: "To Wm. Nutthead Printer five Thousand five Hundred and fifty pounds of Tobaccoe." In November, 1686, "William Nuthead of St. Marys Citty Printer" appears in the Land Records as having taken up a three-hundred acre tract on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. His press was in active employment by the revolutionists in the political reversal of 1689. An entry in the Council Records of 1693 shows him in the act of denying having printed a blank land warrant running in the name of the dispossessed Lord Baltimore. Other records, of equal validity with these, offered evidence to earlier students of American typographical history that Nuthead was

in Maryland, engaged in the practice of printing, from 1686 until his death in the year 1695.

The earliest issue of the Nuthead press of which a record had been found previous to the recent discoveries is the well-remembered *Declaration of the Reasons and Motives for the Present Appearing in Arms of their Majesties Protestant Subjects in the Province of Maryland.* This "manifesto" was the most important document issued by the leaders of the Protestant Revolution in Maryland. It is a reasonable presumption that, following the known transmittal of a manuscript copy of this "Declaration" to the home authorities, a copy of the document was also sent to them in printed form, for on January 7, 1690, the Lords of Trade and Plantations requested their president to lay before the King, together with other papers received from Maryland, "a declaration in Print from the Inhabitants there." No copy of the *Declaration* bearing a Maryland imprint has yet been found among the papers in the Public Record Office or, for that matter, anywhere else, but that the "declaration in Print" here referred to once existed in the shape of a pamphlet from the printing office of William Nuthead is a supposition well attested by the fact that a printed version of the document, officially licensed in London for publication in November, 1689, appeared soon afterwards with the title as given above and with the following colophon: "Maryland, Printed by William Nuthead at the city of St. Maries. Re-printed in London, and Sold by Randal Taylor near Stationers Hall, 1689."

Read in conjunction with the documentary evidence of Nuthead's residence in St. Mary's City, the explicit statement of this colophon in itself bears testimony to the fact that a press was in operation in Maryland in 1689. But tangible evidence of the activity of such a press in that place and period exists in the form of an actual copy of a broadside printed in St. Mary's City shortly after the promulgation there of the "Declaration." The leader of the Protestant Associators, Colonel John Coode, fearing the capture by the French of his former despatches, wrote to the Privy Council on December 17, 1689, enclosing an

additional copy of the "Declaration" and an "Address." He did not say that either of these was in printed form, but on February 7, 1690, Lord Shrewsbury, one of their Majesty's principal secretaries of state, transmitted Coode's letter to the Lords of Trade and with it a printed broadside headed, *The Address of the Representatives of their Majestyes Protestant Subjects, in the Provinnce of Mary-Land Assembled. To the Kings most Excellent Majesty.* At the foot of this broadside stands the following imprint: "Maryland printed by order of the Assembly at the Citty of St. Maryes August: 26th. 1689." Beneath the imprint appears in longhand these significant words: "This is a true coppy of the Originall Attested per John Llewellin Clk Assembly." On the back of the broadside is the following endorsement of the Lords of Trade: "Maryland 26 August 1689. Address of the Representatives to the King. Recd. from my Lord Shrewsbury 7th Feb: 89. Copy recd: 31 December." It is seen at once that this printed copy of the broadside, the only one known, by the way, found among the Lords of Trade papers in the Public Record Office, possesses a pedigree seldom vouchsafed a printed piece. Through its imprint and its longhand endorsements one is able to trace it back from the Lords of Trade to Shrewsbury and the Privy Council, thence to Coode and Llewellin in Maryland, and back of them to a printing office in St. Mary's City. Since the facts concerning this document were first put in order some years ago and published in connection with the circumstances of the life of William Nuthead in Maryland, no one, I believe, has questioned that Nuthead was the printer who, borrowing the Spanish idiom, gave this *Address* to the light.

Briefly summarized, therefore, the previously existing knowledge of the first Maryland press was this: from October, 1686, to February, 1695, a printer named William Nuthead lived in Maryland in close association with the government; evidences of Nuthead's printing activity are found in the Provincial records, in the colophon of the London reprint of a Maryland document, and in one actual issue of the Maryland press, the

Address of the Representatives of 1689. With these dates and facts in mind many students of American printing history have believed it likely that one day there might be found issues of the Nuthead press of a date earlier than 1689, and that the whole or a part of those years between the inhibition of Nuthead's press in Virginia in 1683 and his supposed first appearance in Maryland in 1686 might yet be accounted for by the discovery of imprint or documentary reference. Their faith has been justified by the recent discoveries in the Maryland Land Office.

Before going into an examination of the typographical and documentary data which these discoveries present us with, I want to consider very briefly a known fact in the life of Nuthead and other early American printers; namely, their dependence for part of their living upon the production and sale of blank forms—the printed legal and commercial forms such as bonds, writs, clearance papers, and the like, used by public officers, lawyers, merchants, and mariners in the prosecution of their business. The simplification in legal and commercial procedure brought about by abolishing the laborious practice of writing such documents in longhand was not the least of the services which caused early American communities to look with eagerness upon the settlement in them of resident printers. The earliest and most celebrated issue of the first printing house of English America was a blank form, the so-called "Freeman's Oath" of Cambridge, Massachusetts, of the year 1639, and almost invariably a printer's first undertaking in establishing himself was to run off a stock of the forms most suited to the special needs of his community. William Nuthead was no exception to this rule of procedure. At the time of his death in 1695, his accounts showed that money was owed him by some sixty persons in various parts of the Province. Many of these are easily identifiable as persons then, or a year or two earlier, employed as sheriff, justice of a county court, or holder of a public office of one sort or another. His dealings with officials of this type would in all probability have been mainly in the printing of blank forms for use in their respective offices. In

1693, he was ordered to print nothing but blank bills and bonds without leave from Governor and Council. In 1696, Dinah Nuthead, his widow, gave bond to print nothing but blank forms except by particular license from the Governor. In 1700, William Bladen, who was backing the press of Thomas Reading, successor to the Nutheads, asked the Assembly to pass an ordinance requiring that all legal blank forms used in the Province, except special writs, should be of the printed variety. In 1706, Thomas Reading begged a renewal of this ordinance formerly passed for the benefit of "W. Bladen and others that had printing Presses in the Province." Evidence similar in tendency is easily accumulated from the records of other colonies to show that undoubtedly an appreciable part of the living of the early American printer was obtained from the production of blank forms identical in character to those we have mentioned. Because of these conditions in the American printing trade, therefore, we need not be surprised at the place of importance occupied by the blank form in the present study of the early Maryland press.

It is now time that we were fitting the newly discovered data into the background provided by the foregoing review of previously known facts in the history of Maryland printing origins. In our first note we have described the circumstances under which were discovered at Annapolis a manuscript cash account of the years 1684 and 1685 and nine printed blank forms bearing dates from 1685 to 1702. The manuscript cash account, Plate I, made out to "The Honourable Coll° W^m^ Diggs D^r^," probably in his capacity of Chief Judge of Probate,[3] covered the period January, 1684, to November, 1685. The last entry in that account, dated in the month of November, 1685, reads as follows:

"To W^m^ Nuttheads bill 1650 lbs tob°"

[3] *Archives of Maryland*, LI, xliii-xliv, where it appears that in January, 1683, William Digges and Henry Darnall were appointed, jointly, Keepers of the Great Seal, Councillors, and Chief Judges of Probate. It is the opinion of Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, editor of the *Archives of Maryland*, that the account here cited was submitted to Colonel Digges as chief Judge of Probate.

This entry suggests strongly that Nuthead was in Maryland engaged in service to the provincial authorities for a period long enough before November, 1685, to enable him to accumulate charges against a single government officer amounting to nearly £7 sterling at the current valuation of tobacco at a penny a pound. Seven pounds sterling was an appreciable sum of money in that year and place, the equivalent of at least $200 in modern American currency. With the fact of his considerable public employment before November, 1685, rendered probable by this entry, our first impulse is to seek for tangible evidence of Nuthead's work in the form of printed pieces of the period. One such bit of evidence we find among the blank forms lately turned up in the Maryland Land Office. The earliest in point of time of this group is a bill obligatory, shown in Plate III in facsimile, dated [31 August] 168[5]. The fact that it is filled in with the names of two citizens of St. Mary's County, Maryland, joined to the fact that an individual named William Nuthead, known to be a printer, was in the public service at approximately the date of the bill would give us reasonable ground to assume a connection between this printed piece and the press of William Nuthead even if there did not exist equally important evidence of another sort pointing in the same direction. I refer to the typographical likeness that exists between this bill and certain parts of the Address of 1689, which has previously been put in evidence as an authenticated issue of the St. Mary's City press. The accompanying illustrations (Plates II and III) contain, for purposes of comparison, portions of the *Address* and the whole of the bill of August, 1685. The clear, handsome roman letter, double pica in size, found in the subheading and imprint of the *Address* is seen to be identical in size and design with the letter in which the bill is printed. This typogrophical identity coupled with the documentary evidence (Plate I) that William Nuthead was in the public service in 1685 makes it reasonable to conclude that the bill (Plate III) came from the same establish-

PLATE I (reduced)

To the Kings most Excellent Maiſty.

Whereas we are r with all humility r fully aſſured that t
fit of your Maieſtyes glorious undertakeings and ble
ceſs, for the Proteſtant Religion, and civil rights and liberty
Subiects, was graciouſly intended to be *Extenſive*, as well to th

PLATE IV

MARY-LAND ſſ.

KNOW all Men by theſe Preſents that We

are held and firmly bound, unto our Soveraign Lo
and Lady, King William and Queen Mary, &c. In the fu
and juſt Sum of

PLATE V

THE

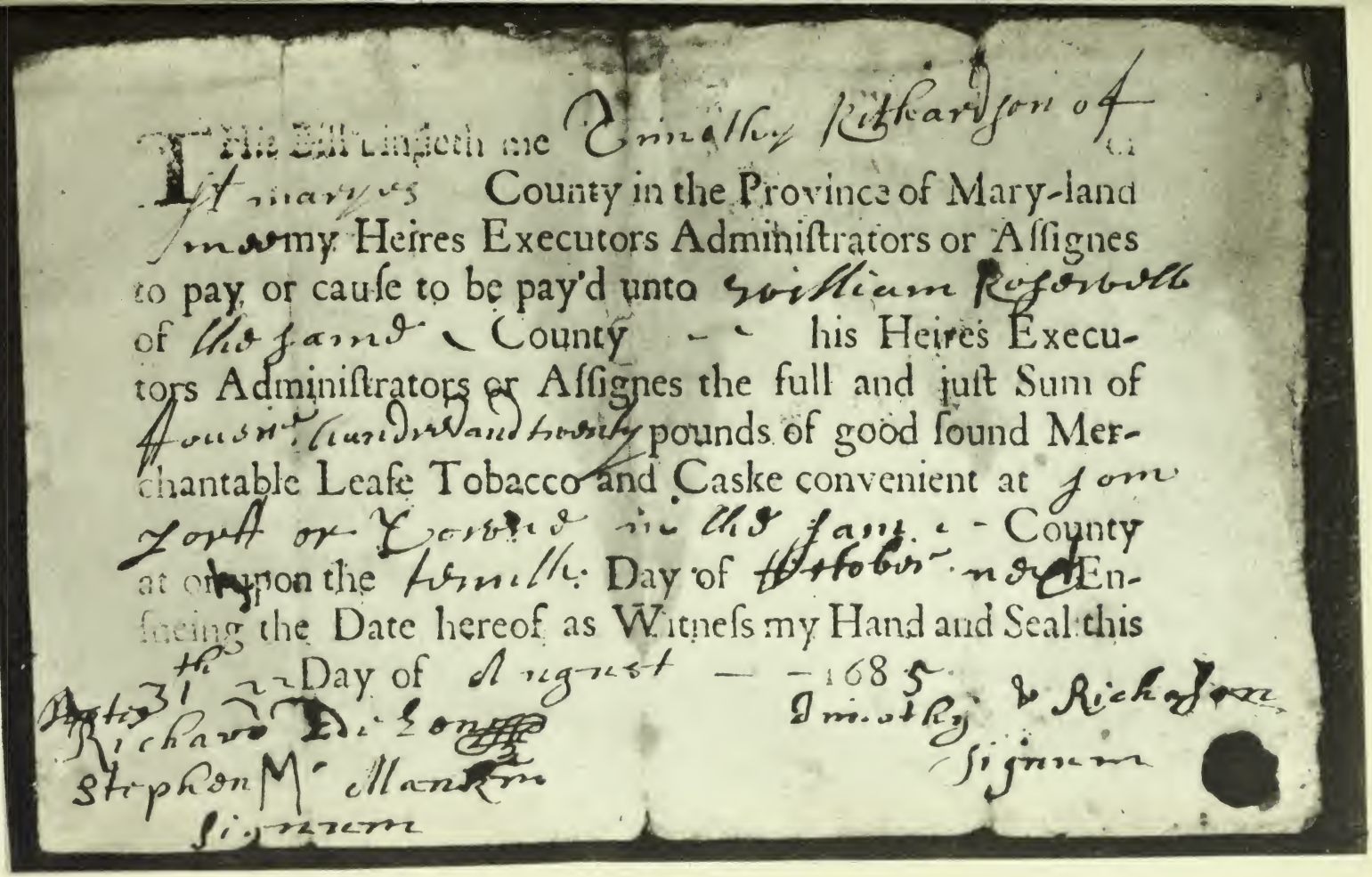
ADDRESS

Of the Repreſentatives of their Majeſtyes *Proteſtant Subiects*, in the Province of Mary-Land Aſſembled.

Maryland printed by order of the Aſſembly at the Citty of St. Maryes Auguſt: 26th. 1689.

This is a true copy of the Original

PLATE II



This Bill Witnesseth me Timothy Richardson of St Maryes County in the Province of Mary-land my Heires Executors Administrators or Assignes to pay or cause to be payd unto William Roseborough of this said County — — his Heires Executors Administrators or Assignes the full and just Sum of Fourscore Hundred and twenty pounds of good sound Merchantable Leafe Tobacco and Caske convenient at Jones Fort or Towne in this said — — County at or upon the twenty Day of October next Ensueing the Date hereof as Witness my Hand and Seal this 31th — Day of August — — 1685

Timothy R Richardson

Signum

Richard Dr Lonsdale

Stephen Mr Mankin

Signum

PLATE III

MARY-LAND fl:

YOu are hereby desired to take the oaths of [illegible] Appraisors appointed of the Goods and Chattels of [illegible] late of your County Deceased that they make a just and true appraisement thereof in Money so far forth as the same shall come or be brought to their sight or knowledge, and to certify the time of their takeing their said oaths under your hand and Seale into the office for probat of Wills &c. At [illegible] and for so doeing this shall be your warrant GIVEN under my hand and Seal this [illegible] Day of [illegible] in the [illegible] Yeare of the Raigne of our Soveraign Lord King William &c. Annoque Domini, 1698

[illegible]

ment as the *Address* (Plate II). There exist no grounds, so far as I am aware, for questioning the attribution of the *Address* to the press of William Nuthead.

Contributory evidence to the correctness of this conclusion is obtained from a comparison of other specimens, ranging in date from 1686 to 1698, with this key piece, the *Address* of 1689. The great primer italic, the great primer roman, the several display capitals employed in the blank forms designated (d) and (e) in our list, shown here in Plates V and VI, are found to be identical in size and face with the letters in the main heading, the initial, and the italic and roman text letters of the *Address* as displayed in Plates II and IV. Except for one series of display capitals there are, indeed, no fonts employed in the whole group of blank forms which are not found also in the *Address,* and none of any sort or size employed in the *Address* which are not found in one or another of the blank forms. The alternative, therefore, to accepting all these blank forms as from the Nuthead press is to suggest that they were printed in England, Pennsylvania, New York, or Massachusetts by a printer or printers possessing fonts of type identical with those owned by the printer of the *Address* of 1689, and using those types and no others for Maryland documents over a period of thirteen years. In view of the cumulative evidence, typographical and factual, of an opposite bearing presented here, I do not believe this alternative will be put forward.

But before it may be said that through the earliest of these blank forms, printed before August 31, 1685, Maryland may claim to have been the first colony south of Massachusetts to possess a permanent printing establishment, it is necessary to examine the circumstances under which printing was begun in Pennsylvania, the colony to which that distinction has hitherto been conceded.

There seems to exist no record of the actual date of arrival of William Bradford in Philadelphia, but judging from the sense and date of a letter of recommendation written in his behalf by George Fox to American Quakers, it is probable that

he did not leave England until some time in or after the sixth month, [i. e. August], 1685. In such case he could hardly have arrived in Philadelphia before the fall of that year.[4] But whatever the date of his arrival, he is not heard of professionally until the publication late in December of the *Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense*, an almanac bearing his name as printer, Philadelphia as place of publication, and the imprint date, 1685.[5] Bradford's address, "The Printer to the Readers," is dated "the 28th 10th Month 1685," that is December 28, 1685. On the 9th of January 1685/86, he and Samuel Atkins, the compiler of the almanac, were brought before the Pennsylvania Council, and after Atkins had been reproved for speaking of William Penn in the introduction as "the Lord Penn,"

[4] Over date of "London, the 6 mo. 1685," that is, August, 1685, George Fox, in a letter addressed to twelve Friends in Rhode Island, East Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Jersey, and Maryland, wrote as follows: "This is to let you know that a sober young man that is A friend whose name is William Bradford comes to Pennsylvania to set up ye trade of Printing ffriends Books wch may be serviceable for your countries. . . ." This letter is printed in full in *The Historical Magazine and Notes and Queries*, IV, 52, February, 1860. The whereabouts of the original is not known to me, but a copy of it in Bradford's youthful hand is among the Bradford papers in The Historical Society of Pennsylvania. For this information and for the following facts concerning the earliest records of the Bradfords in Pennsylvania, I am indebted to Dr. Julian P. Boyd, librarian of that Society, and Dr. Albert Cook Myers, who speaks always with exceptional knowledge of the minutiae of Pennsylvania history. Through Dr. Boyd, I have been informed by Dr. Myers that the certificate of removal of William and Elizabeth Bradford was deated London, August 12, 1685; that Elizabeth attended a Friends marriage ceremony in Philadelphia, December 17, 1685; and that the certificate of removal was received by the meeting at Philadelphia, January 4, 1685/86 In Dr. Myers's opinion, the Bradfords arrived in Pennsylvania early in November, 1685. (Letters of Julian P. Boyd to the author, September 30 and November 1, 1935.)

[5] Hildeburn, *A Century of Printing. The Issues of the Press in Pennsylvania, 1685-1784*, No. 1, where is given in photographic facsimile "The Printer to the Readers." The copy described by Hildeburn is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The only other perfect copy known, the Sewall-Brinley-Goelet copy, *Library of the late Ogden Goelet* (sale catalogue, American Art Association-Anderson Galleries, Part One, January 3 and 4, 1935), No. 5, is soon, I believe, to be fully described by its new owner, Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach.

Bradford was charged to print nothing thereafter without license.[6] Sometime, therefore, in this period of twelve days appeared the almanac which has heretofore been signalized as the earliest issue of the press in the English colonies south of Massachusetts. I give here in full the text of the address upon which, in part, that claim has been based. Its other foundation has been the absence of a printed piece of an earlier date proceeding from any neighboring colony.

THE PRINTER TO THE READERS

Hereby understand that after great Charge and Trouble, I have brought that great Art and Mystery of Printing into this part of America believing it may be of great service to you in several respects, hoping to find Encouragement, not only in this Almanack, but what else I shall enter upon for the use and service of the Inhabitants of these Parts. Some Irregularities, there be in this Diary, which I desire you to pass by this year; for being lately come hither, my Matereals were Mis placed, and out of order, whereupon I was forced to use Figures & Letters of various sizes, but understanding the want of something of this nature, and being importuned thereto, I ventured to make publick this, desiring you to accept thereof, and by the next, (as I find encouragement) shall endeavor to have things compleat. And for the ease of Clarks, Scrivniers, &c. I propose to print blank Bills, Bonds, Letters of Attourney, Indentures, Warrants, &c. and what else presents it self, wherein I shall be ready to serve you; and remain your Friend,

Philadelphia, the 28th 10th Month, 1685. W. Bradford.

From the tone of this address "to the Readers," it seems clear that Bradford meant to say that because of his type being more or less in "pi" he had experienced trouble in getting his press into operation, and that this almanac was its first production. It is not likely that before this time he had issued any blank forms, for his language suggests that the printing of

[6] *Minutes of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania*, I, 165.

those essential productions was to constitute a future activity of his press. The *Kalendarium Pennsilvaniense* is invariably spoken of, indeed, by modern bibliographers as the first issue of his press and the earliest product of any English-American press save those of Cambridge and Boston. But if there was no issue of the Bradford press earlier than this *Kalendarium* of December 28, 1685, it seems clear that its first operation must have been later than that of the press which issued the Maryland blank form of August 31, 1685, and that, I believe, was the press which William Nuthead established at St. Mary's City, Maryland, at some undetermined time in the period between February, 1683, and August, 1685. Under William and Dinah Nuthead this first Maryland press operated for ten or more years, and never after its establishment was that Province without a printer except when death and the difficulty of obtaining a competent man in succession created short gaps in the record of its activity.

At this point, one asks what weight is to be allowed the often quoted statement in Bradford's address to his readers: "after great Charge and Trouble, I have brought that great Art and Mystery of Printing into this part of America." If, as has been generally supposed, this is an assertion of priority in the establishment of the press south of Massachusetts, it must be said that the words "this part of America" provide a description so vague in a geographical sense as materially to weaken the claim. The phrase, indeed, might refer with equal validity to the whole of the country south of Massachusetts or to the city of Philadelphia and its environs alone. It seems, therefore, that Bradford's assertion cannot be accepted as a definite claim for the priority of his press over all others south of Massachusetts, and when it is closely scrutinized, one begins to doubt whether it was intended to be so understood by its writer.

The Contribution of Dinah Nuthead

An examination of the group of blank forms which has provided the basis of this discussion shows that two printers be-

sides William Nuthead were employed in their production.[7] At this time we are interested only in the first of these, Dinah Nuthead, the widow of our St. Mary's City printer.[8] William Nuthead died, probably, very early in 1695, for on February 7, 1694/95, Dinah, his widow, was appointed administratrix of his estate. There seems little possible connection between the provincial American craftsmen of our present interest and Queen Mary of England, but actually the date of that royal lady's death has a direct bearing upon at least one interesting problem in the history of printing in Maryland.

Queen Mary died on December 28, 1694. In the appended list of blank forms, those papers designated as (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i) run in the name and style of King William alone, and not, as in the case of (d), in the joint names of "our Sovereign Lord and Lady, King William and Queen Mary." Assuming that Dinah Nuthead applied for administration papers on her husband's estate at least a decent three days after his death, we might fix that event as having occurred not later than February 4, 1695. Between the day of the Queen's death and the death of William Nuthead lies a period of only five weeks and three days, and one can hardly conceive that within the period thus delimited the notification of the royal demise could have been officially prepared, sent across the Atlantic, and the necessary orders issued by the Maryland authorities in time for the printer to issue before his death blank forms running in the new style. The actual facts are that the official news was even slower in reaching the Maryland authorities than might be supposed. The event was known, indeed, in St. Mary's City sometime before May 10, 1695, but with only personal letters and London gazettes as the source of their information, both State and Church as late as that day were

[7] The reference is to Dinah Nuthead and Thomas Reading. In note No. 1, I have mentioned that among Mr. Trader's discoveries in the Land Office of Maryland were a number of blank forms that must have been printed by Thomas Reading. These are not discussed or listed in the present article, which is concerned only with the press of William and Dinah Nuthead.

[8] Such facts as are known to me of Dinah Nuthead's life and activity are found in my *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, Chapter I.

in embarrassement as to their procedure. It was no small matter that troubled them. Acts of government done in the name of a defunct sovereign might well be declared illegal; prayers in Church of England services for a queen already dead might be, and actually were, made the occasion by dissenters and Roman Catholics for pretending that the Anglicans had adopted the Roman practice of praying for the dead. The situation was discussed by the Assembly and on May 10, 1695, the Governor resolved all doubts as to procedure by a proclamation which read, in part, as follows:

Fryday May 10th 1695.

By his Exncy A Proclamation

Whereas the sad & most deplorable News of the Death of her Sacred Maty Queen Mary, of ever blessed memory, is lately made known in this Province as well by Letters from severall Merchants & Othrs as also by the Gazetts & Votes of Parliamt and hitherto no Significacōn thereof hath been given to Us from Whitehall; for want whereof noe legall alteracōn can (at present) be made in the Judiciall Proceedings of this Governmt. Nevertheless for the Ease and Satisfaction of persons of Tender consciences in the Church of England, to take of [f] all Reflections which may be made by our Dissenters, and lastly to obviate all pretences of the Romanists, as if wee seem'd to pray for the dead, I have (by and with the advice of his Mats honble Councill & house of Burgesses Assembled) thought fitt to publish and proclame, and I do hereby publish and proclame that the Name of her Sacred Maty be hereafter Omitted in all publick prayers & Service of the Church; . . .[9]

In this uncertain state, between actual death and official ignorance of it, Queen Mary's spirit haunted Maryland affairs for another three months, when the Council, backed by an authoritative communication of the news of her death, took the action set forth in the following minute:

August 14, 1695

His Exncy producing a Letter by him Recd from the Rt honble John Povey Esqr one of the Clks of his Mats most

[9] *Archives of Maryland,* XIX, 144-145.

hono^{ble} privy Councill & Dep^{ty} Secretary of the plantacon Office, Dated 9th of March last past, giving an Acco^{t} of the great & irreparable Loss Recd by the death of her late Ma^{ty} Queen Mary (of ever blessed & Glorious Memory) Ordered thereupon that proclamation issue to give notice thereof & that *for the future all manner of Writs process & proceedings, in the severall Courts & Offices of this Province issue & rune in the Name of King William the third &ca.*[10]

The proclamation ordered in this act of the Council was issued by the Governor, Francis Nicholson, on August 19, 1695.

This excursion into an incident of 1695 may seem to have led us far from our Maryland press, but that is not so in reality, for it has shown us that blank forms could not have been issued in the name of King William alone until August 19, 1695, a day seven months after the death of William Nuthead. Those forms of our group that run in the King's name alone, printed with the Nuthead types in the period before the establishment of the Bladen-Reading press in 1700, must, therefore, have been printed by a successor of William Nuthead who was also the inheritor of his equipment. Under the circumstances now to be explained, that successor, I believe, could only have been Dinah Nuthead, his widow, the first woman to be licensed as a printer in English America.

Upon giving bond to the Governor, Dinah Nuthead, then described as of Annapolis, received on May 14, 1696,[11] a license to print blank forms of various sorts, but nothing except blank forms without special leave from Governor or Council. A week earlier the Upper House of Assembly had requested the Rev. Peregrine Coney to have his recent Thanksgiving sermon put into print. It seems that its members must have had Dinah's press in mind as the agency of publication, for her petition for a license to print of May 5 was fresh in their minds and there was no other press available for the purpose nearer than that

[10] *Archives of Maryland,* XX, 273, 289. The last three lines are set in italic by the author for the sake of emphasis.

[11] See note 8. Dinah's license to print is found in the *Archives of Maryland,* XX, 449.

of William Bradford, moved three years since from Philadelphia to New York City. I do not believe the gentlemen of the Upper House were so impressed by Mr. Coney's sermon as to think of sending it to that distant city for publication. These considerations, however, make little difference one way or the other, for the Lower House does not seem to have supported the request of the Upper House, but rather to have contented itself merely with thanking Mr. Coney for his effort. It is probable, therefore, that whatever its merits, Mr. Coney's discourse did not get as far as Dinah's press and that we should be wasting time to look for a printed copy of it. Certainly no copy of such a sermon has been recorded in modern times, and until the discovery of four forms in the Land Office and of one in the library of the Maryland Historical Society, the latter designated in our list as (g), we have known of Dinah's press only by her agreement with the governor for its proper conduct.

It is not known whether Dinah Nuthead continued the business of her husband's press in St. Mary's City in the year following the death of its proprietor, or whether, packing up the press, she followed the government to Annapolis immediately upon its removal thither in the spring of 1695. She was not actually licensed to print until nearly nine months after the date of the Governor's proclamation concerning the new royal style, but in those intervening months, in one place or the other, she could well have printed the forms in the new style by a special license of the Governor. But having been mentioned, that possibility may hereafter be disregarded in favor of a known circumstance. The forms which run in the name of King William alone are all dated later than the day upon which Dinah Nuthead, then described as of Annapolis, received her license to print, so that it seems advisable to regard Annapolis as their place of publication, and, so far as the present evidence shows, the sole seat of Dinah's press.

The first press of English America, that of Cambridge, Massachusetts, was brought into this country by Mrs. Jose Glover as part of the estate of her husband, the Rev. Jose Glover, who had died upon the voyage hither. The press was

very soon put into operation by Stephen Daye in accordance with plans formed by Mr. Glover. We shall probably never know the exact nature of Mrs. Glover's connection with the establishment of this most famous of American presses, but it is clear enough that she stood in the position of owner of the press during its early years.[12] Whether we should designate her, therefore, as the first woman printer of the United States, or whether that distinction belongs to Dinah Nuthead is a question I am content to leave unresolved, merely affirming that except for Mrs. Glover, Dinah Nuthead is the first woman to be mentioned in connection with the history of printing in what is now the United States. Mrs. Nuthead seems to have established a tradition in Maryland of an association of women with printing, for in later years in that colony we find important establishments conducted by women distinguished in American typographical history, notably by Anne Catharine Green and Mary Katherine Goddard.

It is not easy to see in what capacity Dinah Nuthead worked in the establishment she controlled. She was so far from being a woman of education that she was compelled to make her mark to the bond she gave the governor. She could, of course, have worked as pressman, but that was not usually regarded as woman's work. Whether an inability to write meant necessarily an inability to read, I do not know, but I should think that her skill as a compositor would be very seriously in question because of her ignorance of the art of writing. On the other hand many strange combinations of skills are possible. All of us remember the young woman in the play, Sis Hopkins, I believe it was, who professed that she could read readin', but could not read writin'. Perhaps Dinah Nuthead could claim some variant of this combination. At any rate most of the composing done in her shop, as shown in the forms before us, was truly poor enough to have been done by an illiterate

[12] Littlefield, *Early Massachusetts Press*, early chapters of Volume One, gives abundance of detail concerning the Glovers and the celebrated press they established at Cambridge, Massachusetts.

compositor. But the fact remains that by the mere continuance of her husband's press for a short time after his death, Dinah Nuthead did her part in keeping alight the torch. It is probable that successive remarriages prevented her from carrying the venture to a more distinguished end. Not long after the death in 1700 of her second husband, Manus Devoran, she took a third in the person of Sebastian Oley, who died in 1707, leaving her with three children of her own and two step-children. In the meantime, the printing business of the Province had been taken over by Thomas Reading, a printer brought to Annapolis by William Bladen in 1700.

It may seem that all this pother about a handful of crudely printed blank forms and a few short months of priority in certain obscure events of two hundred and fifty years ago is a matter of small concern. So it is, and so is most discussion about single facts of past action or thought. It is the aggregate of such facts, however, that forms the thing we call history, and it behooves us to know the truth of the least of them. Not very many years ago the cultural life of Maryland, so far as cultural life is reflected by the printed record of a community's thought, was generally believed to have begun with the establishment of the press of William Parks at Annapolis in 1726. That date appears in many of the standard histories and bibliographies of past years, and despite the evidence of an earlier origin brought out in recent writings, it is still recorded as the first in Maryland printing history in the successive volumes of Evan's *American Bibliography.* It is important, therefore, in the study of American typographical history to examine carefully all newly discovered data relating to Maryland origins and to draw from it such inferences as seem to affect the record.

If anyone is inclined to think condescendingly of the printed blank forms here discussed as pieces of small importance, as forming a foundation hardly worthy of the structure that we have built upon them, he may remind himself that the end is not yet and that other early productions of the Nuthead press of greater cultural significance than these blank forms may one day be discovered. Of the twenty-four pieces recorded as

probable or certain issues of the Massachusetts press in the first ten years of its operation, eleven only are known to exist in actual copies, and Massachusetts is a community in which the care and preservation of the printed piece have been traditional from earliest times. It has been suggested upon good grounds that the probable output of the whole colonial American press is nearly five times greater than the number of titles now remaining in actual copies or in records of their printing. The possibility exists, therefore, that Maryland imprints other than blank forms will yet be discovered for the period 1685 to 1689. In the later of these years, the Maryland press assumed at once a position of dignity equal to that of the presses of Cambridge, Boston, or Philadelphia, for its two known publications of that year, the *Declaration* and the *Address,* are important documents in the history of American political action. The true significance of the blank forms we have been discussing at such length is that they witness the existence of a printing establishment in St. Mary's City as early as August, 1685, which was capable of producing in 1689 such socially important documents as this *Declaration of the Reasons and Motives* and the *Address of their Majestyes Protestant Subjects.*

Forms Printed by William Nuthead in St. Mary's City

(*a*) *This Bill bindeth me*

Variety: Bill Obligatory.
No. of lines: 12.
Last line reads: "— Day of — 168 —"
Earliest date found: 31 August 1685.
Type size and face: double pica, roman, of sub-heading and imprint of the *Address.* See Plate III.
Leaf measures, photostat copy: 4¾ x 7½ inches.

(*b*) Maryland[ss.]

Know all Men by these Presents that Wee

Variety: Administrators' Bond.
No. of text lines: 36, exclusive of two lines below text in lower left hand corner, reading, "Signed Sealed and Delivered in Presents of Us."

Last line reads: "and vertue in Law."
Earliest date found: 20 December 1686.
Type size and face: great primer, italic, of parts of the *Address.*
Leaf measures, photostat copy: 12⅛ x 7⅞ inches.

(*c*) MARYLAND[ss]

Know all Men by these Presents that
Variety: Personal Bond.
No. of text lines: 22, exclusive of two lines in roman below text in lower left hand corner, reading, "Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of Us."
Last line reads: "Effect otherwise to stand remain and be in full Force Power and Vertue."
Earliest date found: 23 July 1688.
Type size and face: great primer, italic, of form (b).
Leaf measures, photostat copy: 13 x 8 inches.

(*d*) MARYLAND[ss.]

Know all Men by these Presents that We
Variety: Administrators' Bond.
No. of text lines: 36, not counting second line, which is blank, and not counting two lines below the text in lower left hand corner, reading, "Sealed and Delivered in the Presence of us."
Last line reads: "remain and be in full force power and vertue in law."
Earliest date found: 26 June 1693.
Type size and face: great primer, italic, of form (b).
Leaf measures, photostat copy: 11¾ x 7⅝ inches.

FORMS PRINTED BY DINAH NUTHEAD AT ANNAPOLIS

(*e*) MARY-LAND[sl[sic]:

You are hereby desired to take the oaths of
Variety: Warrant for the Qualification of Appraisors.
No. of text lines: 12.
Last line reads: "mini,—"
Earliest date found: 31 August 1696.
Type size and face: great primer, roman, of body of the *Address.* See Plate VI.
Leaf measures, photostat copy: 5⅛ x 8¾ inches.

(*f*) MARY-LAND[ss]—

Know all Men by these Presents that We

Variety: Administrators' Bond.

No. of text lines: 32, not counting second line, which is blank, and not counting two lines below text in lower left corner, reading, "Sealed and Dalivered [*sic*] in the Presence of us."

Last line reads: "Effect, otherwise to stand ramain [*sic*] and be in full force power and vertue in law."

Earliest date found: 30 September 1696.

Type size and face: great primer, italic, of form (b).

Leaf measures, photostat copy: 13 x 8⅛ inches.

(*g*) *William by the grace of God King of England Scotland Fance* [sic] *and*

Variety: Letters Testamentary.

No. of text lines: 22.

Last line reads: "Domini Witnes [*sic*]"

Earliest date found: 4 January 1698.

Type size and face: great primer, roman, of the text of the *Address.*

Leaf measures, photostat copy: 7 x 9⅞ inches.

(*h*) *Another printing, with corrections and with some new errors, of* (*e*), *above.*

First line reads: MARY-LAND:

Line 6: "knoowledge" instead of "kuoowledge" as in (e).

Line 7: "thire," instead of "their" as in (e).

Earliest date found: 16 April 1702.

This is after Dinah Nuthead's date, but it seems clear that this form is a holdover from her time.

(i) *Another issue of* (*f*), *above.*

First line reads: MARY-LAND[sl]—

Earliest date found: 11 September 1699.

CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER: THE MAN.*

By W. Stull Holt,
The Johns Hopkins University.

Sometime in January 1767 Scott Pringle and Company, merchants at Madeira, received an order from a new customer living in Annapolis, Maryland. He wanted—by the first vessel coming to Annapolis—a pipe of the best madeira wine and the letter went on " as it is for my own table use I would have it of the very prime kind—two or three years old or more if it can be got of equal goodness in quality with what may be bought of the last vintages and tho it should cost me more I shall willingly allow it." There was nothing unusual in this order. Scott Pringle & Co. were prominent merchants who shipped many pipes of fine madeira to the continental colonies. What makes the letter noteworthy is another instruction of the new customer. " There are," he wrote, " so many of the name in this town that some particular distinction is necessary to prevent mistakes please therefore to direct to me Councellor or Barrister at Law and when you write to Mr. Anderson [the London merchant who would pay for the wine] be pleased to mention me with that addition." [1]

Charles Carroll, Barrister, was the second generation of his family to suffer at least minor annoyance from the failure of his

* An address given as the Emilie McKim Reed Memorial Lecture before The Maryland Society of the Colonial Dames of America.

[1] Carroll MSS. Dec. 6, 1766. A note shows the letter went on Dec. 24 by the Sloop Potts, Capt. Geo. Cook. The letterbooks, from which nearly all the materials for this article are drawn, contain the correspondence of both Dr. Charles Carroll and his son Charles Carroll, Barrister. The letters of Dr. Carroll have been published in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, and will be cited here as Carroll Letters with the appropriate volume. The letters of Barrister Carroll were copied and the manuscript copies are in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. They will be cited as Carroll MSS.

name to distinguish him from others. Twenty-four years earlier his father, Dr. Charles Carroll, had written with some asperity that a lady who claimed him as uncle was certainly mistaken, "nature having left it Impossible that I should have such a relation having had but one Brother Who died Unmarried." He did not feel obliged "to give Ear to an Impertinent or Groundless Claim nor will the circumstances of my Fortune permit me to be lavish, and I very well know all the Relations I have Who are Intituled to a Just Claim on me." He would, he wrote, "Recommend to her to be Better provided with circumstances and certainty in her next claim of Kindred." [2]

The needy lady in search of a rich relative should not be hastily blamed. The trouble was, and is, that in Maryland during the middle of the eighteenth century there were four Charles Carrolls who achieved prominence. In addition to the Barrister and his father, Dr. Charles Carroll, there was, of course, Charles Carroll of Carrollton and his father, Charles Carroll. The two families were related but not closely, nor were they intimate. Perhaps the fact that Dr. Carroll had become a Protestant may help to explain the lack of intimacy.

Fortunately there was no AAA to plow under the surplus of Charles Carrolls, for they rendered distinguished service to their country. The two younger men were leaders in the movement for independence. The part played by Charles Carroll of Carrollton was such that there is no history of the American Revolution, however brief, that does not include some account of him. The activities of Charles Carroll, Barrister, although scarcely less important, are not widely known. Yet every history of Maryland during the Revolution tells of his leadership in the community. He served on most of the important committees in the conventions in Maryland and framed or helped to frame some of the great state documents. He was a member of the committee of correspondence. He was put on the council of safety, he presided over several conventions, including the one that relieved Governor Eden of his office; he was one of the

[2] Carroll Letters, *M. H. M.*, XX, 362-363.

seven most distinguished patriots appointed to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government for the state of Maryland; he was elected to Congress, and having declined the chief judgeship of the general court he was elected to the first State Senate, an office he held until his death.

The official records that trace his public career cast little light on the man himself. They prove, of course, that the people of Maryland recognized in him one of their leaders. They prove he gave himself freely to the cause and that neither sickness nor danger caused him to hold back. But official records from their very nature do not usually supply the materials necessary for an account of the private citizen or for an understanding of how he lived and what he read and ate and wore. Fortunately in this case other materials are available. Both father and son kept copies of their voluminous business correspondence and these have been preserved. When the present owner, Mr. Alexander Preston, loaned them to the Maryland Historical Society the letters of Dr. Charles Carroll were published in its magazine and the letters of Charles Carroll, Barrister, were copied in manuscript. Together they constitute a rich mine of Maryland history.

It is at once apparent that the doctor was a good father. Indeed Dr. Carroll is well worth close attention in his own right. Coming to Maryland from Ireland around 1715 he began a career typical of those successful energetic men who seized the opportunities the new world offered. He practised medicine for several years, then turned to tobacco. When tobacco ceased to be profitable he built ships and sent flour and foodstuffs to the sugar islands in the West Indies. But the large fortune he ultimately accumulated was derived from land and iron. Everyone in America invested and speculated in real estate in the confident belief that the growth of population would increase the price of land. Dr. Carroll operated on a large scale, although his holdings did not attain the proportions of those of the Dulanys or the Carroll of Carrollton family. The iron business was not so typical but it was the foundation of the fortunes of a number of Maryland families. In 1733 Dr.

Carroll deeded 1800 acres of land lying on the west side of Gwinn's Falls to a company consisting of himself, Benjamin Tasker, Daniel Dulany, Charles Carroll (the father of Carroll of Carrollton) and Daniel Carroll of Duddington Manor. The iron furnace erected on this land was immediately successful and the industry prospered. By the 1770s about 3100 tons of bar and pig iron were exported annually and a fifth interest in the Baltimore Iron Company which had cost £700 in 1733 was sold for £5,200 in 1765 when the estate of Col. Tasker was settled. In addition to his share in the company Dr. Carroll engaged in the manufacture of iron as an individual.[3]

This brief statement gives a deceptive picture of continuous prosperity. A close examination reveals that there were depressions in those days too. In the 1740s Dr. Carroll was in desperate financial straits. To his London merchant and banker he wrote this cold comfort. "I am too old to run away nor do I know well where to Run to, the Rice trade is as bad as ours and I shall want more Cloaths if I go Northward therefore I hope you will contribute to keep me here a little longer till better times."[4]

During these periods of depression Dr. Carroll's pugnacity and irritability were frequently expressed in his correspondence. He would write sarcastically about interest charges and about low prices for his goods. On one occasion he had a heated dispute with his partners in the iron business and a lawsuit with the Catholic Carrolls. "The whole Popish Interest have Levelled their Artillery Agt me," he wrote bitterly.[5]

But to his son he was a gentle—even an indulgent—parent.

[3] William B. Marye, "The Baltimore County 'Garrison' and the Old Garrison Roads," *M. H. M.*, XVI, 228, n. 35. Numerous references to his activities in the iron business can be found in Dr. Carroll's letters. There is a brief account of him and the iron business in a manuscript dissertation by Charles A. Barker entitled "The Background of the Revolutionary Movement in Maryland" in the Yale University Library. For the exports of iron in the 1770s see *M. H. M.*, II, 358.

[4] Carroll Letters, XXII, 191. Many other letters during this period show how desperate his financial condition was.

[5] *Ibid.*, XXVI, 51.

In 1731 when the future Barrister was only 8 years old Dr. Carroll wrote to relatives in Ireland asking for advice as to "where to place my little boy for his Education being resolved (with gods Assistance) to give him the best I am able." [6] Three years later his father was taking him to England when bad weather drove their ship to Lisbon, as Dr. Carroll described it, "the Child being much Fatigued with the Voyage I left him there at the English College on Bacco Alt Under the Care of Mr. Edward Jones the President of the same College." [7] Young Charles remained in Europe until the summer of 1746, or until he was 23 years old. How long he stayed in Portugal is not clear, but probably most of the time was spent in England where he ultimately attended Cambridge University. A letter to one of his professors suggests the possibility that the young man did not make a brilliant record as a student. "It is," the father wrote, "a pleasure to me to find by yours that if he will not make a bright Schollar he may a Virtuous man. I Likewise flatter myself that you will Endeavour to Emprove the Talent he has for Learning in the best manner and promote his Aplycation to Study's." [8] Young Charles received many of those kindly sermons which fathers still send to their sons away at college. Here is a typical one written in 1742. "This money I hope you will lay out in Necessaries for your Person, or Endowment of Your mind & not spend in wine or Riot. Remark, that Women & Wine are the Bane of youth.

Pray take oppertunities to Improve in your Dancing some of this money may be apld that way a Genteele Carriage in Person as well as behaveour is becomeing, make good choice of Your Company avoid such as are Prophaine or Extravagant.

This is Your time to Provide for Your Future Life, I will Endeavor hard to give you opportunities of a good Education with wch you must hereafter Provide for yourself." [9]

From 1746 to 1751 young Carroll lived in Maryland and there is no evidence showing what he did. In the latter year

[6] *Ibid.*, XIX, 190.
[7] *Ibid.*, XX, 362.
[8] *Ibid.*, XX, 369.
[9] *Ibid.*, XX, 171.

he again returned to England, this time to read law in the Temple so as to qualify himself for that profession. The family fortunes had revived. According to a letter from his father not long afterwards young Charles himself owned lands, slaves and stock worth £2000 and the father's property was valued at £10,000 sterling and £5000 currency. Naturally his allowance for living expenses was liberal. It amounted to £300 a year, a very considerable sum for a man of 28 in 1751.[10]

Although his father still sent him an occasional lecture on the need for frugality and virtue he was no longer an inexperienced youth and his father consulted him on business matters and legal questions.[11] Young Charles must have considered remaining permanently in England for his father opposed the idea in these terms: "as to any notion of settleing there I fear it will not answer for Ladies of ffortune will scarce give it to fforeigners whose Estates they deem in England very precarrious Therefore you must fix your Eye for future Life in Maryland."[12]

While Charles was in England his younger and only brother died. This letter bearing the news revealed how keenly his father felt the blow. "Dear Charles," he wrote, "This Day about four o'Clock in the afternoon died here in my arms your Brother John Henry in the same manner that he lived in Innocence & free of pain & without a Convulsive Distortion, but entirely Wore away with a Confirmed Consumption his Senses lasted to the last moment & desired we should not be Concerned . . . I have lost an Agreeable Companion & friend in him but hope he is Gone to better I am now wishing to have you here with me least my Eyes should Close before I see you."[13]

In spite of this pathetic appeal Charles, with his father's approval and consent, did not return for over a year. Sometime

[10] *Ibid.*, XXIV, 249; XXVII, 221.

[11] See for example the long and detailed proposal for forming another iron company or partnership in *ibid.*, XXV, 284-289, 293-301.

[12] *Ibid.*, XXVII, 221.

[13] *Ibid.*, XXVI, 242-243.

in the summer of 1755 he reached Annapolis, but his father was not able to enjoy his company for long. On Sept. 29 of that year Dr. Carroll died.[14]

The Barrister thus became at the age of 32 one of the wealthiest members of the Maryland aristocracy, that aristocracy pictured so pleasantly and flatteringly by William Eddis. He had spent a large portion of his life in England receiving as good an education as that country offered. About 5 feet 8 inches in height he was already beginning to assume the portly figure that his later portraits show. He was only 35 when he had to warn his London tailor that "I am through laziness something Fatter than when I left you."[15] Obviously he appreciated fine clothes and furniture but they were to be in good taste and not flamboyant. Thus in ordering furniture he desired it to be "of the neat Plain fasshion and Calculated for Lasting nothing of the whimsical or Chinese Tast which I abominate."[16] On another occasion he ordered mirrors with gilt frames "of the Plain Genteel Fashion."[17] His tailor, told to send one ordinary suit and "one full Trimmed Dress suit fine Cloth with Fasshionable Double Gold Lace Coat waistcoat and Breeches . . . about twenty-five pounds. . . . ," received the further instruction that neither suit was "to be made in the Extremity of the Fashion."[18]

Rich, cultured and young, Charles Carroll, Barrister, must have received many invitations from mothers with eligible daughters. Indeed there was only one thing that might make a mother hesitate. His health was none too good. Every year he suffered from fever and ague in spite of all the remedies he tried. One summer he made what he called "an Excursion as far as Boston in order to Escape my Troublesome annual visitant the fever and ague but had not Been Returned to Annapolis four Days before I was siezed with it in a more violent manner

[14] The eulogy and biographical comments published in the *Maryland Gazette* are printed in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XVIII, 212.

[15] Carroll MSS. To William Anderson, merchant in London, Aug. 20, 1788.

[16] *Ibid.* [17] *Ibid.*, Sept. 1760. [18] *Ibid.*

than at any of its former attacks." [19] In the following year on the advice of his physicians he sent to England for "Pyrmont and German Spaw waters to subdue my Inveterate Ememy the fever and ague." [20] At considerable expense these were sent to him in two quart bottles, several dozen at a time so that they would be fresh. Needless to add, this remedy too did his malaria no good.

Whatever the reason the Barrister remained a bachelor until 1763, when he was 40 years old. Then he married Margaret, the 21 year old daughter of Matthew Tilghman.[21] Judging from the little evidence available in his business correspondence the marriage was an unusually happy one. Indeed there is a noticeable change in the tone of even his business letters after 1763. Before then complaints and instances of irritation were not infrequent. The goods he ordered had not come in time, the prices were too high, the insurance underwriters were untrustworthy, no ships were available to take his iron, the china dishes sent were full of holes. He asked Col. John Taylor of Richmond to put a claim of his into the hands of some honest attorney "if any such there be," a slur on the legal profession that brought an immediate protest from the Virginian.[22] After 1763 everything is different. Serenity and kindliness prevail and when a complaint is necessary it is made gently or humorously. For instance his wife asserted the tea they received was inferior to that which the same merchant sent her father. Carroll wrote this gentle rebuke—"My Compliments Likewise in a Particular manner to the Good Knight Alderman and Grocer Sir Thomas Rawlinson and Let him know that Imposing upon a man is by no means a Deed of Chivalry if he does not mend his manners and send me Better Tea [tell him] I shall think

[19] *Ibid.* To William Anderson, Sept. 27, 1762.

[20] *Ibid.*, Oct. 4, 1764.

[21] If the account of the wedding in the *Maryland Gazette* can be believed she was "a young Lady of great Merit, Beauty, and Fortune." The item from the *Maryland Gazette* is reprinted in the *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XVIII, 170.

[22] Carroll MSS., Feb. 27, 1756, and April 13, 1756.

the Touch of his Majesty's sword has no more Virtue than the Imposition of Hands of a Bishop it Gives only a Little Pride and Leaves the Morals and Principles of a man just where it found them." [23]

Whether this change was produced by matrimony or by greater prosperity when peace ended the ruinous wartime insurance rates, or by the mellowness that begins at forty cannot be stated.

Certainly his income increased steadily. It was derived from rents and mortgages on land and especially from the sale of iron in England. Apparently Carroll never practiced law at all, even though Winston Churchill made him act as Richard Carvel's lawyer.

How a man spends his income is perhaps a better key to his character than how he gets it. The way in which Charles Carroll and his wife spent their income, or rather that portion of it which was spent in England is clear. At least once a year and usually more often a long invoice of goods wanted went to their merchant in England. These lists often extended over five or six large folio pages and they contain a curious assortment of articles. From London he ordered a good marble tombstone "with the Inclosed epitaph for my Father. I would have his Coat of Arms which you have cut on the Top of it over the Epitaph." [24] From Bristol in 1767 at a cost of about £80 he ordered stone and marble columns. "The plan is," Carroll wrote, "for a Portico or Colonade to be Joined to the Front of a House and Project Eight Feet from it, an Arch at Both Ends, for a Passage through it to spring from Pilasters of Stone Joined to the End Pillars of the front of the Portico." [25] He enclosed a plan with exact measurements and made some suggestions as to the best method of shipping the columns without breaking them. Undoubtedly these were for his beautiful home,

[23] *Ibid.*, to William and James Anderson, Oct. 29, 1767, and Aug. 13, 1768.

[24] *Ibid.*, to William Anderson, Sept. 23, 1761.

[25] *Ibid.*, to Messrs. Sedgley Hilhouse and Randolph, merchants in Bristol, July 27, 1767.

Mount Clare, the only colonial house now standing within the city limits of Baltimore, and the one for whose preservation your Society deserves so much praise. Tradition has it that the bricks used in Mount Clare were imported from England but there is no evidence in this large collection of papers that the Barrister or his father ever imported any bricks. He did import, again from Bristol, " 150 Grey Flag Stones for Paving Passages I think they are 18 inches square and come in at 3/ per yard they must be thick and strong as they are for an outside Piazza." [26]

Among the long list are such items as these: " One full Dressed Ladies suit of Cloths of Rich white Ground Brocade if can be got and fashionable with a slight Gold sprig of flower Interspersed send in a yard of the same to spare.

A suitable Laced Head Dress and Ruffles and Handkerchief etc of Lace about two Guineas per yard

A suitable Stomacher and Bows

1 Fashionable Silk Hat

1 Stomacher made with blond Lace and flowers

½ Dozen best Ivory Dandrif Combs

1 Beer Kettle to Hang on a Hook to Hold 18 Gallons

1 Good English Carpet with Lively Colours 12/4 by 14

the best book of cooking published

A Ladys velvet Large Cloak or Cardinal of a fashionable Colour and Lined with Shag or fur as it is for winter wear

A Ladys watch . . . set in Gold and cut on Carnelian or other Hard Stone the Coat of Arms Inclosed being the Tilghmans Quartered with mine which you have or it may be Got at the Heralds office

Seeds of various kinds, brocoli, celery, grass, fruit trees

An Arabian horse

One Turkey Carpet suitable for a Room 25 feet Long and twenty Broad at about Ten Guineas

12 Mahogany chairs with black Leather seats of the Neat Plain Fassion and strong at about two Pounds p Chair.

[26] *Ibid.*, Oct. 6, 1764.

2 suitable Mahogany Dining Tables made so as to fit into each other if occasion Lengthways about £3 each

One four Wheeled post Chariot . . . for Town use"

These are enough to illustrate his purchases. Clothes, furniture and wines were the most frequent items. Shopping under these circumstances was a difficult process. It is no wonder that Mrs. Carroll at times had to complain that her shoes were not what they should be. The colonists were completely at the mercy of the taste of their English merchants, a fact which is sometimes forgotten when we praise the early American esthetic standards for selecting such beautiful furniture. But just as the colonial depended upon the integrity and skill of his English merchant for the sale of his goods so also was he dependent upon the merchant's discrimination in the purchase of his household articles. They even had to depend on the judgment of their English businessman in the selection of a cook. "We are," wrote Carroll in 1768, "in want of a Sober orderly woman of a Good Character that understands Cooking Pickling Preserving and the other Requisites for a Housekeeper if Elderly we shall Like her the Better I suppose such are to be met with that would on moderate wages I suppose about Ten or Twelve Pounds Sterling per Annum Come to a Good Place Here for some years we shall be much obliged if such a one to be Got that you would agree with Her for us on the best Terms and send her to us if above the ordinary Rank of servants my wife will Like her Better, as she will meet with all kind Treatment But she must not be of the flirting kind or one that will give herself airs." [27]

Evidently the servant problem was a serious one for the Barrister since in requesting his merchant to send out under indenture a gardner and a tanner he requested that they be over 30 years of age "as they are more Likely to be Riotous and Troublesome if young." [28]

[27] *Ibid.*, to William and James Anderson, Aug. 13, 1768, and Dec. 15, 1768.

[28] *Ibid.*, to Messrs. Sedgley Hilhouse and Randoph, Jan. 28, 1768.

Among the many things purchased in England none could serve as a better guide to the type of mind Carroll had than the books that were included. One of the best ways to judge a man is by the literature he reads. Unless he intended them all for presents, and that is highly improbable, the Barrister had a scholarly cultured mind. A large proportion of his shopping lists included a number of books and their titles indicate his interests and good taste. Among them were:

Sir William Temples works
Lord Shaftsburys works
Lord Molesworths History of Denmark
Keatings History of Ireland or the best Irish History published
Gordons Independent Whig and Remarks on Tacitus
Maccheavel's Political Discourses on Livy Trans from Italian
Montesques Spirit of Laws
the age of Lewis the fourteenth by Voltaire
both translated from the French
The Analysis of Montesquieus Spirit of Laws by Mr. De Alembert
Cardinal D'Retz's memoirs
Davilas History of the Civil wars in France
Pompadours Memoirs
Dialogues of the Dead
Tacitus History
Johnson's English Dictionary in Folio
Francis's Horace
The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon

Frequently he sent instructions to his bookseller to forward 20 shillings worth of the best pamphlets. Once he said that none of them should concern "Religious Controversy" but should be the best political pamphlets especially any that relate to the colonies.[29] He also wanted the *Gentlemans Magazine* sent to him regularly.

That he was a true Maryland gentleman of the period and did not spend all his time in the library is proven by another letter in which, when ordering a stop watch with a second hand, he

[29] *Ibid.*, to William Anderson, Oct. 4, 1764.

said he needed it " as I am Concerned in the Blood or Running Breed of Horses." [30]

In another and more important way Carroll showed himself to be a true aristocrat. *Noblesse oblige* were not empty words to him for he fully accepted the responsibility of a person occupying a position such as his to support the education of talented youths. A young saddle maker in Annapolis, named Charles Willson Peale, had given great promise as an artist. Several Maryland gentlemen donated funds so that he could visit England and receive the training he needed for a successful career. Not only was the Barrister among the group but he manifested a personal interest and used his best efforts to promote the cause of American art as these letters will testify. The first is to his merchant banker in London: [31]

Sir:

The Bearer hereof Charles Wilson Peale a young man of this Town has a Turn for Limning and some other Branches of Painting He has Likewise Pretensions to an interest in oxfordshire as his Circumstances are but Low I am willing to advance twenty or twenty five Guineas to Enable him to take a Trip to England to see what he can make of his Pretensions and to Get some further Insight into the Profession. I Desire therefore that you will at times as he shall want it Let him have in the whole to the amount of the above Sum and Charge the same to my account If it Lays in your way and you Can Recommend him to the Employ of or Git Him Introduced to any of the Profession it may be of Service to him and I shall be obliged to you as I have no other motive to what I advance but to Give him an opportunity of Improving Himself That he may be better able to Support himself and Family I hope he will behave with Diligence and Frugality

I am Sir your mt hble Servt.
C. C.

About a year later or on Oct. 29, 1767, Charles Carroll wrote another letter, this time addressed to Peale, which not only reveals the man but shows his good judgment as a patron. This letter too is worth reading in full.[32]

[30] *Ibid.*, Nov. 10, 1764. [31] *Ibid.*, Oct. 30, 1766. [32] *Ibid.*, Oct. 29, 1767.

Mr. Peale

It was a Pleasure to me to find by yours of the 17th March last that you were in a way of Acquiring some Improvement in your Profession but I was a Little surprized to hear from Mr. Anderson that you had thoughts of Leaving England to sail for Maryland the November following the Dates of your letters as I supposed you would make your stay in England as Long as Possible to Git all the Insight you Could and as I Calculated the Assistance you Carried from Hence would Enable you to Make a Longer stay but I hope both Mr. Anderson and myself were mistaken and that you have Conducted yourself with that Prudence and Frugality that you will not have occasion to hurry away before you have in some Measure attained the Ends for which you went. You are to Consider that you will never be able to make up to yourself and family the Loss of the opportunity and that those by whom you have been assisted will be sorry to find their money thrown away but I hope as I before said that I have been mistaken and those hints are unnecessary I have wrote to Mr. Anderson and left it to his Discretion in Case he should Judge you Deserving to advance you Eight or Ten Guineas more on my Account.

I observe your Inclination Leads you much to Painting in miniature I would have you Consider whether that may be so advantageous to you here or whether it may suit so much with the Taste of the People with us as Larger Portrait Painting which I think would be a Branch of the Profession that would Turn out to Greater Profit here you Likewise mention the Copying of Good Painting by which I suppose you mean the study of History Painting This I look upon as the most Difficult Part of the Profession and Requires the utmost Genius in the artist few arrive at a high Point of Perfection in it and indeed in this Part of the world few have a Taste for it and very few Can go thro' the Experience of Giving that Encouragement that such an artist would Desire but after all Consult and be guided by the best of your own Genius and Study that Branch to which your Disposition Leads you and that you Judge most suitable to your Talents you had better be a Good Painter in Miniature than an Indifferent one in Either of the other Branches and be Assured that what I have above wrote and mentioned Proceeds from my Desire of your Welfare As I am

Your Friend and Servant

Cha. Carroll

Evidently Peale thought this advice sound for, as is well known, he made his reputation and fortune upon his return to America as a painter of "Larger" portraits. Very appropriately he expressed his gratitude to the Barrister by painting his picture and that of Mrs. Carroll.

The same sense of *noblesse oblige* characterized the Barrister's public career which began about this same time. How much it interfered with his private life cannot be told for this rich collection of letters stops in June 1769. But even without corroborating evidence from the public records anyone who has read his private correspondence will be confident that he remained until his death in 1783, a sensible cultured patrician.

BENJAMIN H. LATROBE AND THE CLASSICAL INFLUENCE IN HIS WORK.

William Sener Rusk.

In the case of Benjamin H. Latrobe, the facts of his career are already well known, and generally speaking, readily available. In the discussion here we shall, therefore, limit ourselves to a brief summary, with the sources indicated, a list of his works wherever known, with their illustration, and a discussion, as occasion warrants, of his classical prototypes. *The Journal of Latrobe* (1), with its introduction by his son, John H. B. Latrobe, is probably the best source to begin with. As a corollary would come *John H. B. Latrobe and His Times*, by John E. Semmes (2), with its numerous early references to the father, and the extract from Latrobe's diaries in Appleton's Booklovers' Magazine (2a). Early appreciations of Latrobe's career are found in *Ackermann's Repository* for January, 1821 (3), and in Dunlap's *Arts of Design* (3a). Another convenient summary is found in *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography* (3b). Latrobe's own literary works include, *Charac-*

teristic Anecdotes . . . to illustrate the character of Frederick II, late King of Prussia, London, 1788 (4), and, *Authentic Elucidation of the History of Counts Struensee and Brandt, and of the Revolution in Denmark in the year 1772,* London, 1789 (translated from the German) (5), and an Anniversary Oration, May 8, 1811, before the Society of Artists in Philadelphia (6). The latest survey, prior to the projected publication by F. C. Latrobe, Frederick, Maryland, is by Fiske Kimball, in the recent volume of the *Dictionary of American Biography* (7). Another recent survey is by Rexford Newcomb (7a).

The next part of our bibliography would be references to works of Latrobe with their criticism; first, general publications, with Latrobe mentioned among others. F. Kimball, *Domestic Architecture* (8), and Howard Major, *Domestic Architecture of the Early American Republic: The Greek Revival* (9) would head the list. F. Kimball's *Thomas Jefferson, Architect* (10), I. T. Frary, *Thomas Jefferson, Architect and Builder* (11), T. T. Waterman and J. A. Barrows, *Domestic Architecture of Tidewater Virginia* (12), J. M. Howells, *Lost Examples of Colonial Architecture* (13), T. F. Hamlin, *American Spirit in Architecture* (14), T. E. Tallmadge, *Story of Architecture in America* (15), F. Kimball, *American Architecture* (16), G. H. Edgell, *American Architecture of Today* (17), W. R. Ware, *Georgian Period* (17a), J. Jackson, *Early Philadelphia Architects and Engineers* (17b), and J. Jackson, *Encyclopedia of Philadelphia* (17c) would naturally follow. Individual buildings by Latrobe would come next. *The Documentary History* (18) and Glenn Brown, *The History of the United States Capitol* (19), and W. B. Bryan, *History of the National Capitol* (20) are fundamental. J. Q. Howard, *The Architects of the American Capitol* (21), J. H. B. Latrobe, *The Capitol and Washington at the beginning of the present century,* the addresses of P. B. Wight (23) and Adolph Cluss (24) at the 1875 and 1876 Conventions of the A. I. A., the latter annotated by J. H. B. Latrobe before its presentation, and G. A. Town-

send, *Washington Outside and Inside* (25), present the earlier accounts of the relation of Latrobe to the Capitol design. C. E. Fairman, *Art and Artists of the U. S. Capitol* (26) contains much Latrobe material of the same nature. Many papers read at the meetings of the Columbia Historical Society are of value (27), and in a recent volume of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* (28), J. H. B. Latrobe's remarks when the competitive drawings for the Capitol design were presented in 1865 are given. For Latrobe's work in the completion of the State Capitol at Richmond, we have Kimball's account (29); for his Bank of Pennsylvania and Bank of the United States in Philadelphia, we have Kimball's accounts (30, 31); for his Centre Square Water Works, Philadelphia, Fitz-Gibbons' account and J. H. B. Latrobe's reminiscences of 1876 (32a). For the cathedral in Baltimore, there is Kimball's survey (33), and the Latrobe letters to Bishop Carroll on the subject in *Cathedral Records* (34). Riggin Buckler published with measured drawings the Harper Springhouse, now at the Baltimore Museum of Art (35); E. Ashton has reported on the cornstalk columns in the Capitol (36), and F. Kimball has commented on Latrobe's Dry-dock at Washington in The Michigan Technic (37). Latrobe's work at the Washington Navy Yard is described in Captain H. B. Hibben's report (37a).

We turn now to manuscripts. For an exhaustive bibliography of Latrobe and the Capitol, Glenn Brown (19) is authoritative to the date of its publication. Fiske Kimball in his D. A. B. article speaks of material still inaccessible, in the possession of F. C. Latrobe (7), including nineteen volumes of polygraphic recordings, twelve pocket diaries and note-books, fifteen sketch books and many drawings. In the Library of Congress are two volumes of letters relating to the Capitol, and Gamble Latrobe, Wilmington, Delaware, owns some letters. The papers which John E. Semmes used are now in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society. The J. Henley Smith (Thornton) papers, spoken of by Brown, are now in the Library of Congress. The Department of State, D. C. papers; the Navy Department, Office of Public Buildings and Grounds; the Office

of the Architect of the Capitol; and the Fine Arts Division of the Library of Congress are all repositories of letters or drawings.

Scrap-books, composed of news clippings, at the Washingtoniana division of the District Library, Washington, entitled "Historic Houses," contain much of at least secondary value. *Kalorama* was illustrated in the New York Evening Post, December 5, 1888, The Washington Evening Star, January 12, 1908 and January 18, 1929; *Bellevue* (Dumbarton House) in the Star, May 25, 1912, and with the old portico replaced by the current one in a Star clipping. The Navy Yard was described in the Star, November 27, 1906, and *Duddington in the National Capitol* (1885). For the Van Ness House, there were items in the Washington Post, September 16, 1883, and in Scribner's Magazine, March, 1874, and October, 1883. The old Calvert Mansion at Bladensburg is illustrated in an item from an unknown source, and is commented on in the Royal Blue, the Times, May 10, 1896, the Star, October 17, 1909 and June 10, 1911, the Post, August 14, 1892, and The House Beautiful, April, 1903, usually with illustrations. *Brentwood* was illustrated in the Herald, July 25, 1911, with comment; the doorways at the Decatur and Van Ness houses in the Star, October 6, 1907; *Brentwood* again in the Star, December 12, 1915, and September 22, 1918, and the Van Ness mansion in unnamed clippings June 28, 1903, and March, 1899. Then there are the various articles by F. C. Latrobe in the Baltimore *Sun* of recent date (38, 38a, 38b). Finally there are the miscellaneous items: J. H. B. Latrobe's recollections of steamboat origins (40, 41); Rembrandt Peale's Reminiscences (44), and B. Fernow, Washington's Military Family, illustrated by a portrait of General Washington attributed to Latrobe (45).

Our sketch of Latrobe's career will start with the Ackermann article, said by the editor to have been based on a letter recently received from the subject. The obituary notice in the New Orleans papers, September 4, 1820, is quoted: ". . . distinguished artist, who is well known from his works by nearly all

the Atlantic states; he died on the 3rd of September 1820." His American career is sketched as starting with his intention in 1795 to visit his maternal uncle, Colonel Antes, on the Susquehanna, the winds causing his ship to dock at Norfolk rather than Philadelphia. Meeting Colonel Bushrod Washington, and later General Washington, whom he visited at Mount Vernon, he stayed for a time in Virginia. After consultation concerning the navigation of the James River, he became the engineer of the state. Reaching Philadelphia in due time, he built a bank there, supplied the city with water, constructed works of defense and light-houses on the coast, and became the city engineer. He married the daughter of Isaac Hazelhurst. Moving to Washington as Surveyor of Public Works, he built the House of Representatives. But a month before his death, he had sent the editor a list of his works with a view to the publication of his designs. They included the Cathedral, Baltimore, the Exchange, Baltimore, the Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, the Engine House (Water Works), Philadelphia, the Capitol, Washington, and the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, said to have been built by a pupil from Latrobe's designs, with alterations to the principal room. The letter also told of how in 1811 his eldest son had gone to New Orleans at seventeen to take charge of the installation of the new water system, had died, leaving the monopoly in a precarious state, and how Latrobe had moved there with his family. The article concludes with a summary of Latrobe's early career in England. He was the son of Rev. Benjamin LaTrobe, of noble Protestant lineage of Languedoc, the superintendent of the United Brethren in England. He was born in 1762, educated at Fulneck, near Leeds, and had entered college at sixteen at Nisky, in Saxony, where he showed an early interest in drawing and architecture. In 1785 he was appointed to a clerkship in the Stamp Office, London, but shortly entered the office of an eminent London architect, followed by a brief period in another professional office. A mansion near Grimstead (*Hammerwood Lodge*), Sussex, for Mr. Sperling, now owned by Mr. Dorrien

Magens, was his first important commission, followed by a house for Mr. Trayton Fuller, at Ashdown Park. He married the daughter of Rev. Mr. Sellon, rector of St. James', Clerkenwell, who bore him a son and daughter, and died during her third confinement.

For supplementary facts, we will turn to his son's biography in the *Journal*. He was the youngest son of Rev. Benjamin Latrobe and Ann Margaret Nutis, the former an English clergyman of the Moravian faith, the latter the daughter of a resident of Pennsylvania. The family name was Boneval, the Latrobes belonging to a younger branch who had emigrated from France to England during the Huguenot persecution. Latrobe's mother, also of Moravian stock, was sent to a United Brethren school in Germany, met her future husband there, and married him in 1755. They had three sons. After schooling in Yorkshire and Saxony, Latrobe spent nearly three years at the University of Leipzig. In 1785 he spent some months in European travel. Meeting some university friends, Prussian and English, he decided to join them in a campaign, as subaltern in a company of Hussars. Two hard-fought skirmishes and a severe wound cooled his ardor, and he resigned to continue his travels, studying architecture, we are told, as he went. He returned to England in the latter part of 1786 during his father's last illness. For the next several years he stayed in London with his elder brother, studying everything that came his way, and mingling in distinguished society. Deciding on engineering and architecture for his profession, he had John Smeaton as his adviser and close friend. In 1787 or 1788 he entered the office of Mr. Cockerell, considered one of the best architects in London, and could soon draw with facility and prepare estimates. The Surveyorship of the Public Offices, London, followed. He married Lydia Sellon in 1790. When his wife died in 1793, her loss, as well as his liberal political ideas and his unseen relatives in Pennsylvania, led him to migrate to America. Declining the Surveyorship of the Crown, with its £1000 salary, he left, November 25, 1795, for the new world. He reached Norfolk

March 20, 1796. After several months here, he moved to Richmond, where he stayed until November, 1798, when he moved to Philadelphia. In the preceding March he had visited Philadelphia, had met the President of the Bank of Pennsylvania, and quite informally had sketched his ideas for the proposed bank structure, only to receive the commission in due course. This success is considered the more noteworthy as his library had been seized at sea by a French privateer, and he was without a work of reference for several years. His reputation established, he engaged in numerous engineering projects, including the Philadelphia Water Works and the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. In 1803 he became Surveyor of Public Buildings of the United States, eventually moving to Washington (1807), after the C. and D. Canal had been temporarily abandoned. His work at the Navy Yard is referred to, his designing of the "American Order" in the Capitol, his work on the Washington City Canal, and the New Orleans Water Works. Steamboat ventures in Pittsburgh took him there for a time, after his resignation at Washington, but failing financially, he returned to Washington in 1815, to rebuild the Capitol burned by the British. Henry S. Latrobe's death followed in 1817. Early in 1818 he removed to Baltimore, where the Cathedral and Exchange were in progress. Visiting New Orleans in 1819-20, he returned to Baltimore for his family and after successfully withstanding the fever for a season and thinking himself immune, he succumbed in the fall of 1820.

The text of the *Journal* need not detain us here. The discussion of a cultured gentleman's adventures in a world where culture was just finding itself, illustrated by a clever pen and ready wit, is highly entertaining. The visit to Mount Vernon is a high spot; the outline of an educational program for a republic, an inevitable accompaniment.

The data Kimball has gathered for his D. A. B. sketch contains little additional in the way of biographical detail. The date of birth is given as May 1, 1764. Latrobe studied architecture under Samuel Pepys Cockerell, the pioneer of the Greek revival in England; engineering under John Smeaton, the

builder of the Eddystone lighthouse—thus the delicate reticence of Ackermann is rent asunder. Additional activities in England mentioned are the investigation of the scouring works in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire for Smeaton, buildings at Frimley, Surrey, and the superintendence of a canal in Surrey. Arrived in America, not without fortune, we are told, he busies himself for a time with informal designs for friends, is consulted on navigation improvements of the Appomattox and James Rivers, and the treatment of the Dismal Swamp. Obtaining the commission for the Richmond Penitentiary, he moves there in 1797, where he completes the State Capitol, and supplies the design for the rebuilding of *Greenspring,* near Williamsburg, with an arcade and portico. In Philadelphia he is consulted on the navigation of the Susquehanna, builds *Sedgley,* strangely enough in a diluted Gothic, designs an unbuilt house for Robert Liston, the Burd House at Chestnut and Ninth Streets, a Military Academy at the request of the Secretary of War, and makes drawings for a dry-dock at Washington for President Jefferson. In 1803 he receives, as seen above, the surveyorship in Washington, starting at once with the completion of the House wing of the Capitol. In 1807 he is helping to complete and landscape the White House, and is being consulted about the Washington City Canal. Designs for navy yards at New York and at Washington, for the Navy Department, date from 1804, and by 1810 he is remodeling the Patent Office. In 1812 come plans for the Marine Hospital, Washington. Between 1804 and 1818 he is a consultant in regard to the Cathedral at Baltimore. In 1804 he builds West College, Dickinson College; in 1805, he designs the first building of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; in 1806, he adapts the President's House in Philadelphia to the uses of the University of Pennsylvania, and prepares plans for his own Episcopal Church in Philadelphia. In 1807 he designs in the Gothic style the Bank of Philadelphia (built by Mills), and the Waln House, Philadelphia; in 1809, the Markoe House, Philadelphia, and the portico for *Bellevue,* Georgetown, and, at uncertain dates, work at Brentwood, Vir-

ginia, and Riverdale, Virginia. (It is believed these last two items are in error.) From 1799 on, he is active, as seen above, with the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal. He is consulted by Aaron Burr and others on various canal projects. He joins Robert Fulton, his son-in-law, Nicholas Roosevelt, and Robert Livingston in an unfortunate venture to operate steamboats on the Mississippi, building the *Buffalo*, and moving to Pittsburgh in 1813 for that purpose. He designs *Belvedere* for J. B. Church in the Upper Genesee Valley, and *Ashland* for Henry Clay at Lexington, Kentucky, while plans are also extant for the Robertson House, Pittsburgh, Governor Taylor's house, Newport, Kentucky, Governor Cass's house in Michigan, and the Baum house, Cincinnati. In 1815 he is back in Washington rebuilding the Capitol, resigning again in 1817. Washington works include (Kimball places them all in this second period): St. John's Church, the Van Ness House, and the Decatur House; also the Tower of Christ Church, Alexandria (questioned by F. C. Latrobe), and the Courthouse, Hagerstown, Maryland. He advises Jefferson in regard to the University of Virginia. He moves to Baltimore, declaring bankruptcy, in 1818. He, in association with Maximillian Godefroy, builds the Exchange, Baltimore, and he designs the second Bank of the United States (built by Strickland) in Philadelphia. From 1809 he had been made consultant in regard to a new water supply system for New Orleans, leading to his removal there and death of yellow fever on September 3, 1820. The tower of the cathedral at New Orleans is said to be his, and in the Cabildo a painting of his water works is preserved.

Our next section will list his works as far as identified, with comment only when not already mentioned:

England:

Hammerwood Lodge, East Grimstead, Sussex.
Fuller House, Ashdown Park.
Basington Canal, Surrey.
Engineering projects at Maldon and Rye (mentioned in his *Opinion* concerning the navigation of the Potomac).

Philadelphia:

Bank of Pennsylvania.
Water Works.
Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.
President's House (alterations).
P. E. Church.
Chestnut Street Theatre.
Waln House.
Markoe House.
Sedgley.
Burd House.
Liston House (design).
Sansom Row.
Bank of Philadelphia (built by Mills).
Bank of United States (built by Strickland).
Schuylkill Bridge (the somewhat dubious authority for this work is the oblique reference in Latrobe, *Anniversary Oration*).

Pittsburgh:

Steamship *Buffalo.*
Robertson House (plans).
Arsenal.
Private houses (referred to in the Journal).

Pennsylvania:

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.
Susquehanna (navigation).
Delaware and Chesapeake Canal.
West College, Dickinson College, Carlisle.

Washington:

Decatur House.
Van Ness House.
St. John's Church.
Duddington.
Patent Office (alterations).
Marine Hospital.
Dry-dock (design).
Capitol.
White House (porticos).
Bellevue (Dumbarton House).
Brentwood.
Kalorama (lodges).
Navy Yard.
Washington City Canal.

Virginia:

Christ Church, Alexandria (tower).
Private houses in Richmond, Norfolk, Petersburg (referred to in the *Journal*).
Fortifications, Norfolk.
University of Virginia (consultant).
Capitol, Richmond (completed).
Greenspring (portico and arcade).
Dismal Swamp Canal (referred to in J. H. B. Latrobe's letter in the American Architect, Vol. I, 1876).
The James-Appomattox Canal.
Penitentiary, Richmond (Christian, (55), gives a distant view of the building with buttresses and a cupola. Said to have marked an advance in penology through the use of individual cells).

Maryland:

Exchange, Baltimore (with Maximillian Godefroy).
Cathedral, Baltimore.
Harper House, Baltimore (authenticated by F. C. Latrobe).
Swann House (mentioned as traditionally given to Latrobe in Stockett, *Baltimore*, Baltimore, 1928, but questioned by F. C. Latrobe).
Calvert Mansion, Riverdale, portico (the columns were cut for the U. S. Capitol, but when found too short, were purchased for the present use, Washington Times, May 10, 1896).
Court-House, Hagerstown.

New York:

Erie Canal (referred to by Kimball in his Michigan Technic article).
Belvedere, Upper Genesee Valley.

Kentucky:

Governor Taylor's House, Newport, Kentucky (plans).
Ashland, Lexington, Kentucky.

Michigan:

Governor Cass's house (plans).

Ohio:

Baum House, Cincinnati (referred to by Glenn Brown, but questioned by Kimball).

Connecticut:

Burr House, Fairfield (referred to by Major, *The Greek Revival*).

New Jersey:

Nassau Hall, Princeton (the cupola is credited to Latrobe. Cf. *Princeton Alumni Weekly*, December 1, 1934).

Louisiana:

Water Works, New Orleans.
Cathedral, New Orleans (tower).
Private houses, grills, (attributed by Tallmadge on the basis of style).

The Tripoli Monument was erected by Latrobe in the Navy Yard, Washington, and was later moved to the plaza before the Capitol, and then to the Naval Academy Grounds, Annapolis. The "American Order" capitals in the Capitol were designed by Latrobe, and also the figure of *History in the Car of Time*, over the entrance of the old House, now Statuary Hall (19). Poems by Latrobe are spoken of as having been written in his son's Commonplace Book. He also composed an epilogue for a presentation of Hannah More's play, *Joseph and His Brethren.* In Semmes' biography there is a sketch of Thomas Jefferson by Latrobe. Equally miscellaneous are the designs for a set of circus buildings at Pittsburgh mentioned by Semmes, the platform for the inauguration of President Monroe, the coach used when the family drove from Washington to Pittsburgh in 1813, the funeral monuments for the wives of W. C. Claiborne, and the over-elaborate (as events proved) shipyards at Pittsburgh. The portrait of Washington has already been mentioned. Numerous portraits, water-colors, sketches, and scientific drawings are given in the *Journal.* Scharf and Westcott, in their History of Philadelphia (52), speak of landscape drawings by Latrobe exhibited in 1812, including *View of the River Schuylkill*, and *View of the Seat of Miers Fisher.*

A portrait of Latrobe is referred to as having been painted by his son, John H. B. Latrobe; another from an unstated source is given by Glenn Brown, and an oil by C. W. Peale, owned by F. C. Latrobe, is reproduced by Fairman.

Letters by Latrobe are numerous. Those to Jefferson concern the Capitol, the White House, the University of Virginia, and the architect's presentation of the model of his maize capitol; those to Bishop Carroll concern the Baltimore cathedral; one to William Jones, the Secretary of the Navy, retails the difficulties of an artist in government employ (given in the appendix of Dunlap); one to Signor Mazzei regards Franzoni and Andrei as sculptors for the Capitol; one to Thomas More, Maryland, concerns the current prejudice against European engineers; one to his wife concerns the competition for the Bank of the United States; and one to David Este, Cincinnati, regards his bankruptcy. Epistolary references in support of attributions of individual houses are gathered by Kimball in the appendix to *Domestic Architecture*, often from unpublished letters, owned by F. C. Latrobe. Latrobe's letters to his superintendent in Washington, John Lenthall, are in the Library of Congress; Semmes gives letters by Latrobe to his wife as she visits in Philadelphia, to Fulton and Roosevelt regarding the steamboat venture, and to his children from New Orleans; Fairman records letters to Franzoni and to Andrei, C. W. Peale, and Trumbull regarding the decoration of the Capitol. In course of time, Madison replaces Jefferson as the President addressed, and Thomas Monroe becomes Superintendent of Buildings. Latrobe's final letter of resignation, November 20, 1817, is given in the *Journal*. Occasional letters, to Randolph in the Booklovers' Magazine article, to the masons and bricklayers of the Capitol, given in Fairman, to President Washington after his Mount Vernon visit, given in Dunlap, to his brother after the fire at Havre de Grace, given in Swepson Earle (47), and to General Harper regarding his buildings at Baltimore are also of interest. In the New York Public Library are various letters by Latrobe, mostly to Mrs. Madison, and also the dedicatory hymn for St. John's Church, Washington, December 27, 1816.

Latrobe drawings in public hands are widely distributed. The plans of the White House are at Harvard University and the Library of Congress; the arcade and portico for *Greenspring*

is in the Virginia Historical Society; the map of the Susquehanna is in the Maryland Historical Society, as also the Baltimore Exchange and section drawings for the Orders of the House; the East Front of the Capitol as projected was published by Ackermann, London; Centre House, Philadelphia, is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Dry-dock, Washington, in the Library of Congress; the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, in the Office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, Washington, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; The Book of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, in the Maryland Historical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Library of Congress, and the possession of F. C. Latrobe; the Cathedral, Baltimore; in the possession of F. C. Latrobe, as also the Markoe House, the Liston House, cornice details, and a sketch of the Robert Morris House, Philadelphia; the Commandant's Quarters, Pittsburgh Arsenal, in the Library of Congress; a Survey Plot, C. and D. Canal, in the Office of Walter Hall, President, Salem, New Jersey; a note-book for the year 1799 (duplicate drawings compiled for Latrobe's brother) in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, as also a scheme for the navigation of the Delaware. Drawings for a military academy and the Capitol are in the Library of Congress, and a water-color of St. John's Church is owned by Mr. Loring, Washington.

For Latrobe's personality, that of the cultivated man of affairs, of charm, of self-assurance, we find place for quotations from only two autobiographical sources: his oration to the Society of Artists, and his comments on his taste in architecture. (He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Arts, and a vice-president of the Society of Artists of the United States.) In eloquent language, with balanced periods, the anniversary orator says that in America it is still necessary to point out that art aids *morals* and *liberty*. Many still think art unrepublican. But Greece, early Rome, and Florence show the contrary. Philadelphia may become the Athens of the West. Outgrowing the current fashion to imitate the Diocletian or Louis XIV style in architecture, a beginning

has been made. The Bank of the United States (first) had a marble front, although copying an "indifferent" European model, but one year later came the Bank of Pennsylvania, an effort to "produce a pure specimen of Grecian simplicity in design, and Grecian permanence in execution." As in the days when independence was achieved, let the motto be, "united we stand, divided we fall." In his letter to President Jefferson, Philadelphia, May 21, 1807, he reveals his taste in architecture. "My *principles* of good taste are rigid in Grecian architecture. I am a bigoted Greek in the condemnation of the Roman architecture of Baalbeck, Palmyra, Spaletro, and of all the buildings erected subsequent to Hadrian's reign. The immense size, the bold plan and arrangement of the buildings of the Romans down almost to Constantine's arch, plundered from the triumphal arches of former emperors, I admire, however with enthusiasm, but think their decorations absurd beyond tolerance from the reign of Severus downward. Whenever, therefore, the Grecian style can be copied without impropriety, I love to be a mere, I would say a *slavish*, copyist, but the forms and the distribution of the Greek and Roman buildings which remain are in general inapplicable to the objects and uses of our public buildings."

Documents regarding Latrobe's engineering projects are abundant. We may mention the letter by Latrobe to John Miller, December 29, 1798, regarding the installation of a new water system in Philadelphia (42); An Answer to the Joint Committee of the Select and Common Councils of Philadelphia, March 2, 1799, also regarding the water supply for Philadelphia; A Report of the Committee Appointed by the Common Council to Inquire into the State of the Water Works, Philadelphia, 1802; Report of the Watering Committee, November 12, 1818; and Notes upon the Water Works of Philadelphia, 1801 to 1815, Samuel Graff, Jr., (n. d.). There are also the anonymous *Remarks*, bound with the Address of the Committee of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company to the Committees of the Senate and House of Representatives on a memorial of the said Company, Philadelphia, 1799, and a collection of pamphlets relative to the C. and D. Canal in the possession of the

Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The Private Letter by Latrobe of 1806 (43), in the midst of the Capitol controversy, and data in the *Journal* and in the J. H. B. Latrobe items tell the story from Latrobe's point of view, as also the Report of 1804 by Latrobe to the President. The *American Coper Mines*, by Latrobe, 1800 (39), regards the incorporation of a mine and metal company sought by Nicholas I. Roosevelt. An *Opinion* by Latrobe on the removal of obstructions in the Potomac to Georgetown, 1812, is in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

More personal letters available are as follows: In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is one to Governor Wood of Virginia, Richmond, March 3, 1798, accepting the direction of the construction of the Penitentiary, and requesting leave to visit in Philadelphia; the printed notice of his bankruptcy, dated December 19, 1817, with a note appended by Latrobe giving William Whann of the Bank of Columbia assurance of the re-payment of the amount due, and the letter to Mr. James Eakin, Washington, his cousin, dated Philadelphia, April 13, 1801,

"My dear Cousin

Abbot at the outset is ominous. But this is my last sheet of letter paper, and I had saved it on purpose to show you my respect, and to offer you my thanks for the very obliging manner in which you have undertaken my little application. Mr. Newman, who will deliver you this, has laid me under great obligations by his very polite advice and exertion on the subject of my claim. I have given him a letter to Colonel McHenry, and I hope you will meet with no difficulties—All I could do in return was to show him my works, and I dare to say that my vanity was on that occasion as much liable to be expected, as my civility might be admired; and perhaps I am, when making my exhibition, often compared to those indiscreet mothers, who, in order to be very civil, cram their slobbering brats down your throats. But indeed I am highly obliged to Mr. Newman, and hope he will remember that my door and my hand are always open to receive him.

"As to marriages, deaths, bankruptcies, I can say but little in the way of news. Mr. Cooper's affair with Miss Abby Willing is off. Mrs. Bingham, as the last resource of life, goes

this day on board a Vessel intended to carry her to Lisbon. Her husband and daughter, and Abby Willing accompany her and she is scarcely expected to live a week her leaden coffin is part of the cargo. What a melancholy set!

"God bless you. I have only time to assure you of mine and Mrs. Latrobe's undiminished affection.

"Believe me very truly,

Yrs.

B. Henry Latrobe."

In the same repository is a letter to John A. McAllester from John H. B. Latrobe, June 22, 1867, regarding the Bank of the United States, a letter by Latrobe to Robert Gilmour, Governor of the Susquehanna Company, Philadelphia, January 19, 1802, with a copy of a letter estimating expenses of completing the work above the Maryland line, and one to Commodore David Porter, U. S. A., Washington, July 31, 1815, as follows:

"Dear Sir

A few days ago, I left with the Secretary of the Commissioner's of the Navy at your office a letter to you, stating that if you wished the names of the Officers and the other inscriptions engraved on the Tripolitan Monument, it might now be done by skillful hands, and very conveniently, because our supply of stone not being arrived, I can spare the stone cutter whom I should employ,—and whom I might, towards winter, want for the Capitol.—I presume the letter did not reach you, and therefore beg leave to repeat its object, as I shall on wednesday leave the city for 6 or 7 days, and the Man is anxious to go to work while the days are long and the weather warm.

"The last time I had the pleasure to see you, and offered my further services in completing the Monument, I understood you to say that this was the only part of the work in which they could be useful.—Otherwise, I should believe that you had considered my offer as officious,—even after the trouble and vexation which I most cheerfully suffered in order to get the work as far advanced as it now appears, and from which I claim no merit whatever, but that of having felt for the brave men to whom it is dedicated, and for zeal for your fame, the interest of a good citizen.

"Respectfully yrs.

B. H. Latrobe."

Architectural authorities are often mentioned by Latrobe. Most frequently come Stuart and Revett, *Antiquities of Athens*, Sir William Chambers, and Desgodetz. Chambers' book is presumably the *Treatise on the Decorative Art of Civil Architecture*, and the Desgodetz is undoubtedly, *Les Edifices Antiques de Rome*. Chambers is spoken of in a letter to Lenthall, August 12, 1805, as an obvious reference for details, and Desgodetz is referred to in the letter to Jefferson quoted above.

We now comment on the works of Latrobe with especial reference to their classical features. The first will be the Center Square Water Works in Philadelphia (32). The base is composed of a rectangular mass, broken in the center by two Doric columns between antae; the rear wall has semi-circular headed doors with rectangular panels above, and the walls to either side of the vestibule are marked by semi-circular windows and embracing arches, similar fenestration being continued down the sides. Mouldings and a balustrade finish this story. From the center rises rather clumsily a cylindrical mass with rectangular windows, a panelled attic, and a stepped dome, culminating in an opening for the outlet of smoke. The design seems to show a rather awkward functionalism based on classical form. Comparisons should be made with Palladio's *Villa Rotonda* at Vicenza (48), and the Tower of the Winds, Athens (Stuart and Revett, Plate 9).

The Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia (30) had a hexastyle Ionic colonnade extended across the front and back, reached by a flight of steps. A single door broke the walls with a longitudinal panel recessed above. A square mass backed the pediment. Above two steps which disguised the shallow dome came the cupola. The flanks were marked by slightly projecting centers, the base of the dome and the cupola. It and the side bays were marked by semi-circular window schemes for the principal floor, and by rectangular openings above and below. Antae at the corners and panels and balustrade terminals added refinement. Prototypes would be the temple on the Ilissos, Athens (49, plate 5), or the east porch of the Erechtheum simplified—the columns here are unfluted, there are no anthemion bands below the volutes, etc. (49, plate 33).

The Bank of the United States, Philadelphia (31), now the Custom House, is the second structure of that institution and is reminiscent of the Parthenon. It is amphiprostyle, Doric, and raised on a flight of steps. There is but a single colonnade at the ends. We recall that Strickland built the structure, modifying the central room as conceived by Latrobe. A central dome on pendentives was replaced by a barrel vault. In both designs barrel vaults were used to flank the central feature and a saucer dome was placed over the Stockholders' Room. These superficial features are hidden by the gable roof. An early account (1819) quoted by Kimball calls the building Doric, "hypaethral," octastyle, and prostyle, reminiscent of the Parthenon, though lacking the flank columns, the pronaos, and the sculpture. The twelve Ionic columns of the central room were proportioned on those of the Temple of Athena Polias at Priene.

Private houses in Philadelphia may start with the *Sedgley* design, Gothic by way of exception (17d). Square towers mark the corners with pointed openings, and colonnades run between, surmounted by a rectangular second story. A semi-circular bay with a projected portico features the front. The second story has flat, triple windows; dormers open from a steep roof, and a corbelled moulding hangs from the eaves. A classicist is trying hard to be English and Gothic. The Markoe House is known by the plan and elevation sketched by Latrobe (8), showing a severe simplicity. The front is broken only by a polygonal projection. On the first story triple windows reach to the floor. Balanced rooms with curved elements and an oval stair-well feature the plan. The Burd House (8) is more alluring. Of brick, it well adapts the classic style to city architecture. The first two stories and the center of the third have semi-circular headed openings, the relieving arches of the first and second floors being filled now with a Palladian window, or a gracious fan-lit door, and now with rectangular windows. A splay of steps extends welcome. The extensions to either side of the first story are practical and well-articulated. The Chestnut Street Theatre (14) may be noticed in passing. Whether Latrobe designed the early nineteenth century structure or

merely the wings is uncertain. In any case, a pediment rose above an upper story dominated by a Palladian window, and a first floor was protected by a shed roof. Westcott (53) speaks of the semi-circular sculptured panels from the Robert Morris House which were used to decorate the wings of the lower story over the window heads. The President's House which Latrobe adapted to the purposes of the University of Pennsylvania is given in Kimball (8). It is distinctly late colonial in its pilastered front, with Adam adornment, and need not detain us. And also of only casual interest is the row of houses Latrobe designed in Philadelphia for William Sansom, known from a drawing in the Ridgeway Library, Philadelphia (8). Regimentation is here carried rather far. Three stories, a basement, and an attic with dormers, are given to each house. A rectangular door with a flight of steps below and a fan above, string-courses, and a moulding of dentils at the roof line, are all that are needed or given.

In Baltimore the chief work is the Cathedral (33, 34). The Ionic portico, added in the seventies, presumably from Latrobe's design, is reminiscent of the East Portico of the Erechtheum. The building has a cruciform plan with an eastern apse and rises on an octagonal drum at the crossing to a Roman dome. Towers ending in cupolas flank the front portico, while the transepts end in a rectangular mass opened only by semi-circular headed elements, continued in the windows down the sides. Above the windows plain longitudinal panels admirably relate spaces. The Exchange in Baltimore, long the Post Office, by Latrobe and Godefroy, is illustrated in Jackson (17d) from the drawing in the Maryland Historical Society. The building was H-shaped, and the cross-bar was dominated by a polygonal drum and dome. Strongly accented moulding, semi-circular headed doors and windows in the two central stories, double flights of steps to the entrances and sloping roofs are characteristics of a not-inspired design. Of the private houses in Baltimore attributed to Latrobe, the Swann House on Franklin Street with its tetrastyle portico, demolished to make way for the new Pratt Library, is said by F. C. Latrobe

not to be certainly attributed. A photograph of it is preserved at the Municipal Museum. The Harper House on Cathedral Street, which met the same fate, *is* authenticated. A rusticated stone base had two rectangular windows and a severe Doric portico of two columns reached by two steps. An architrave and cornice formed the entablature. The three windows of the second story were tall rectangles, with projecting cornices on corbels and iron grills. The three windows of the third story were severely plain, except for a narrow moulding. The top of the house was paneled just below the slightly projecting cornice, itself of refined profile. A photograph in the possession of Mr. L. H. Fowler, Baltimore, was used by the present investigator. The master designer was clearly at work here. The dairy for the Harper country house at (present) Roland Park (35) is established as Latrobe's by letters owned by Mr. F. C. Latrobe. For example, Latrobe wrote from Washington to General Harper at Baltimore, May 1, 1812:

"I send you a sketch of your barn, and your houses will follow. You will observe that so far from making alterations in the arrangement of the barn, which I am sure I couldn't improve, I propose it to be just what it is intended to be; making only the roof very much lower and the walls higher than usual. There is no doubt but that the low roof will shock your carpenters, but if you wish the thing to be anything but a Dutch barn, you must over-rule their prejudices, and if they consent to the thing, I will send you exact drawings of the framing."

On May 11, not having received General Harper's acknowledgment of the receipt of his sketches, Latrobe wrote that a mutual acquaintance had "promised to attend to them from Davis's Tavern" (Georgetown). Finally, on May 13, he writes, "Being at Davis's Tavern, today, I made inquiry for your roll of drawings and found it in the Bar where it had been left. I now have taken care that it shall certainly go on, and if you will send to Barney's and Gadsby's (Baltimore) you will find it in one or the other tavern." The building reconstructed at the Museum makes a charming tetrastyle Ionic Treasury. Only a single opening marks the front hall. A refined entablature,

the frieze with a curved profile, and a pediment surrounded with dentils complete the design. The building originally faced west, and the second story opened to the south; the first story was used as a spring house and the second, presumably, as an office. The second story was reached by a door in the center of the rear pediment, made possible by the rapid slope of the ground. The brick floor was several steps below the entrance level. The walls were of field stone, the corners and probably the window-frames of brick. The wood-work was of white pine, including the shingles. The original shingles were still in place when the structure was moved, but the original door was gone. Old, contemporary brick was used in the restoration, directed by Mr. L. H. Fowler.

In Washington the contribution of Latrobe to the White House consists of the north and south porticos (10, 37c). Jefferson devised the colonnades to the executive offices, and in collaboration with Latrobe, a rectangular portico on the north and a semi-circular one on the south, both colossal and Ionic, the former rising to a pediment, the latter to a cornice and balustrade, and resting on a basement arcade. For the Capitol (18, 19, 26), Latrobe's work is best seen in the old legislative chambers, now Statuary Hall and, until recently, the Supreme Court. For the House, before the 1814 fire, he devised a parallelogram with semi-circular ends. An interesting discussion arose between Jefferson and Latrobe, the latter urging the order of the Tower of the Winds, Athens (49, plate 9) or of the Theatre of Marcellus, Rome, the former that of the Lysicrates Monument, Athens. Again Latrobe wanted a lantern for central lighting, while Jefferson preferred diffused lighting by an arched ceiling with plate glass panels. The President cast the deciding vote. After the 1814 fire the House chamber was made semi-circular and raised to the second floor level. A Corinthian colonnade stretched behind the Speaker's chair. The ceiling was a section of a hemispherical dome, richly coffered. A semi-circular Corinthian colonnade surrounded the chamber with a gallery supported about two-thirds the way up. The Senate chamber was reached through a vestibule featured

by an Ionic colonnade and with a dome on pendentives above. The chamber was treated with pilasters around the semi-circle, with Ionic columns and piers on the straight side, back of the Vice-President's chair. Again a hemisphere cut short by a barrel vault domed the chamber. The center of the Capitol was built by Bullfinch, but the east front is essentially as designed by Latrobe, the flight of steps leading to a hypostyle vestibule and a rotunda, ribboned with pilasters. In the examples of the "American Order" devised by Latrobe, the maize column in the vestibule of what was the Law Library of the Supreme Court was marked by corn leaves at the bottom of the shaft, a fluted shaft, a twisted moulding, and an ovolo covered by ears of corn, with the ripened grain showing above. The tobacco capitals are on the peristylar columns of the small rotunda near the Supreme Court, with the flowers of the plant rising above the double range of leaves. (Later variations of the Corinthian order occur in Walter's work; for example the cotton-blossom capitals.)

The Decatur House, on Lafayette Square (51), now owned by Mr. Truxton Beale, is of brick, broken only by rectangular windows, with lintels and end blocks above, and narrow sills, also of stone, below. The second story windows extend to the floor and are guarded by delicate grills. The door and windows to either side of the ground floor have been given heavy "Victorian" brown-stone frames. A projecting flat roof with its shadow finishes the design. The entrance hall, is covered by segmental vaults, with a square bay and pendentives in the center, a short barrel vault in front and a great niche to the rear. The rooms are cubical.

The Van Ness House (27, v. 22; 8) was on the site of the present Pan-American Building. The plan shows a central hall leading to a salon, and balanced by stairs, and then by a den and a pantry. Back of the den was the library; back of the pantry, the dining-room—all rectangles. The front elevation showed a basement, main story, upper story, and a steep attic, divided by string-courses and terminated by tall chimneys. A Doric portico with pediment dominated. The front door had

side lights, but no fan. The garden front was more gracious. The windows beside the centre portico had an embracing arch and were triple, with pilasters between, and an architrave and cornice above. The portico was supported on a Doric colonnade leading to the basement. The lodge, the sole survivor, and now removed to the rear of the lot, had a great recessed, semi-circular headed entrance, while a pediment and dentils surrounding the eaves added classical touches. The Van Ness mausoleum, suggestive of the Temple at Tivoli, is sometimes given to Latrobe, but is more probably the work of Hatfield.

St. John's Church on Lafayette Square, before the present portico and tower were built, and extensions made, had a Greek cross plan with a shallow dome over the crossing (51). A square drum on the outside leads to a cupola. Each arm ends in a pedimented façade. The doors and windows are rectangular, the center in each façade emphasized with a semi-circular lunette.

Dumbarton in Georgetown, restored by Horace Peaslee, formerly called *Bellevue* (8) (8a), now the national headquarters of the Colonial Dames, has a portico re-built as far as possible in the style of Latrobe's. It is Doric, tetrastyle, with a horizontal architrave, cornice, and balustrade. The grills restored to the second story windows were suggested in part by those on the Decatur House.

Brentwood, formerly near Gallaudet College, in northeast Washington (27, vol. 2) is a typical Latrobe design. The first story has a central door and flanking windows, with a Doric tetrastyle portico and pediment. Two additional windows balance on either side. All openings are rectangular. The second story rises from the center with rectangular windows in front, lunette windows on the side. Again from the center rises a small, square drum, and a low polygonal cupola. A refined detail is a screen-like crest to either side of the entablature of the portico, its justification being that the proportions call for it. Steps lead to the portico. The central hall is circular and to further show the intellectualization of this formal space composition, there are square niches on the diagonal axes of the

rotunda. Measured drawings are given by Cunningham and Younger (54, plates 12 to 25).

Kalorama in northwest Washington had at least its lodge designed by Latrobe (27, vol. 13). A tetrastyle Doric temple with a single, unmoulded entrance to break the cella wall was his conception. The frieze is unbroken by triglyphs or metopes.

Duddington (25) on the site of the older House Office Building showed a greater spread than was usual with Latrobe. The center of the façade, however, had a tetrastyle portico and a salient bay ending in a pediment against a steep roof.

The design for the covered dry-dock at the Washington Navy Yard (37) provided a long range of semi-circular headed openings framed with rectangular pilasters and a simple entablature. The ends were projecting piers with recesses repeating the forms of the rest of the design. The center was a projected tetrastyle Doric portico, flanked by piers similar to those at the ends, with a horizontal entablature and a base for an equestrian group. To either end of the portico within the colonnade was a circular niche, and semi-circular niches were placed to either side of the entrance. The project called for a long, rectangular plan with the façade just described duplicated down the long sides. The ends were dominated in the one case by monumental piers supporting sculpture, in the other by an abstract temple design with a great semi-circular opening in the center and tall, semi-circular headed openings to either side, between piers. A pediment rose above, the inner piers terminating their forms against its base. Comparisons with the ship-yard at the Piraeus, Athens, are obvious (56).

For the Capitol at Richmond (10, 11) Latrobe finished the building designed by Jefferson and Clérisseau, using ornament closer to the antique than the Louis XVI forms they had projected. The enframements of the doors and windows will illustrate the changes.

At the University of Virginia we know Jefferson consulted, and followed many of Latrobe's suggestions (10). Pavilions V and III are especially illustrative of Latrobe's influence (11). The former has an Ionic Hexastyle colonnade rising two stories

and terminated with a horizontal Ionic entablature. A gallery porch extends from the second story windows to the colonnade. The latter has the Corinthian order used similarly. Both orders are proportioned on Palladio.

Watermann and Barrows (12) give the drawing made by Latrobe for the rebuilding of *Greenspring*. The historic structure had two stories and an attic with two tiers of dormers. The remodeled design shows the old openings preserved on the main floor, rectangular openings above, and an arcade below. A porch runs the length of the building, with Tuscan supports and a pedimental center.

The first building of Dickinson College at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, is shown in an early volume of the Portfolio (57), where the engraving by B. Tanner from a sketch by A. Breckenridge indicates a sober structure with the central bay projected, and marked by a triple door with fan, and a pediment. The windows of the first floor are set in semi-circular relieving arches. A cupola on a square base is back of the pediment. Three stories and a basement are provided. A. L. Kocher (58) gives a photograph of the main entrance showing the refined detail, the fluted pilasters and architrave and fan. The architraves of the windows on the first floor, with their plaster settings, also help to organize the aging stone and ivy. The pediment has an oriel in its center.

Ashland (14) is characterized by a projecting, three-sided pavilion reached by steps and marked by a semi-circular headed doorway with Doric columns engaged to either side and an entablature above. The windows of the other two sides of the pavilion reach to the floor. This central bay has a Palladian window on the second floor and a pediment above. An iron railing provides a second story porch. Paintings of this house by James Hamilton and by A. B. Durand are known.

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A LIST OF MARYLAND MILLS, TAVERNS, FORGES, AND FURNACES OF 1795.

By J. Louis Kuethe.

The mills, taverns, forges, and furnaces which appear on Dennis Griffith's Map of Maryland (1795) number together 292. Of this total there are 180 mills, 92 taverns, 11 forges, and 9 furnaces. Griffith on his map states that "The mills in the vicinity of Baltimore are too numerous for insertion." It is probable that many other mills, taverns, and possibly forges and furnaces were omitted because they were in or near the various towns shown on this map.

At the time Griffith's map was made the Conococheague Creek in Washington County seemed to be the "frontier." West of the Conococheague there were only three towns (Hancock, Old Town, and Cumberland), one forge, one furnace, 5 mills, and 13 taverns. Taking the entire state into consideration there were two mills to every tavern so the reversal of this ratio in Western Maryland, over two taverns to every mill, gives a fair index of the degree of settlement. West of Cumberland the only signs of habitation, other than the roads, are four taverns.

All of the taverns west of the Conococheague are on one road which approximately parallels the Potomac River to Cumberland and then runs due west into what is now West Virginia. The Fielding Lucas Map of 1819 shows a second road between Hancock and Cumberland noted as the "National Road" which takes a much more direct route between these towns. Lucas also shows the old Griffith road along the Potomac.

For obvious reasons the locations and distances given in describing Griffith's places are at best approximate. In giving reference points, names common to both Griffith's map and to modern maps are used as often as convenient. Since the year 1794, Howard County has split off from Anne Arundel County, Wicomico from Somerset and Worchester, Carroll from Freder-

ick and Baltimore, Garrett from Allegany; and Calvert County has been increased by a small strip from Anne Arundel. In locating a place on Griffith's Map the abbreviation of the name of the county in which it is situated is given. If its location is such that it falls in a section which constitutes part of a new county, both the old and the new are given.

Abbot's Mill (Tal.)—On Miles Creek, 8 miles south of Easton.

Abels Tavern (Al.)—About 6 miles east of Oldtown.

Alexanders Mill (Ce.)—On east side of Big Elk Creek, 7 miles north of Elkton.

Allens Mill (Balto.)—About 5½ miles southwest of Reisterstown.

Amos's Mill (Harf.)—On Little Gunpowder, 6 miles south of Coopstown.

Andersons Tavern (Chas.)—About five miles west of Benedict.

Andrews Mill (Caroline)—On Fowling Creek.

Antietam Forge (Wash.)—On Antietam Creek, one mile from Potomac River.

Asquiths Mill (Balto.)—On Patapsco River, 6 miles above present Ellicott City.

Austins Mill (So.–Wi.)—About three miles south of Salisbury.

Baldwins Tavern (A. A.)—At or near present Millersville.

Baldwins Tavern (Pr. G.)—About 10 miles east of Bladensburg.

Balt^{e}. C^{o}. Furnace and/or Mill (Balto.)—On Gwynns Falls near mouth.

Bankers Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On south side of Big Pipe Creek near present Bachman's Mills.

Barnes Mill (St. M.)—About one mile north of Leonardtown.

Barnes's Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Little Conococheague Creek about 4 miles from the Potomac River.

Barnets Tavern (Balto.)—About 7 miles northwest of Baltimore.

Barns Mill (Chas.)—On branch of Nanjemy River about 3 miles above confluence.

Barren C. Mill (So.–Wi.)—On south side of Barren Creek, 1½ miles from Delaware line.

Battle Swamp Tav. (Ce.)—At present Woodlawn.

Beams Tavern (Balto.)—On Reisterstown Road, 7 miles from Baltimore.

Beatys Tavern (Tal.)—About 9 miles north of Easton.

Beetles Mill (Kent)—On present Sawmill Creek, 3 miles north of Massey.

Bells Mill (Balto.)—On present North Branch of Patapsco River, 7½ miles west of Reisterstown.

Bembridges Mill (Fred.)—On west side of Catoctin Creek, 3½ miles north of Middletown.

Bigneys Tavern (Mont.)—About halfway between Little Monocacy and Little Seneca Creek, 4 miles from Potomac River.

Billingsleys Tavern (Chas.)—Near Pr. G.–Chas. line on road to Upper Marlborough from Port Tobacco.

Black Horse Tavern[1] (Balto.)—About 3 miles northwest of present Blackhorse (Harf.).

Blacks Tavern (A. A.–How.)—About 5 miles northwest of present Ellicott City.

Blue Ball Tavern (Balto.)—About 6 miles north of Reisterstown.

Blue Ball Tavern (Ce.)—At present Blue Ball.

Blue Ball Tavern (Harf.)—At Balto.–Harf. line west of Coopstown.

Blue Rocks Tavern (Balto.)—About 7 miles northwest of Coopstown (Harf.).

Bonds Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 1½ miles south of Belair.

Books Tavern (Wash.)—At or near present Zittlestown.

Booths Mill (Ce.)—On Little Elk Creek, just west of Elkton.

Booths Mill (Wash.)—West side of Antietam Creek, 5 miles below Funkstown.

Bowers Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On old Balto.–Fred. line, 8 miles north of Westminster.

Broses Tavern (Wash.)—About 6 miles west of Hagerstown.

[1] J. Alexis Shriver on his map "Routes traveled by George Washington in Maryland" shows the Black Horse Tavern as being at present Blackhorse, Harford County.

Browns Mill (Balto.–Carroll)—About 5 miles east of Westminster.

Bruces Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—Present Bruceville.

Brumers Mill (Chas.)—On south branch of Mattawoman Creek, 4½ miles from the Potomac River.

Buckeys Tavern (Fred.)—Present Buckeystown.

Bucks Tavern (Balto.)—About 9 miles northeast of Baltimore.

Burkets Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, one mile from Md.–Pa. line.

Burnt House Tavern (Balto.)—On Reisterstown Road, 9 miles from Baltimore.

Calverts Mill (Pr. G.)—About one mile southwest of Woodyard.

Carlile's Tavern (Wash.)—About one mile east of Licking Creek.

Casners Tavern (Wash.)—About 3½ miles west of Hagerstown.

Caves Mill (Harf.)—On Rock Run, 5 miles from Susquehanna River.

Ceresvil Mill (Fred.)—Present Ceresville.

Chicks Mill (Ce.)—On north side of Back Creek, 5 miles from mouth.

Claggetts Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, one mile below Funkstown.

Clifts Mill (So.)—About 7 miles east of Kingston.

Colsons Mill (Ce.)—On a branch of Octoraro Creek, 10 miles northwest of Charleston.

Comegys Mill (Kent)—On present Mill Creek, 3 miles southwest of Georgetown.

Copper Mine (Fred.–Carroll)—On north side of Double Pipe Creek at its confluence with the Monocacy River.

Cooksons Mill (Ce.)—On a branch of Octoraro Creek, 9 miles west of Blueball.

Coopers Mill (Balto.)—On Gwynns Falls, 9 miles northwest of Baltimore.

Cork Mill (Kent)—At present Sassafras (town).

Cornthwaits Mill (A. A.–How.)—On Patapsco River, 2 miles below present Ellicott City. (At or near present Ilchester.)

Crabs Mill (Fred.)—On west side of Toms Creek, 4 miles south of Emmitsburg.

Craig's Mill (Al.)—On Town Creek near Potomac River.

Crows Mill (A. A.–How.)—On Patuxent River, 5 miles above present Laurel (Pr. G.).

Crows Mill (Mont.)—On branch of Great Seneca Creek, 6 miles west of Unity.

Dallims Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 2 miles southwest of Abingdon.

Davis Mill (Fred.)—On branch of Monocacy River near confluence, one mile east of Buckeystown.

Deans Tavern (Harf.)—About 2½ miles west of Coopstown.

Derbin's Tavern (Al.)—About 8 miles southeast of Cumberland.

Derns Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On south side of Pipe Creek, 2 miles west of Bruceville.

Disneys Mill (A. A.)—On branch of Herring Bay, 2½ miles northwest of the bay.

Dixon's Tavern (Q. A.)—About 1½ miles south of Sudlersville.

Dorman's Mill (Wo.)—One mile east of Pocomoke River on Corkers Creek.

Dorseys Forge (Balto.)—At or near present Avalon.

Dorseys Furnace (A. A.)—On present Furnace Creek, 4 miles from Patapsco River.

Douglass's Mill (Caroline)—On Marshyhope Creek, 5 miles above Federalsburg.

Drills Mill (Fred.)—On an east branch of Catoctin Creek, 3 miles from Potomac River.

Duckers Mill (A. A.)—On headwater of South River, 8 miles west of Annapolis.

Dun's Mill (Kent)—On Langford Bay, 6 miles southwest of Chestertown.

Dysarts Tavern (Ce.)—About 6 miles north of Elkton.

Ecchelbergs Tavern (Fred.–Carroll)—About 4 miles north of Taneytown.

Eichers Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On north side of Big Pipe Creek, one mile below Silver Run.

Ellicotts Mill (Balto.)—On Baltimore County side of Patapsco River at present Ellicott City (Howard County).

Ellicotts Upper Mill (A. A.–How.)—On Patapsco River, 3 miles north of Ellicott City.

Ellis's Tavern (Ce.)—About 6 miles north of Warwick.

Emmits Mill (Fred.)—On east side of Toms Creek, 1 mile south of Emmitsburg.

Erbs Tavern (Fred.–Carroll)—At or near present Union Mills.

Erskins's Mill (Wo.)—At or near present Millville.

Etna Glass Works (Fred.)—On south side of Tuscarora Creek, one mile west of road to Frederick.

Ewings Mill (Ce.)—On east side of Conowingo Creek, 2 miles from Susquehanna River.

Farquhers Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—At or near present Union Bridge.

Faws Mill (Mont.)—On south side of Great Seneca Creek at Rockville–Frederick Road.

Field's Mill (Ce.)—On Sassafras River opposite Sassafras (Town).

Fitzhughs Mill (Cal.)—On Mill Creek, 2 miles from mouth.

Floyds Tavern (St. M.)—At or near present Hollywood.

Fobles Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—On Reisterstown–Hanover road, 7 miles from Pa. line.

Forge (Ce.)—On Big Elk Creek, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Elkton.

Forge (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 3 miles above Hagerstown.

Forkner's Mill (Caroline)—On present Faulkner Branch.

Foxalls Mill (Fred.)—On west side Toms Creek, 2 miles south of Emmitsburg.

Furnace (Balto.)—On north side of Bird River, 4 miles from mouth.

Furnace (Wash.)—Near Potomac River, 9 miles west of Conococheague Creek.

Furrys Mill (Wash.)—On an east branch of Antietam Creek, 6 miles east of Sharpsburg.

Gaithers Mill (Mont.)—On west side of Patuxent River, 2 miles north of Unity.

Gaithers Tavern (A. A.–How.)—About 7 miles southeast of Roxbury Mills.

Gales Mill (So.–Wi.)—On south side of Quantico Creek, 5 miles from mouth.

Gants Mill (A. A.–Cal.)—On branch of Lyons Creek, 2½ miles from Patuxent River.

Gibbons's Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 2 miles south of Belair.

Gibsons Mill (Balto.)—On Little Falls of Gunpowder, west of Coopstown (Harf.).

Gilling's Mill *sic* (Balto.)—At or near present Gittings.

Gillings's Mill (Harf.)—On Little Falls of Gunpowder, 6 miles south of Coopstown.

Gilpins Mill (Ce.)—About one mile northeast of present Bayview.

Golding's Tavern (Wash.)—About 10 miles west of Hancock.

Goldsborough's Mill (Caroline)—At or near present Goldsboro.

Golts Tavern (Wo.)—About 12 miles northeast of Snow Hill.

Great Mill (St. M.)—Present Great Mills.

Griffiths Mill (Balto.–Carroll)—About 6 miles west of Owings Mills.

Gross's Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On south side of Big Pipe Creek near present Union Mills.

Groves Tavern (Fred.)—About 1½ miles east of Middletown.

Gwins Mill (Balto.)—On Little Falls of Gunpowder, 2 miles above Joppa.

Haines Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On north side of Little Pipe Creek, 5 miles above Sams Creek.

Hair's Mill (Ce.)—About one mile north of Fredericktown.

Halls Mill (Harf.)—On headwaters of Bush River, 5 miles northeast of Abingdon.

Hammets Tavern (Fred.)—On east side of Monocacy River, 3½ miles south of Frederick.

Hammonds Mill (A. A.)—At mouth of a creek near the head of the Severn River on the north side.

Hanaways Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 4 miles west of Belair.

Hannens Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—About 6 miles southwest of Westminster.

Hardcastles Mill (Tal.)—About 2½ miles southwest of Hillsboro (Caroline).

Hardigans Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—About 6½ miles southwest of Westminster.

Harpers Mill (Do.)—On an east branch of Marshyhope Creek, 7 miles south of Federalsburg.

Hemps Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Antietam Creek, 4 miles below Funkstown.

Hess Mill (Wash.)—On an east branch of Antietam Creek, 6 miles east of Sharpsburg.

Hickory Tavern (Harf.)—Present Hickory.

Hills Mill (Q. A.)—On south side of Unicorn Branch, 1½ miles from Chester River.

Hobbs Tavern (Fred.)—About 4 miles east of Newmarket.

Hockley Forge (A. A.–How.)—On Patapsco River, one mile above Elkridge.

Hoods Mill (A. A.–How.)—On Patapsco River, 4 miles below present Hoods Mills.

Hoods Mill (Balto.–Carroll)—Present Hoods Mills.

Howards Mill (Fred.)—On south side of Sams Creek, 5½ miles east of Libertytown.

Howards Mill (Mont.)—On west side of Patuxent River, 2 miles northeast of Unity. At or near present Triadelphia.

Hudsons Mill (Balto.–Carroll)—About 8 miles southeast of Westminster.

Hughes's Furnace (Ce.)—Present Principio Furnace.

Hughes's Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Antietam Creek, 3 miles above Hagerstown.

Hutchings's Tavern (Q. A.)—On Kent Island, 5½ miles south of Love Point.

Hutchings's Tavern (Wo.)—About one mile north of St. Martins Church.

Ireland Mill (Cal.)—On headwater of Halls Creek.

Jacques's Forge (Wash.)—On Licking Creek near Potomac River.

Johnsons Forge (Fred.)—On present Furnace Branch of the Monocacy River, near confluence.

Johnsons Mill (Pr. G.)—On east side of Swanson Creek, 5 miles from mouth.

Jones's Tavern (Q. A.)—About 4½ miles southwest of Queenstown.

Justices Mill (Kent)—On Chester River, 4 miles from Delaware line.

Kennards Mill (Tal.)—At or near present Wye Mills.

Kepharts Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On south side of Big Pipe Creek, 4 miles below Silver Run.

Ketmans Tavern (Balto.)—About 7½ miles north of Reisterstown.

Kirkmans Mill (Balto.)—North of Baltimore, 4½ miles from Pa. line.

Kings Mill (So.)—Just north of Kingston.

Kings Tavern (Al.)—Just east of Fifteen Mile Creek.

Kneas Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—About 7 miles northeast of Westminster.

Lances Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 5 miles above Hagerstown.

Landis Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On east side of Sams Creek, 7 miles above Little Pipe Creek.

Lanhams Tavern (Pr. G.)—About 3 miles northeast of Piscataway.

Lawrencas Mill *sic* (A. A.–How.)—On Patapsco River, 7 miles east of Poplar Springs.

Lees Mill (Harf.)—On Little Gunpowder Falls, 4 miles north of Joppa.

Leigh Furnace (Fred.–Carroll)—On north side of Little Pipe Creek, 4 miles west of Westminster.

Liters Tavern (Wash.)—At present Leitersburg.

Lockermans Mill (Do.)—On Chicacomico River, 3 miles northwest of Vienna.

Lowrys Tavern (Fred.)—About 2½ miles north of Creagerstown.

Matthews Mill (Fred.)—On west side of Catoctin Creek, 3 miles from Potomac River.

Mendenhalls Mill (Balto.)—About one mile below Ellicott City.

Milligan Mill (Ce.)—About 4 miles northwest of Warwick.

Mortons Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—About 4 miles northeast of Westminster.

Muds Tavern (Mont.)—About 3 miles from the Potomac River at the D. C. line.

Newcomer Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Beaver Creek, 5 miles from Antietam Creek.

Newcomers Mill (Wash.)—On a south branch of Beaver Creek, 2 miles above Antietam Creek.

Nichols Mill (Do.)—On a branch of Marshyhope Creek, 5½ miles east of East New Market.

Nicholss Mill (Balto.)—On Gunpowder Falls, one mile above Western Run.

Norris Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On east side of Sams Creek, 4½ miles above Little Pipe Creek.

Northampton Furnace (Balto.)—About 3 miles north of Towson.

N. E. Forge (Ce.)—About one mile north of present Northeast.

Oil Mill (Ce.)—On Conowingo Creek, one mile from mouth.

Old Furnace (Balto.)—On Gunpowder Falls, one mile northeast of Perry Hall.

Onions Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 2 miles west of Belair.

Onies's Mill (Harf.)—Just north of Joppa on Little Gunpowder Falls.

Orendorfs Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 1½ miles east of Sharpsburg.

Orrors Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Antietam Creek, 2 miles above Hagerstown.

Orrs Tavern (Wash.)—At or near present Smoketown; about halfway between Hagerstown and Middletown (Fred.).

Owings Mill (Balto.)—Present Owings Mills.

Owings Mill (A. A.–How.)—On a branch of the Patuxent River, 6½ miles south of Ellicott City.

Owings Mill (A. A.–How.)—On a branch of the Patuxent River, 7 miles southwest of Ellicott City.

Panes Mill (Do.)—On a branch of Marshyhope Creek, 3 miles southwest of Federalsburg (Caroline).

Parkers Mill (Wo.–Wi.)—About 4 miles northeast of Salisbury.

Perkins's Mill (Kent)—About 5½ miles northeast of Chestertown.

Pierces Mill (Balto.)—On Little Gunpowder Falls, 6½ miles above Joppa.

Pierces Mill (Kent)—About 7 miles east of Chestertown.

Pigmans Mill (Mont.)—On west side of Patuxent River, 8½ miles below Parrs Spring.

Plummers Mill (A. A.)—On branch of Patapsco River, 2½ miles Southeast of Elkridge (How.).

Porters Mill (Ce.)—At present Porter Bridge.

Powder Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 3 miles below Funkstown.

Powles Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—About 12 miles northeast of Westminster.

Prices Mill (Ce.)—On Scotchman Creek, 3 miles from mouth.

Prices Mill (Wo.)—On Branch of Dividing Creek, 9 miles northwest of Snow Hill.

Puseys Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On east side of Sams Creek, 3 miles above Little Pipe Creek.

Quinn's Tavern (Al.)—About 4 miles west of Cumberland.

Rawlings Mill (A. A.)—On branch of South River, 6½ miles west of Annapolis.

Rawlings Tavern (A. A.)—About 4 miles southeast of present Hardesty (Pr. G.).

Rays Tavern (Mont.)—About 5 miles west of present Rockville.

Red Tavern (Balto.)—On present Redhouse Creek, 4½ miles northeast of Baltimore.

Red Ball Tavern (Ce.)—At or near present Fair Hill, 4 miles east of Blue Ball.

Red House Tavern (A. A.–How.)—About 6½ miles east of Poplar Springs.

Red Lyon Tavern (Q. A.)—About 2 miles southwest of Sudlersville.

Renshaws Mill (Wash.)—On a west branch of Antietam Creek, 3 miles northeast of Hagerstown.

Ridgelys Forge (Balto.)—About 3 miles east of Perry Hall.

Ridgelys Mill (Mont.)—On south side of Patuxent River, 4 miles east of Sandy Spring.

Roberts Tavern (Mont.)—About 13 miles from Rockville on road to Frederick.

Roberts's Mill (Q. A.)—Just south of Church Hill.

Robertson's Mill (Caroline)—Near present Linchester.

Rock Forge (Wash.)—On east side of Antietam Creek near Md.–Pa. line.

Rogers's Tavern (Ce.)—At or near present Perryville.

Rolands Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 2 miles below Funkstown.

Rorers Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 2½ miles above Hagerstown.

Ross Tavern (Cal.)—About 5 miles east of Lower Marlborough.

Roxbury Mill (A. A.–How.)—Present Roxbury Mills.

Saw Mill (Balto.)—On Patapsco River, 3 miles above Ellicott City.

Saw Mill (Fred.)—On south side of Bush Creek, just south of New Market.

Saw Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 3 miles northwest of Abingdon.

Saw Mill (So.–Wi.)—About 1½ miles northeast of Salisbury.

Saw Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Sideling Hill Creek, 1½ miles from Potomac River.

Saylors Mill (Fred.)—On south side Little Pipe Creek, 2 miles below Sams Creek.

Schnevelys Mill (Wash.)—On Little Tonoloway Creek, 3 miles from Potomac River.

Selby Mill (A. A.)—On Patapsco River just below Elkridge.

Seths Mill (Caroline)—On branch of Tuckahoe Creek 2 miles below Hillsboro.

Seths Mill (Q. A.)—About 3 miles southeast of Queenstown.

Shafers Mill (Wash.)—On west side of Antietam Creek, 4 miles below Funkstown.

Shaids Tavern [2] (Balto.)—About 10 miles north of Towson.

Shelhorn Tavern (Al.)—About 3 miles west of Old Town.
Shulls Tavern (Balto.)—At Owings Mills.
Simkin's Tavern (Al.–Gar.)—About 25 miles west of Cumberland.
Simms's Tavern (Kent)—About 8 miles northeast of Chestertown.
Smiths Mill (Balto.)—On Herring Run, 2 miles from mouth.
Smiths Tavern (Fred.)—About 3 miles north of Frederick.
Smiths Tavern (Wash.)—About 2 miles southeast of Hagerstown.
Snively's Tavern (Wash.)—About 14 miles west of Hagerstown.
Snowdens Forge (A. A.)—On Little Patuxent River, 9 miles south of Elkridge.
Snowdens Furnace (A. A.)—On Patuxent River near present Laurel.
Snowdens Mill (A. A.)—On Patuxent River, 4 miles below present Laurel.
Sprigs Mill (Cal.)—On headwaters of Chew Creek.
Spurriers Tavern (A. A.–How.)—At present Waterloo.
Stafford Mill (Harf.)—At present Stafford.
Stathams Mill (Wo.)—On branch of Chincoteague Bay, 5 miles southwest of Snow Hill.
Stoners Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On east side of Sams Creek, 2 miles above Little Pipe Creek.
Swingles Mill (Wash.)—On east side of Conococheague Creek, 2 miles north of Williamsport.
Teterlys Tavern (Fred.)—About 8 miles from Frederick on Middletown road.
Thompsons Tavern (Chas.)—About 5 miles south of Piscataway.
Tilghmans Mill (Tal.)—At head of Miles River, 4½ miles north of Easton.
Tittle's Tavern (Al.)—About 8 miles west of Cumberland.
Tomlinson's Mill (Al.)—At confluence of Wills Creek and Jennings Run.

[2] Slade's Tavern on Shriver's map.

Tomlinson's Tavern (Al.–Gar.)—About 15 miles west of Cumberland.

Top Hill Tavern (Chas.)—At present Hilltop.

Towsons Tavern (Balto.)—At present Towson.

Towsons Tavern (Balto.)—About 5 miles south of Reisterstown.

Tub Mill (St. M.)—On head of Smiths Creek.

Turners Tavern (Harf.)—About 1½ miles northeast of Joppa.

Tysons Mill (Balto.)—On Little Gunpowder Falls, 2½ miles north of Joppa.

Urquharts Tavern (A. A.)—At Severn Run near present Benfield.

Urquharts Tavern (A. A.)—About 8 miles southeast of Elkridge.

Utter's Tavern (Wash.)—About 18 miles west of Hagerstown.

Van Ville Tavern (Pr. G.)—At present Vansville.

Waganer's Mill (So.)—About 1 mile south of Princess Anne.

Wallaces Mill (A. A.)—On south side of Magothy River, 7 miles from mouth.

Wallaces Mill (Ce.)—On south side Perch Creek, one mile from mouth.

Wampleys Mill (Balto.–Carroll)—On Cranberry Run, one mile northeast of Westminster.

Waymans Tavern (A. A.–How.)—About one mile southwest of Poplar Springs.

Websters Mill (Harf.)—On James Run, 4½ miles north of Abingdon.

Websters Tavern (Balto.)—On south side of Bird River, 4 miles from mouth.

Wells's Mill (Fred.–Carroll)—On north side of Little Pipe Creek, 2½ miles west of Westminster.

Welshs Tavern (Balto.–Carroll)—About 9½ miles south of Westminster.

Whites Mill (A. A.–How.)—At or near present Savage.

Whites Tavern (Fred.)—About 6 miles from Middletown on road to Hagerstown.

Widener & Co. (Mill) (Harf.)—On Little Gunpowder Falls, 5 miles southwest of Coopstown.

Wilkinsons Mill (Cal.)—On Hunting Creek about one mile east of Griffith's Hunting Town.

Willis Mill (Fred.-Carroll)—On north side of Big Pipe Creek, due south of Taneytown.

Wilmers Mill (Kent)—About 1½ miles northwest of Chestertown.

Wilsons Mill (Ce.)—On branch of Back Creek, 4 miles from Elk River.

Wilsons Mill (Harf.)—On Winters Run, 2½ miles west of Belair.

Wilsons Mill (Kent)—About 5 miles northeast of Chestertown.

Wilsons Tavern (Mont.)—About 1½ miles from Potomac River and 2 miles from D. C. line.

Winchesters Mill (Fred.)—On south side Double Pipe Creek near Monocacy River.

Wolfs Mill (Fred.)—On north side of Tuscarora Creek on road to Frederick.

Woods Mill (Fred.)—On south side of Hunting Creek near Monocacy River.

Woolrys Tavern (Balto.-Carroll)—About 3 miles southeast of Westminster.

Worthington Mill (A. A.)—On a north branch of the South River, 4½ miles west of Annapolis.

Wrights Mill (Fred.-Carroll)—On north side of Little Pipe Creek at its confluence with Sams Creek.

Yates Mill (Kent)—About 3½ miles north of Massey.

Youngs Tavern (Harf.)—About one mile north of Joppa.

ROBERT MILLS TO HIS WIFE.*

Baltimore, Aug. 14th, 1817

My dearest Eliza,

You have no doubt heard before this of the devastation made in the lower part of Baltimore by the great flood down the Jones Falls. You can form however no idea from description what the extent of mischief it is which has been done. I anticipated, you recollect, on the road some evil, and therefore expressed my anxiety to you at the time. My expectations have been but too truly realized. Among the sufferers, the Water Company's works are enlisted. The Dam & head gates (which shut out the water from entering the canal) are entirely swept away. Providentially the sudden filling up of the mouth of the canal prevented the current from going that way, which if it had done we know not what might have been the consequence, perhaps the destruction of the miller's house & the endangering the foundations of the mills themselves. You may judge of the heighth of the water in some places when many families were actually taken out of the 2^{d} story of their houses, where the water had reached them. At the place where Mrs. Lacing lived the water in the street was as high as her head. Fortunately her things being up stairs did not get wet. Even about Mrs. Peale's, & the Theatre, boats were plying backward & forward, taking the people out of their houses. Mr. Mc Causland's business has been almost destroyed; his loss is immense as also Dr. White whose distillery is completely destroyed. The Bridges over the Falls near our house are swept away; one of them lodged in a garden just below. The mill dams above gave way & brought down the means by which the Water Company's dam was destroyed.

A few miles before we reached Frederickstown, we met with Mrs. Norris who informed me of the disaster. I feared to ask

* Unpublished letter, the property of Richard X. Evans, Esq., of Washington, D. C.

respecting the Water works, & yet I wish'd to know. I hoped that they escaped any serious injury, and I thank God that my hopes are sustained reflecting upon what others have suffered, and what more we might have experienced. In all probability, the Co^{s} works have not been seriously injured. What repairs are necessary to be done must be done immediately, and you may judge how my engagements are. I felt very uneasy on the road. I left the carriage as soon as the stage overtook us, and did not arrive here until this morning. The danger of travelling from Ellicotts mills to town was so great from the Bridges being borne down by the flood, & the road otherwise injured, we waited until the morning. I know you will excuse me in this first letter, which I hasten to send you to inform you of my safe arrival at home, and finding all well. I will write soon again. Give each of our darling children a kiss for me; best love to my dearest Eliza. Affectionate remembrance to your Mother & Father & Jacqueline, &c. God bless & preserve us prays your fondly attached husband.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

February 10th, 1936.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night.

A list of the donations to the Library and Gallery, since the last meeting, was read.

The following persons were elected to membership:

Active

Prof. Charles L. Lewis
Mrs. Wm. Douglas LeFevre
Mr. Isaac Noyes Northup
Mr. R. Walter Graham, Sr.
Mr. Gordon Strong
Miss Edith Hope
Mr. Harry B. Green
Mrs. Wm. H. Maccubbin

Associate

Mr. John Baker White
Mr. John Sprunt Hill
Mrs. Herbert M. Chaney

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Richard Mareen Duvall, on January 19th, 1936.
Francis E. Waters, on January 22nd, 1936.
Newton R. Henderson, on February 7th, 1936.

Mr. William Ingle was recognized by the Chair and offered the following Resolution which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Members of the Maryland Historical Society assembled in meeting desire to spread upon its Minutes this expression of the loss sustained by the Society in the death of its long-time member, Richard Mareen Duvall, for so many years active both in his interest and efforts in its behalf. Long one of its Vice-Presidents and member of its Council he always was most diligent in furthering its purposes, evidenced not only by his very regular attendance upon its meetings, but in every other direction in which his help would be serviceable. This Minute will convey to Mrs. Duvall the sympathy of the Society and its Council in a loss in which all share with her."

A paper was read by Dr. Gilbert Chinard entitled: "Three French Visitors to Baltimore a Century Ago."

Mr. Daniel R. Randall moved that a vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Chinard for his most interesting paper.

March 9th, 1936.—The regular meeting of the Society was held to-night with President Riggs in the chair.

A list of the donations to the Society was read.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. Robert Lee Graham
Mr. John S. Stanley
Mr. Alfred J. O'Ferrall
Mr. Philip Sidney Morgan
Miss Agnes Bandel
Mrs. Marion Amanda Gilleland

Associate

Mrs. Charles W. Stetson Mr. Edward L. Smith
Mr. Lyttleton P. B. Gould

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Judge Walter I. Dawkins, on February 10th, 1936.
Mr. Orra Eugene Monnette, on February 23rd, 1936.
Mr. John W. Frick, on February 23rd, 1936.
Hon. Albert Cabell Ritchie, on February 24th, 1936.

Professor William Stull Holt, Department of History, Johns Hopkins University, read a paper on "Charles Carroll, Barrister, in his letters."

The unanimous thanks of the Society were extended to Dr. Holt for his most interesting paper.

April 13th, 1936.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order to-night with President Riggs in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

A list of the donations made to the library and gallery since the last meeting was read.

Senator William McCulloh Brown was recognized by the Chair. He gave a brief account of the block of wood cut from a bounded white oak tree on the Western Boundary of Maryland which marked the corners of the State of Maryland and West Virginia. The oak was cut down in 1907 to be replaced by a concrete monument. Senator Brown presented the block of wood to the Society.

The following named persons, having been previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. J. Vincent Jamison, Jr. Miss Jeanette Joseph
Mrs. John Eager Howard Mr. William G. Belt
Mr. Tazewell Thomas Dr. Isaiah Bowman
Mr. James W. Rowe

Associate

Mr. Charles Robert Morse

General Clinton L. Riggs stated that on "February 24th, 1936, through the death of Hon. Albert Cabell Ritchie the State of Maryland and the Nation suffered an irreparable loss, and the Society a valuable member and friend."

The Maryland Historical Society has in its possession some furniture, books, pictures and documents associated with the life of Governor Ritchie which we will keep and carefully preserve in his memory.

One of his oldest friends and former law partner will speak to us to-night on "Personal Recollections of former Governor Albert Cabell Ritchie." Allow me to introduce Col. Stuart S. Janney.

Colonel Janney gave a most delightful talk on his personal associations with Governor Ritchie from the time of their school days up to the time of his last few months of association with him as attorneys at law.

Senator George Arnold Frick was recognized by the Chair. He moved, That the thanks of the Society be extended to Colonel Janney for his kindness in giving the members of the Society the opportunity of hearing such a personal side of the late Mr. Ritchie who was held so high in the estimation of the citizens of the State.

May 11th, 1936.—The regular meeting of the Society was called to order by President Riggs.

Members of the Bar Association of Baltimore City were guests of the Maryland Historical Society in joint session.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

The following persons, previously nominated, were elected to membership:

Active

Mr. C. Elliott Baldwin
Mrs. C. Elliott Baldwin
Mrs. William Ellis Coale
Mrs. William Tipton Conn
Mrs. Blanche S. Ferguson
Miss Beatrice Mae Hecht
Mrs. Norris W. Matthews
Mr. Joseph A. McCabe
Dr. David A. Robertson
Mr. P. McNeal Shannahan
Mr. Jerry W. Thornton

Associate

Mr. H. C. Roberson

Dr. Pleasants was recognized by the Chair. He said that due to the fact that tonight's meeting would be the last regular monthly meeting of the Society until fall he would like to offer the following motion:

Moved, That those persons placed in nomination at this meeting for membership in the Society be elected at this time so that they could enjoy the privileges of the Society during the summer months.

The motion was seconded and carried.

The persons as listed above for nomination were elected to membership in the Society, each name being presented and voted upon individually.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. Thomas B. Gambel, on March 31st, 1936.
Mrs. Robert Ferguson Bridges, on April 10th, 1936.
Mr. Daniel R. Randall, on April 13th, 1936.
Mrs. George E. Hardy, on April 20th, 1936.
Rev. William Weir Gillis, on April 22nd, 1936.
Mr. Edmund Key, on May 4th, 1936.

General Riggs said that we had with us tonight, through the courtesy of the Bar Association of Baltimore City, Professor Carl B. Swisher of Columbia University, and biographer of Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney. In appreciation of this

courtesy General Riggs asked Mr. Allan Fisher, a member of the Bar Association, to introduce Professor Swisher.

Mr. Fisher introduced Professor Swisher, who gave a most interesting talk on Chief Justice Roger Brooke Taney.

Mr. Dielman moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Professor Swisher for his most interesting paper.

NOTICE

Summer Hours—Effective from June 1st to September 15th, inclusive:

Monday–Friday, inclusive, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.
Saturday, 9 a. m. to 12.30 p. m.

Building closed for vacation period from—
August 16th to August 30th, both dates inclusive.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Through the courtesy of "The Colophon," in which journal it was first published, we are permitted to reprint the paper of Dr. Lawrence C. Wroth. The St. Mary's Press was read before a special meeting of the Society, substantially as now presented in this issue of the Magazine. The Society acknowledges its indebtedness to the editor of "The Colophon" for enabling us to reproduce this valuable contribution to local history and bibliography.

Stansbury. Wanted, parentage of and data concerning James B. Stansbury of Baltimore or vicinity, born about 1784.

Mrs. Helen H. Adams, Hotel Lincoln,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

(A James B. Stansbury, druggist, died January 12th, 1860.)

Mills. Wanted, data about Robert Mills who went to Chester Co. Pa., about 1720 and became a Quaker; probably from Prince George's or Somerset Co., Md.; born about 1700; married 1725.

Mrs. D. C. Green,
1500 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Carman–Conrey. Information wanted about Samuel Gilbert Purdy, of Cornwallis on Hudson, N. Y. Married about 1830 Hanna Carman. Her brother Peter Conrey was presumably from Baltimore or its vicinity.

Jacob Carman Purdy,
P. O. Box 1034, Lake Providence, Louisiana.

Shipley. Information wanted of Benjamin Shipley who died in 1812; his wife, Elizabeth (name unknown), died in 1823; they owned "Shipley's Adventure"; they removed to Kentucky.

Mrs. Agatha McCarty,
636 Cokesbury Ave., Baltimore, Md.

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1. Wanted, the marriage record of John Campbell and Hester Clark [daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Underhill) Clark, formerly of Cecil Co., Maryland]. June 6, 1765 or 1768, said to have been at Bush River.

2. Who was the father of these five Campbell children?
   1. John Campbell b. 1742, mar. Hester Clark June 6, 1765 or 1768.
   2. James D. Campbell b. 1744.
   3. Hester Campbell b. 1746.
   4. Mary Campbell b. 1748, mar. John Clark (bro. of Hester) 1766.
   5. Samuel Campbell b. 1750-1, mar. Mary (widow of John Inscoe) about 1769.

The father of these five Campbell children, said to have been a mariner, came to America about 1756, left the children on the

coast of New Jersey or Maryland, set out to sea, and died on his first trip.

Mrs. J. C. Harper,
Ashland, Kansas.

Moxley. Information desired concerning Mary Moxley, who became wife of John Parsons, b. 1721; d. 1809. A daughter Elizabeth, b. April 13, 1781, d. December 11. 1866; mar. June 27, 1799, Archibald Washington Watkins, b. 1778; d. 1856. Other issue were Joseph, William, Erezenith and Mary.

Both Watkins and Parsons families moved from West River, A. A. Co., to Fells Point, about 1795. Also:

Any information concerning parentage, etc. of the Nancy Purdy who became wife of Philip Warfield, son of John, and Ruth (Gaither) Warfield.

Correspondence invited with any descendant of Ephraim, son of Philip and Nancy (Purdy) Warfield.

Mrs. Minnie Watkins Heyn,
8 Holland Terrace,
Montclair, N. J.

Popham. Information wanted concerning Samuel Popham, a native of England, who came to Maryland during the Revolution. He had a son named Francis Popham. Also, concerning a Charles Shipley, who owned a part of a tract of land called Calledonia. Did he have any Revolutionary service?

Bessie M. Graves,
5619 Michigan Ave.,
Kansas City, Missouri.

Carroll. To what family of Carrolls did Henry Carroll belong? He was the young man who brought the news of peace following the signing the Treaty of Ghent.

Mary Merwin Phillips,
566 23rd St., South,
Aurora Hills, Alexandria, Va.

Swann. Wanted, the ancestry of Edward Swann of Maryland, who married Jane Thomas, who died before 1756. Their dau. Elizabeth, mar. Thomas Randolph Greenfield Adams, who was b. in Charles Co., Md., about 1722. He was a son of John Adams and Elizabeth Naylor, the dau. of George Naylor, d. about 1734.

Jane Thomas was the dau. of John Thomas, b. 1682, d. 1757, the son of James, the son of Thomas Thomas of St. Mary's Co., who mar. Elizabeth Barton, dau. of William Barton. It is said that Edward Swann had also a son, a lawyer, prominent in Maryland, who mar. a Miss Naylor.

Mrs. Amelia White Adams,
130 East 57th St.,
New York City.

Shryock. Information desired on early records of any Shryock, or the Shryock family of Maryland.

Miss Jean Shryock,
206 Hunter St.,
Woodbury, N. J.

In connection with the compilation of a history of the Dimmitt and allied Maryland families, would like to correspond with any member of that family, either through male or female lines. Among the Maryland families connected by marriage with the Dimmitt family before 1810 were: Barham, Bosley, Broad, Bull, Bussey, Choate, Cole, Constantine, Cooke, Cross, Darby, Davenport, Davis, Fizzee, Ford, Galloway, Gary, Golding, Gray, Isgrig, Jessop, Kidd, Morgan, Night, Pemberton, Price, Ryan, Shreeves, Stansbury, Swan, Watts, Wilson, Wright. Would appreciate contacting anyone having data on these families.

Richard B. Miller,
865 First Ave.,
New York City.

SHIPLEY. Are there any descendants living in the vicinity of Baltimore, of the Shipley or Shepley family who lived about eighteen miles from Baltimore at the time of the Revolutionary War. If so, we wish to get in touch with them.

Mrs. Grace E. Zug,
3400 Ravina Drive, Apt. 2,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Original Patentees of Land at Washington, D. C., Prior to 1700. By BESSIE WILMARTH GAHN. [Washington, Brentano's,] 1936. Price $1.00.

This is an attractively printed pamphlet of 85 pages, and contains a map showing the location of the various patents. The work has been well done and the text is well documented with copious notes and references.

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LETTERS OF A MARYLAND MEDICAL STUDENT IN PHILADELPHIA AND EDINBURGH (1782-1784).

By DOROTHY MACKAY QUYNN and WILLIAM ROGERS QUYNN.

William Quynn was the son of Allen Quynn (1724-1803), long a resident of Annapolis, — a member of the Committee of Safety in 1775, holder of several city offices in succession, and an agent for the Council in transactions concerning the billeting of troops and purchase of supplies during the Revolution. The family occupied a house in Cowpen Lane (now North West Street), a house which still stands, and which is known as the Johnson house.[1] Of the son William, little is known, for there are no public, church, or family records mentioning him, except for these letters, one item concerning his service in the Revolution, the obituary notice in an Edinburgh Newspaper, and the burial record.

Born in all probability between 1760 and 1765, he began his medical studies under Dr. Murray of Annapolis, probably as his apprentice. He knew Dr. Stewart intimately and may have worked with him also.[2]

[1] *Maryland Historical Magazine*, XIV, 269.

[2] Dr. James Murray (1739-1819) was one of the leading physicians of his time, a founder of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty of Maryland. He is believed to have studied at the College of Philadelphia and at Edinburgh, returning to practice in Annapolis in 1769. Many men who were later famous began their work with him. (E. F. Cordell, *Medical Annals of Maryland*, p. 575). William Quynn says in his letters that Dr. Murray

On November 20, 1780, he was commissioned as surgeon of the privateer brig *Cato*,[3] which only the day before had received orders to cruise with a fleet down Chesapeake Bay "to protect the trade of the State and defend the inhabitants thereof from the depradations of the enemy." Presumably he sailed with the ship and took part in her only engagement two months later.[4]

The first four of William Quynn's letters were written from Philadelphia, between October and December, 1782. Leaving behind in Annapolis, a reputation for gaiety and extravagance not at all unique in that eighteenth century town, he went to Philadelphia to continue his medical studies. His letters deal for the most part with matters as typical of the fourteenth century student or of the twentieth, as of his own contemporaries, for they speak of his courses and his professors, and are vague as to other activities. They contain the inevitable pleas for money, because of the high cost of living and studying. They emphasize at length his devotion to his work and his isolation from the town and its diversions. But in addition, they give us an interesting picture of life and work in the Medical School of Philadelphia during the Revolution.

William Quynn's plans for an education were typical of his day, if we are to judge from the careers of the great physicians of his time, many of whom studied in Philadelphia, Edinburgh and London, and then travelled on the continent. In August, 1783, he sailed to London with Samuel Chase, who was an intimate friend of his father, and who apparently took

was a graduate of Glasgow, but had studied in Edinburgh. He revered him greatly and planned to dedicate his thesis to him.

Dr. James Stewart (1755-1845), a graduate of Edinburgh University, practised in Annapolis and later in Baltimore. (Cordell, p. 580).

[3] *Archives of Maryland*, XLV, 17, 217, 218.

[4] Early in January the *Cato* was ordered to Havana where she was to exchange her cargo of flour for military stores and soldiers' clothing. With two other ships she was forced ashore "between Cedar Point and St. Jerom's Creek." The *Cato* was blown up, part of her crew lost, and some of her cargo destroyed. (*Archives of Maryland*, XLV, 262-263; XLVII, 37-38).

the young man under his care when he left for England to lay claim to some Bank of England stock owned by the State of Maryland, but removed by Royalists. William Quynn's letters refer several times to Chase's errand and to his lack of success. Chase had promised to pass on to the boy some of the money he hoped to gain, money much desired because of the loss Americans suffered through the exchange. Chase advised the boy about his work, and was often an intermediary in his correspondence with his father.

While in London, William Quynn witnessed the celebration of the signing of the Peace Treaty. He left in October for Edinburgh, where he studied for more than a year. He lived just below the Castle in picturesque James Court, which faced the High Street opposite the Lawn-Market, but which opened also on the cliff above what are now the Princes Street Gardens. His lodgings were "twenty-five feet under ground," that is, below the Court and not on the cliff, or open side of the house. He wrote of the crowded conditions in the "Old Town" where he lived, the "nauseus" odors, the "mercenary" character of the people, contrasted with their well known "hospitality," and of the severity and simplicity of Scottish life compared with that in London. He was impressed with the importance of the Medical Department of the University and with the increased enrollment which necessitated the enlarging of one amphitheater and the removal of one course to the Episcopal Church. He had some original ideas as to the reasons for the introduction of many new theories in medical teaching.[5] His appeals for money are more interesting than those from Philadelphia, for he had the exchange as an excuse, as well as the fact that his pride suffered when he was in company with some friends, "young Gentlemen from Virginia," who were supplied with Tobacco, "a more profitable remittance than Bills."

William Quynn had some difficulty in transferring academic

[5] Dr. F. C. Nicholson, Librarian of Edinburgh University, kindly searched the Matriculation Registers, and found William Quynn registered in December, 1783, for Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, and Medical Practice; in December 1784, for Anatomy, Surgery, Medical Practice, Clinical Lectures.

credit from Philadelphia to Edinburgh, where there were certain residence requirement for the medical degree. He had therefore made up his mind to take his degree at St. Andrew's or Glasgow, go to London for some hospital experience, and then to travel for a time on the continent. His plans were cut short by his death from a "putrid fever" on December 14, 1784.[6] He was buried three days later in Greyfriar's Churchyard "three double paces south from Richard Dobies tomb."[7]

All of the letters in this collection, except two, were written by William Quynn to his father in Annapolis. Most of them deal with his life in Philadelphia, London, and Edinburgh. Some are letters of introduction given to friends en route to Annapolis. One letter is addressed to Samuel Chase but eventually reached Allen Quynn, who preserved it with others from his son. The last letter, concerning the death of William Quynn, was written to the boy's father by an Edinburgh student who had known him there.[8]

Duke University,
Durham, N. C.

Dear Father/

Philadelphia Oct^{r} 23, 1782

Immediately on my arrival in this City, I took a retrospective

[6] Probably typhus. During his last illness he was attended by two of the greatest physicians of his day, Doctors Cullen and Gregory, his professors.

[7] This record was kindly sent me by Mr. John Smith, F. S. A. Scot., Curator of Greyfriar's Church, who found it in the manuscript record of Greyfriar's Churchyard. He writes "As may be expected, there is not the slightest trace of the exact spot where he is interred, but . . . he lies near one who was in his day of great use to the citizens of Edinburgh, he being Dean of the Guild and a Bailie in the Town Council. The monument to Richard Dobie is erected against the east boundary wall of the Churchyard and is one of a series there that were built under his supervision as Dean of the Guild in 1614." There was a notice of William Quynn's death in the *Edinburgh Evening Courant*, December 17, 1784, "Mr. William Quynn, son of Mr. Allen Quynn of Annapolis in America, and student of physic in this University, died here on the 14th of December, 1784."

[8] Four of these letters are in the possession of the writers of this paper. The others were kindly loaned by Mrs. Harry Quynn, of St. Louis, Missouri.

view of my Perfect conduct, & finding that my foolish dissipation had at times incurred your Displeasure, was determined to reform such Idle Practices. Dear Sir/you may rely on my Perseverance in Study not only as it will be useful to myself but also as a Pleasure to you — I am conscious how inconsistent my perfect conduct has been with regards to my own Interest as well as Incompatible with your desire. But you must make allowance for the follies of youth & the number of acquaintances I had in your City which at times diverted the attention of my studies. Notwithstanding my own Idle Practices I am induced to believe that your resentment was exaggerated by men of your City whose Venomous tongue actuated by a malevolent heart would stick at nothing to cause a Fathers displeasure with a view of ingratiating themselves into your Favour. As I have given you a small detail of my Perfect conduct & Intended reformation, so I shall inform you of the Improvements I expect to receive in this City. Doctor Shippen Lectures on Physiology Anatomy & Surgery which I expect to acquire great improvements from but pay dear enough for it i. e. twelve Pounds a Season. D^{r} Coone Lectures on Midwifery another useful branch of my Profession for which I pay Six Pounds & if D^{r} Hutchison Lectures shall pay equal in proportion. I have procured board at a Guinea a Week exclusive of Wood & Candles which are very expensive. I am obliged to subscribe to the Library which is 16/ p^{r} Quarter to procure books & must purchase papers & several other Articles. Indeed the Expences are innumerable However, you may rely on the greatest Oeconomy as I shall leave no stone unturned to save a Penny. My Journey from Baltimore here was very agreeable as it was composed of several ladies & Gentlemen of Distinction, which caused the expences to be higher than I could have wished — M^{r} Chases Introductory letter was very agreeable, D^{r} Shippen professed a great deal of Friendship for him & was happy to instill whatever knowledge he was capable of in the Minds of any Person he recommended. D^{r} Shippen sent his son with me to procure Lodgings which was a mark of Friendship, to me a stranger; every thing here

is dearer than Annapolis — Shoes at 18/9 a pair Hats 6/0 ( ) in proportion — The little idea I can form of (the people) is that they are prone to Luxury & Pride however ( ) on my avoiding such practices as they would ( ) subvert my Intentions. Remember my love ( ) to my Mother and all the Family &

believe to be your
Obedient & Affection(ate)
W^m^ Quynn

P. S. I just have a visit from M^r^ N.
to ( ) & offers his service
to any thing I want.

Dear Sir/

Philadelphia. Nov. 11^th^ 1782

With the most pleasing sensibility, I received yr's of the 8^th^ instant, wherein you inform me you will send up two pair of shoes by Th^s^ Stain, which will be very acceptable. I called on M^r^ Fox according to y^r^ direction, but he had not received any letters from M^r^ Dorsey,[1] pertaining to the 7 half ( ) you speak of; You can more readily conceive than tis possible for me to express; the anxiety & uneasiness I have been under since my departure from Annapolis; waiting daily for the Remittances you promised to send immediately after me. The Lectures commenced last Thursday when I was obliged to call on M^r^ Fox. for his assistance as I have informed you in two letters committed to his care. The Prices of the Different Lectures come to £30 which far exceeded my expectation. The only manner, young Gentlemen have in this place of Introducing themselves into Genteel Company; is from the appearance of a fine Garment; which is the only Criterion, by which they form an opinion of a man's vice or Virtue. Tis with the

[1] John Dorsey & Co. owned a large shipping business with offices in Annapolis, Havana, and other ports.

greatest pleasure I inform you that we have prevailed on Dr Shippen to attend the dessecting Class; without whose assistance we should be frequently led into unavoidable digressions. Altho the dessecting of an animal body; seems to carry with it a certain degree of inhumanity; yet every reasonable being, must be conscious of its Utility; as it not only renders a Person more capable, of obviating the progress of a disorder in a similar case, but gives him fortitude and resolution to exercise his knife upon a living Animal, with more ease and safety. Inform Betsy I am greatly obligated to her for her kind favour. & will answer by the next private opportunity. I am very sorry I neglected Informing you in my other letters of my Boarding house; It is at Mrs Pancosts at the Corner of Third & Spruce Street; which be pleased to inform Dr Murray of, when you send him the within acct of the sales of Medicine. Dr Sir I am much concerned at the Extravagancy of the different Charges here as I am afraid that you will be of opinion that the Expences will be increased by my conduct, but rely on it, that I will render you an exact acct of all Expences that shall occur during my stay here. I am happy to here of the Families Health. And. Believe me to be Yr Affectate Son

Wm Quynn

My Remembrance to the Family

Dear Sir/

Phila Novr 21st 1782

Mr Eastern, A Gentlman from this City, sets off to morrow for Maryland, by whom I take the opportunity of droping you a few lines, informing you of my Welfare. I received yours by the Post, and am happy to find my mother has recovered from her Indisposition and that all the family are in good health. Ths Stain who you spoke of in your letter has not come to this place yet. The money you committed to Mr Dorseys care, came by the last Post, which I was much in want of. I am happy to

inform you that the Professors of the College, seems to have a desire in improving Youth in the Medical Department; as they are very attentive and explanatory in all their Lectures; We are employed the whole day & part of the night in attending the different Professors, and a very Capital thing that adds to our Improvement; is their Interrogating us every night on the preceding Lecture. People who never attended Anatomical Lectures, cannot conceive the Improvement which must naturally ensue. You have the minutest part of the Animal Oeconomy unravelled & explained to you which it is impossible to comprehend by the closest application to books. Study & application are not wanting in the Students; nor is attention and pains absent from the Professors. It is unfortunate for the Students that the dessention which subsists between Dr Rush & Dr Shippen; prevents Rush's Lecturing on Chymistry, a branch, Indispensably necessary to constitute à Physician. I committed to the care of Major Brice of Baltimore Town: two Pounds of the best Peruvian Bark,[1] with a letter to Doctor Murray, am fearful he has not received it by not hearing from him. If he has not received it should be glad you would Inform him, that he may get it by some of the Packetts from Annapolis. I am in hopes it will not be long before I here from you. With my Love to the family

I Remain Yr Affcte Son
Wm Quynn

Dear Sir/

Philadelphia (December) 9th 1782

The letter you committed to Ths Stains care was forwarded from Baltimore by the Post- He being detained there upon business; he has since arrived by whom I have the two pair of shoes; I spoke to Ned concerning Mr. Chase's Nigro who says

[1] A product of the Cinchona tree, from which quinine is also extracted. The bark was used in its raw state prior to the discovery of quinine.

he know's nothing about her, nor did he ever know her. The People in this City were much disappointed yesterday in their expectations, by an express from Boston to the President of this State; who brings the disagreeable news of Gibraltar, being relieved on the 30th of September. — The Combined fleet being separated in a Storm. The news arrived in Boston by way of a vessel from Calais.[1] There was a fire broke out yesterday in this City in the midst of a square; but by the amazing activity of the fire Company, together with that of the Inhabitants, its progress was prevented. I am almost afraid to inform you, that the money I had when I left Annapolis, together with that received by Mr Dorsey, is entirely expended in defraying the Expenses of the Lectures together with the Books, paper, Wood, Candles, and several other things indispensably necessary to the prosecution of my studies — You may Imagine that this Crowded City, With its Busy Societies may tend to divert the attention of my studies; but rely on the contrary — for as solitude & retirement, are the only resources of Wisdom, so depend on my assiduity to attain that, by which alone I am to be carried thro' the different stages of Life. And as my present course of living, is to lay the foundation of my future happiness, so I shall avoid all these imaginary Pleasures, which only tend to relieve the Unthinking. You were no stranger to my unprepared condition, when I left home, to enter into this City as a student of Physick, — as half my clothes were not made up which has incurred expences — The Pleasures of the City I am a stranger to, and as my present avocations will not admit of any, so I bare it with fortitude — Mr Fox's kind attention, to my Interest deserves my warmest Gratitude & esteem, he has offered anything in his power to serve me, but as I would wish not to receive any favours, which would lay me under obliga-

[1] The Great Siege of Gibraltar began with hostilities July 6, 1779, and lasted until the news of the Peace Treaty came, Feb. 6, 1783. The most important attack began on September 13, not September 30, 1782. The English succeeded in firing almost the entire hostile fleet but this did not end the siege. It is perhaps this episode which resulted in the news mentioned, the mistake in date being an obvious one, especially if news travelled verbally.

tions unanswerable in my present situation, so I have deferred accepting any. I hope it will not be long before I heare from you — With my Love to the Family

I remain Yr Affectionate Son
Wm Quynn

My Dear Father/

London Septr 9th 1783

After an agreeable passage of twenty Six Days we arrived at Dover, seventy two miles from London; and after visiting the Castle with admiration departed for Cantiberry; however cannot pass by Dover without informing you how great my astonishment was, at viewing the subterranean Dwellings.[1] At Cantiberry we were no less struck with the Ingenuity of the Ancien ( ) nothing attracted by attention more, after ( ) seeing many Ancient Monuments in the Cathedral, than the Image of Edward the Black Prince; cut from marble where I saw the very Armour he bore at taking the King of France.[2]

Two days after my Arrival in London, I presented the Introductory Letter to Mr Johnson,[3] whose Civility & Attention I acknowledge; he promises everything in his power & am in hopes to continue in his Friendship. Dr Shettleworth is not yet in the City therefore I shall not depart for Edenburgh untill he's consulted — It is easier for you to conceive than tis' possible for me to describe, the reluctance with which I left my

[1] The underground works of Dover Castle.

[2] In Trinity Chapel of Canterbury Cathedral may still be found the "Monument of Edward the Black Prince (d. 1376) with a brazen effigy; above hang the prince's surcoat, gauntlets, helmet, and shield." (Baedecker, *Great Britain . . .*, Leipsig, 1910, p. 29).

[3] Mr. Dielman, of the Peabody Library, has supplied information about Joshua Johnson from Niles' Registry. Johnson had been a merchant in London before the Revolution. He lived in France during the Revolution, and returned to London as American Consul General in 1783. Records of the Episcopal Church in Frederick, Maryland, suggest that he or members of his family had lived in Frederick. It may have been there that he knew Allen Quynn, who was born in Washington County.

Native Country; but upon reflection, bore it with fortitude, as the only object of my future happiness was the motive of my departure. Your great exertions to promote me in the literary World, I am in hopes will not be fruitless & you may rely on it that Oeconomy & assiduity shall Characterize me here; that on my return my Enemies shall have no occasion to triumph. The money you gave me at my departure, I lost considerably by, as I was obliged to sell it all for old gold; the Guineas being cut & the Portugal Gold not passing — I visited a Play last night at the Hay-Markett [4] with Mr Chase & the rest of my Fellow Passengers, but must confess they did not equal my expectations — I have seen no one yet that I know, except Jas Brokes & Colo Forrest who desire to be remembered to you. Make my Love & Affection acceptable to my Mother & sisters & Brothers & inform them; I still bare in remembrance their effusion of tears, which set so strong upon my Bosom, so soft upon my soul, at my Departure. My Compliments to the Worthy Mrs Brices & Mrs Gassaway's Families [5] & wish them all health & happiness human nature can possibly expect — I Write by way of Philadelphia, to you Golder & Mr Green. Inform Mr Clarke I have not seen his Brother yet as the ship has not yet arrived & have forg(otten) address; with my Compliments to his Family — Dr Sir the Love & affection of

Yr Sincere Son

Wm Quynn

P. S. I am in hopes to hear from you shortly.

W. Q.

Dear Father/

London Octr 9th 1783

Enclosed you have a letter for Mr Jos Clarke, who was so

[4] The Theatrical Register of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. 53, pt. 2, July-December, 1783 shows that the bill for the evening of September 8, 1783, at the Haymarket, included *The Spanish Barber, Seeing is Believing,* and *Gretna Green.*

[5] Friends of the Quynn family in Annapolis.

kind as to give me an Introductory letter to Mr Russels[1] Family; by which I have experienced many favours & I flatter myself you will shew that young Gentleman every respect, and civility, due him on my account. I make no doubt you will be amazed to find me still in London, but it could not be avoided, as my state of health would not permit me to pursue my journey, any sooner — I set out to morrow morning, for Edenburgh by Land, hoping to have an agreeable Journey. The mode of travelling in this Country, is very pleasant & expeditious, tho' extravagant, however going in company with two Gentlemen will in some measure alleviate the burthen — The Declaration of Peace was on Monday last a sight, grand beyond discription, & in the Evening an illumination, which to the confined Ideas of an American appeared brilliant.

Be pleased to inform Mr Joseph Clark, I have seen his Brother & delivered the Packett; the Bill from Mr. Brown in Annapolis on Holland was rejected — This is the third letter I have wrote you, shall expect to hear from you shortly; no opportunity shall be omitted by me in informing you of my welfare & happiness — With the greatest concern for you & the Families Health —

I Remain Yr Affectionate Son
Wm Quynn

P. S. After my Love & Affection to my Mother & Family remember me to all Friends — make Allen write

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Dear Father/

Edenburgh Octr 26th 1783

After being detained in London a month, thro' Indisposition & in settling a Correspondence, I have at length arrived in Edenburgh; the great Luminary of the medical department — Here I design residing about Eighteen months, in which time,

[1] A business man in London, possibly an American himself. He apparently acted as London agent for several Maryland firms.

I am in hopes to have my Ideas so much enlarged, and experience improved, that I shall be able to walk the London Hospitals, with much greater advantage — I mean before I go to London, to cross over to St. Andrews, & graduate as a Physician, for the regulation of this College is such, that you cannot attain a Degree, unless you attend the Professors three years successively, a Law, which ought to be obliterated from the records, of that great Body — I make no doubt you will think it strange, at my passing thro' London, without giving you some small account of it, but if you consider the magnitude of the place, & the many objects that daily present themselves, are so apt to deface the impression of the former; you will certainly allow him a few months, to regulate his thoughts & reduce his observation to a proper order — This, I flatter myself will be sufficient to extenuate my Conduct, in passing thro' London unnoticed. The Towns that intervene between London and Edenburgh, you can expect no description from an hasty Itinerant, — & therefore let Edenburgh be the subject of this Epistle — The Old Town is situated in a Valley, badly built, much crowded — it is surrounded by several mountainous hills from whose summit you have a Beautiful prospect, of both the old & new Town of Edenburgh, together with Leith, & its harbour. There is a Castle situated to the eastward of the old Town, which is the repository of Arms & Ammunition; it is guarded by a few Soldiers — The Houses in general are built upon the declivity of a hill so that the declining side is fifteen or sixteen story high while it's opposite side is not more than four or five — A Number of Families living in one house, frequently renders it extremely nauseous, & disagreeable — The new Town is well built, regular, airy, & of a more modern construction; it encreases daily — In size nearly as large as Annapolis, altho' not more than twenty years in building — People in general seem mercenary; tho' treat you when invited to their houses (w^{ch} is but seldom) with the utmost hospitality & indeed I have seen them proceed to extravagant Luxury — I have not yet seen Man Woman or Child, that I have the slightest impression of, I board with one M^{rs} Mollison East entry J^{s} Court, about Twenty five

feet under ground. This subterranean dwelling, I think well calculated for one who has the only object of his profession in view as he is here divested from the rumors of a crowded City — The expences of Edenburgh is not so great as in London, but I am sure even here 100 Guineas, is a narrow limitation, unless one keeps himself in mean obscurity; which I would not wish to Characterize me — Any Letter that you may write, had better be directed to the care of Mr Joshua Johnson, he know's my address & will forward them immediately. Be pleased to let me know what remittance you make him, as I must cut my Coat according to my Cloth — Please to make my respects acceptable to all Friends & Acquaintances — & my warmest Love & affection acceptable to my mother sisters & brother; wishing you & they may enjoy all the Felicity of Social Life

I remain Your Affectionate Son
Wm Quynn

P. S. My compliments to Dr Sweart [1] & am happy in the acquisition of an Acquaintance who he was so good as to Introduce me to —

My dear Father/

Edenburgh Novr 12th 1783

I have just received a few lines from you, thro' Mr Chase & am happy to find that you & Family, are well. I arrived in this City, a week previous to the Commencement of the Lectures, & am happy to find that this University, flourishes more now, than has been known' since its first Institution — The Number of students, that appeared at the three first Introductory Lectures, where to the number of 500—and they are now so numerous, that Dr Monro [1] is obliged to enlarge his Theatre & Cullen [2] lectures in the Episcopal Chaple.

[1] Dr. James Stewart.

[1] Alexander Monro, secundus (1733-1817), distinguished anatomist, Professor of Surgery.

[2] William Cullen (1710-1790), brilliant Professor of Materia Medica, who gave clinical lectures at the Infirmary as well as university lectures on the theory and practice of medicine.

I find Scotland entirely divested of that Luxury, dissipation, & extravagance, with which London abounds. Erudition, seems to be as much the object of contemplation, here — As Theatrical Amusements are the attraction there — You may depend upon my Prudence, & Oeconomy And as my future progress and happiness in life, depends upon the manner, in w^{ch} I employ these short two or three years, so you may rely on my applying myself, with unremitting ardour, to accomplish the object of my wishes — The Royal Medical Society of this City, where all Medical matters are discussed, I shall have the Honour of being a member of on Monday next from wh^{ch} I am in hopes, to derive great advantages I have wrote you several letters, wh^{ch} I am in hopes you have received — I mean next September if I find myself qualified to go either to Glasgow or S^{t} Andrews & take a Degree — so return to London next winter where I can acquire a much greater degree of knowledge in Practical Anatomy than I can in this place — I have been very well in health since I arrived here; tho' much impaired from my Indisposition in London I Board with one M^{rs} Mollison East entry Ja^{s} Court, — at 45£ per Annum/—50 is the common standard — I am much Indebted to M^{r} Russel, for his letter of Introduction, as by them, I have Inculcated the acquaintance of two or three Gentiel & agreeable Families, I have not yet seen a Person that I have the slightest impression — Write freq(uently)

With my Love & Affection to the Family Believe me to be Dear Sir

Y^{r} Affectionate Son
W^{m} Quynn

P. S. Remember me to
all Friends.

Dear Father/

Edenburgh Decemb^{r} 15th 1783

I have just received a letter from M^{r} Rutland, at London,

who informs me that he has remittances for me, which I have desired him to deliver to Mr Joshua Johnson, being obliged to draw on him, upon the letter of Credit, I had from Messs Wallace & Muir — previous to Rutland's arrival. Be assured it gives me no small uneasiness, that I have not had a line from you by this Ship — He informs me, he has a Letter for Mr Chase, am in hopes you have enclosed one to him; He is now at Bath & know not when I shall receive it.

Edenburgh is so unfruitful in occurences, and my Sterile Brain too dull at Invention, to afford anything worth transporting over the Atlantic. There seems to be a great spirit of Emulation, prevailing here among the Students, who shall excell in Medical researches they seem to be Indefatigable, in their pursuit after knowledge, & am in hopes they will have their labours rewarded with Laurels they deserve —

There is a great spirit of Controversy among our Professors new Theories appear daily, but I believe they commence Authors more for a display of ingenuity — than from any real benifits that Society can possibly derive from it. There was a man and his wife found dead the other day at Glasgow they slept in a Room that was new painted, with a fire in it — Tis supposed that the Room smocked & suffocated them. But this is a mere Hypothesis, and I think it might be better accounted for, by considering the known effects that Paint has upon our Bodies — There have several Children, been found dead, in different parts of this City, great rewards offered, for discovery; but none has yet been, apprehended.

For me to enter into Politicks, would lead me into such a train of Metaphorical Confusion, that I should hardly be able to extricate myself with decency, so I shall leave for Mr Chase who write you frequently — I sympathize with you at our states being de ( ) lately, by some Epidemical disorder —

Annapolis must derive many benefits from Congress' sitting there — Give Betsy the inclosed — I long to see you all, but wish never to return, un(til) I have accomplished the End for

which I have (crossed the) Atlantic; rely on my Assiduity — And

Believe me to be your
Affectionate Son
W^m Quynn

Remember me to all the Family — & enquiring Friends — Write as often as opportunity occurs — We have lost one of our fellow Passengers Poor Chamberlaine is dead —

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh Decembr 20th 1783

I received yours of (the) 19th Sept by Mr Rutland's Ship —, and am happy to hear — that the Family has escaped that Pestilential disorder, which has been so fatal to your Neighboring Town — Be assured, I shall pay attention to your advice, & am in hopes my Conduct here, shall be regulated in such a manner, as to leave no room for my Ennemies to Triumph; or my Friends to regret — I hope any People that know me here, will be able to render you a satisfactory account of my conduct.

You may be assured, that an annual remittance of £100 will not be sufficient to defray the necessary Expences, — it will barely pay my Board Professors & Washing — And there are many other expences that accrue from Purchasing Book paper & Library etc. As for Cloathing, I find it equally as dear here as it is in Maryland. All I ask is that you would supply me with barely a sufficiency — I do not ask profusely, nor would I wish to appear meanly — Mr Chase I make no doubt can inform you, of the expences of Europe — And Dr Stewart in Annapolis is a good judge what the expenses of a student will be in this Place. I would rather shorten my time, than to keep myself here buried in mean obscurity.

A Young Gentleman of one of the first Families in Edenburgh is to be Publickly Pillared here next month & banished

the Country, he was guilty of Perjury — Inclosed is a letter for Dr Stewart. With my Love to the Family

I Remain Yr Affect Son
Wm Quynn

P. S. I wrote you a few day's ago.

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh February 9th 1784

I wrote you some time ago informing you of the receipt of yours of the 20th November; since which I have received your's by Capt. Richardson dated the 12 of same month, and am happy to find by both that you are all well. The Young Gentleman who delivers you this, together with a letter of Introduction that I have given him was Introduced to me by A Mr Wallace a Banker of this City; who is connected with Dr Stewarts [1] family by marriage. He comes to your City with Recommendations from Dr. Stewart — in a mercantile line & I hope you will show him every Civility & attention that his merit deserves — It is needless for me to recapitulate to you, the insufficiency of One hundred pounds per Annum for my subsistance & to carry on my Studies as I could wish — this you can be convinced of by Mr Chase who I make no doubt can give you a pretty just estimate of the expenses that will accrue — The young Gentlemen who are here from Virginia, are supplied with Tobacco, which I imagine would be a more profitable remittance than Bills — Tobacco I am told sells to a Shilling Sterling per Pound clear of duty however the Gentlemen who delivers you this, can inform you more fully upon that head — I am happy to inform you, that the same professors who lectured here, during Dr Murrays residence in this City, still continue to lecture — By which I find an utter revolution to have taken place in the Practice — by their endeavoring to obliterate the Doctrines they

[1] Another Dr. Stewart whose home was in Scotland, probably related to Dr. Stewart of Annapolis.

formerly advanced, and which I find Dr Murray seems to have imbibed —

My Dear Father; you seem to be over anxious for my attaining a proficiency in my Profession. be assured for my own honour, & your satisfaction; do I never wish to return untill I have accomplished every desirable end — It will not be sufficient for me on my return, to acquire Honours, but I shall endeavor to merit and deserve them — I begin to be much of Dr Murray's Opinion with respect to practice here & in the London Hospitals — for I find the Physicians here much more attentive to the deseased Poor than they are in London — However, London being a place so famous for Anatomical Operations — I design going there the Winter after next, by which time am in hopes to have accomplished every thing to my own desire and your satisfaction —

Your Hint with respect to the present Opportunities that offer will be embraced diligently, as time is irretrievable. We have had a most severe Season in this place a greater quantity of Snow has fallen, than has been remembered for some time past —

My compliments to Mrs Stevens & Miss Neilson. I dined with their mother & Sisters last Week. they received letters from them by Mr Rutland's ship — which they have since answered. They express a great desire of coming to America & I believe, one of their Sisters will — Daily ro(bberies) are committed on the high way, adjacent the ( ) there was a man Executed the other day for it. I enclosed several letters which you will be pleased to d(eliver) My compliments to Mrs Brice & other Acquaintances with my Love to the Family and the warmest wishes for their Health & happiness

I Remain Yr Affectiona(te)
Wm Quynn

Dear Father/

Edenburgh Feb 10th 1784

This will be delivered to you by Mr Giddis A Young Gentleman from Scotland who means to reside some time in your City. He will be an entire Stranger and totally unacquainted with the Intercourse and communication with your Neighboring Towns; Give me leave therefore to recommend him to your notice. And your advice, friendship, and civility, toward this young Gentleman will ever oblige

Yr Affectionate Son
Wm Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh Febry 20th 17 (84)

By a Young Gentleman who is just going to London I take the opportunity of transmitting these few lines under cover to Mr Chase — I wrote you a few days ago by a Mr Giddis who left this place immediately for Annapolis — Where in I suggested to you, the advantages which I might derive from your remitting Tobacco. perhaps Mr Giddis can inform you more fully on this head —

I shall avail myself of every opportunity that occur's in informing you of my situation — and likewise to assure you of my diligence in the prosecution of my studies. Very little has transpired in this place worth communicating, Political Convulsions daily occur in London; which I suppose Mr Chase informs you fully of —

I hope Congress have settled among you and that Annapolis flourishes as I would wish — I am sorry that my Brain is so sterile at invention so not to afford something more agreeable to your Perusal. however as it portend my health & happiness I hope it will suffice untill I am able to afford something more

entertaining. With my Love and Affection to y^r^ Family Believe me to be

Y^r^ Affectionate Son
W^m^ Quynn

P. S. My Compliments to all Friends.

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh March 4^th^ 1784

Your's of the 25^th^ of December has just come to hand; which gave me no small satisfaction, as it announced the Families health and am happy to understand your City is in a flourishing Condition. — The Conduct you have laid down for me I shall endeavor to pursue but am affraid your remittances will be inadequate to accomplish it. The supplies you think you will be able to furnish me with amounts to £400 — this you may rely upon will not be sufficient — The expences in this Country are not near so inconsiderable, as you imagine — Before I arrived in Edenburgh twenty three Guineas of my Bill was exhausted so that I was obliged to draw on Mr. Johnson for money to defray necessary expences — It will cost me above thirty Guineas from this to Paris — if I go by land — However I intend to return to London, on my way to France by water which will save ten or fifteen pounds. I am almost afraid to inform you what supplies may be necessary, and indeed I am uncertain what sum will answer. There are several Gentlemen in this City from Philadelphia with whom I am acquainted — & who have spent two winters in Paris — they inform me, that with the strictest Oeconomy they could not live in any part of Europe and carry on their studies for less than 200 Guineas a year — this I make no doubt will far exceed your expectations & I'le (avow) much surpasses my wish.

This summer I did intend to Stirling to see D^r^ Stewart [1]— but shall defer it; and apply myself diligently to French; that

[1] The same person mentioned in the letter of February 9, 1784.

I may be enabled to travel to Paris by myself without any servant — & by that mean's avoid accumulating unnecessary expences — Several who have left this City for Paris were obliged to take servant's owing to there Ignorance of the french Language & thereby prevent Imposition — An Experiment was made here a few days ago in imitation of the air Balloon's at Paris which I make no doubt you have heard of — They succeeded to their wish and are now about to construct one of a much larger size The one they set off here ascended as high as your Steeple — Your quotation from the celebrated Mr Pope speaking of particular Geniuses adapted to particular Professions I fully understand — And give me leave to remind you what the Spectator say's speaking of the following lines from the same author

> that directing Power
> Who forms the Genius in the natal hour
> That God of Nature who within us still,
> Inclines our action, and directs our will. Pope [2]

The Spectator say's that the natural disposition to any particular Art, Science, Profession or Trade is very much to be consulted in the care of youth And studied by man for their own Conduct when, they form to themselves any scheme of Life — This I think applicable to myself and as the Study of Physic was my own choice so it will be my own fault if I omit the present opportunities that offer's to Qualify myself for the Practice of my Profession with safety and honour — I informed you some time ago that I thought tobacco would be a more profitable and advantageous remittance than Bills; and I am certain Johnson would like it much better. Any ships that come to Glasgow or Grenock — I should be happy in receiving a few

[2] Spectator, no. 157, Thursday, August 30, 1711. The passage is from Pope's imitation of Book II, Epistle II, of Horace, lines 278-281. William Quynn quoted the last line incorrectly. It should read "Inclines our action, not constrains our will."

American Ham's of Bacon by ( ) if convenient — With Love to the Family —

I remain Yr Affectionate
Wm Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh March 16th 1784

Filial affection, actuates me to avail myself of every opportunity that occurs of informing you of my situation and Welfare. Upon taking restrospect of your letters, and considering your Paternal advice, the more am I impressed with a sense of my Duty to you and to myself — Be assured that my ambition here is not to gratify sensual pleasure, but to attain that which will afford more durable and Permanent felicity — I mean a thorough knowledge of my Profession — The Plan you have laid down for me to pursue, will afford an ample field for speculation and experience, but am afraid your remittances are too limited, to accomplish the end — I have not only maturely deliberated on it, myself, but have ask'd the advice of several Physicians in this City. and upon calculation, am of opinion, that £200 more will be wanting, to execute every thing to my wish & satisfaction. This at first sight, will appear an extravagant request but let me assure you it will be no more than will enable me to conduct my Studies with reputation. It is not to gratify the Luxury of a deluded imagination; but barely to afford the necessaries of Life.

" To breathe, is not to live, but to do well —

There has been several People at Glasgow bit by Mad Dog's, one of them died from it, but the rest seem to be on the recovery. There seem's to be a great distraction of Sentiments in London, but enough of this — With my Love & Affection to the Family

Believe me to be Yr
Affectionate Son Wm Quynn

P. S. Make Allen write to me.

To Samuel Chase in London

Dear Sir/

Edenburgh, April 22nd 1784

The last letter I received from my Father, he informed me you would deposit One hundred Pounds with Mr Joshua Johnson for my use — if you succeeded in your Agency — Should be glad you would inform me if may I expect any assistance from you in that respect — I am really affraid the expences of Europe will so far exceed my Fathers expectation; that he will think me dissipated and extravagant — It will not cost me less than two hundred Pounds the first year, with the strictest Oeconomy — The expences of Edenburgh are far greater than is generally represented. When you write to Annapolis, do inform my Father, I shall not be able to accomplish the Plan he has laid down for less than two hundred Pounds more than he mentions — that is, to go to Paris next Spring and continue there the summer & then return to London to stay the following Winter. It will not cost me less than fifty or sixty Guineas to travel from this to Paris & back again to London — When did you hear from home? I have been waiting for some time in anxious expectation. Remember me to all Friends;

Ever Yr most Obt Servt

Wm Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh May 15th 84

I have wrote you such a number of letters lately, that I am almost exhausted for subjects to write upon, but as I think it my duty to avail myself of every opportunity that presents, so I think it incumbent on me to inform you in what manner I mean to conduct my studies this Summer — Our Anatomical classes are now terminated, and the summer Classes [1] in the

[1] Pennant, Thomas, *A tour in Scotland, 1769*, 4th edition, London, 1776 III, 247, says that each session lasts about six months beginning in Novem-

different branches of Medicine and Pharmacy will commence next week — I mean to attend three of them viz — *On Mid-Wifery* — *Botany* and *Materia Medica.* These with my application of french, will employ the summer, When I am in hopes to make such a progress as to enable me to dedicate the greatest part of the following Winter to Anatomy an Surgery — M^r^ Chase informs me that it will not be in his power, to deposit any money in M^r^ Johnsons hands for my use — M^r^ Russel having filed a Bill in Chancery against him — He likewise advises me against going to Paris — however your determination shall be predominant — The Remittances you inform (me) I may expect will nearly be sufficient to defray the expences that will accrue in the prosecution of my studies, but when you reflect on the many necessaries that will be wanting on my return (& w^ch^ I have before informed you of) I hope you will endeavor to enlarge them. I have drawn a Bill on you in favour of M^r^ Rutland for £20 which, was not for want of money, but because I am apprehensive of difficulties which might attend your remitting regularly — He has been kind in offering me an advance of any Sum but have deferred exceeding twenty Pounds for fear it might embarrass you. An Air Balloon is constructing in this City, which is to carry up several Gentlemen of Distinction, With particular Instruments to navigate it in the Air, how far it will succeed I am at a loss to say — My Love & affection to the Family, with my constant suppl(ication) for their health & Happiness — My Comp^ts^ to all acquaintances — and Believe me to be

Dear Sir Y^r^ ever Affectionate Son
W^m^ Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh July 15^th^ 84

I wrote you a few day's ago by way of Philadelphia, acknowl-

ber. Lectures in botany, and attendance on the infirmary continue through the summer, many students remaining for these courses.

edging the receipt of yours of the 19th of april — I have since received letters dated in May by the Nonesuch — and am sorry to find among them none from you — Dr. Wetherspoon [1] arrived here a few days ago, when a Public Dinner was given him by a number of American friends- The toasts were sent to press for Publication, but were refused a place in the paper — He set off a day or two ago for Glasgow on his way to America — Dr Franklin has arrived in London is in perfect health — I am sorry I did not get a letter of introduction to him from Mr Chase which might perhaps be of some advantage to me should I go to France — I have inclosed a letter to Mr Rutland, which I hope will be delivered — Very little here worth communicating — Make my Love to the family & Believe me to be ever Your affectionate Son

Wm Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh August 2nd 1784

I have just received a letter from Mr Chase who informs me he is about to leave London and to whom I commit the care of this letter I have received your's of the 30th of August 19th of September 12th & 20th of November and 25th of December, all which I have answered three fold — In my last I was undetermined wether to go to London immediately, and I remain still in doubt. I have consulted the different Professors of this University, but their decision was for me remaining another winter here, but as their private interest was concerned, I placed no great confidence in their determination. I have wrote to Mr Chase, to collect the Opinion of some Gentlemen of the Profes-

[1] Dr. John Witherspoon (1723-1794), presbyterian clergyman from Edinburgh, who had become principal of Princeton College in 1768. He was an active supporter of the American Revolution and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. In 1783 he went abroad to solicit funds for Princeton, but found so much feeling against the Americans that he had to abandon his plans.

sion in London and inform me. I shall weigh both sides and choose for myself.

I am at present no judge what advantages are to be derived in London — Edenburgh is certainly one of the best Theoretical schools in the World.

I have informed you of my association & my flattering prospects (I likewise intimated the expence) which I trust will be satisfactory I have give you an account of a little Woman who arrived here some time ago; since which have arrived two twin brothers from Ireland quite the reverse — they are eight feet high & proportionable I could walk with great ease under their Arm-Pits. I the last Week took a ride round the suburbs of this City in Company with some acquaintances from Virginia when we touched at Roslin Castle & rode thro' the Duke of Buccleugh's Park & likewise viewed his Palace,[1] which is by far one of the most Elegant buildings that I have seen since my arrival in Scotland — There is to be races at Leith, about a mile from this city the following week — When a Balloon as large as Col^{o} Lloyds house [2] is to be set off and some men to ascend in it. This will be the first attempt of the kind either in England or Scotland — I suppose you have heard ere this of the Death of old D^{r} Stewart make my Comp^{ts} to all friends & with my Love to the Family I remain Y^{r} Affectionate

Son W^{m} Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh August 6th 84.

As I think it my duty to communicate every thing with respect to my conduct in Europe. so I shall omit nothing which

[1] The Palace of Duke of Buccleugh at Dalkeith, and Roslin Castle across the woods from it, were among the most interesting spots to the south of Edinburgh. This drive is described in Smeaton, *Story of Edinburgh*, London, 1905, Ch. XXVI.

[2] This building had been the only three storied house in Annapolis before the Revolution. It is now known as the Chase House, having been built by Samuel Chase in 1769, sold to Edward Lloyd in 1771, served for a time as the Governor's Mansion, and acquired again by the Chase family in 1847.

if misrepresented to you — might create uneasiness — Know then that Five young Gentlemen & myself have collected a sum of seventy Guineas with which we mean to explore part of Europe not only as it will afford great satisfaction, but that we may be able in the ensuing Winter to undertake our studies again with greater alacrity — I believe we shall go as far as London and if we find it more conducive to our improvement we shall continue there otherwise we shall return to Edenburgh — and partake a little more of metaphysical reasoning I have been waiting a long time in expectation of hearing from you. I shall be able shortly to give M^{rs} Caldcleugh a satisfactory account of her son as we shall either go or return by Dumfries. With my Love to the Family & friends I remain ever Y^{r} Affectionate

W^{m} Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh Sept^{r} 20th 84

This will be delivered to you by M^{r} J^{s} Burn of this City, who comes to Annapolis with a view to find employment in the Capacity of a Clerk or any other Genteel avocation — I have received many Civilities from this Young Gentleman's Father & Family & therefore recommend him particularly to your friendship, hoping you will exert exerything in your power toward his Interest — If any merch^{t} in the City should want an assistant I hope you will not hesitate a moment, in recommending this Young Gentleman to their attention — Being fully convinced, he will meet with a favourable reception; I remain ever your

Affectionate
Son
W^{m} Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh Sept^{r} 29th 84.

The fourth day after I wrote you from London I arrived in this City — I intima(ted to) you, that I expected some money from Capt. Ste(wart)[1] which would detain me a day or two, however (since) my Company was anxious to get away; I re(ceived) but Nine pounds Sterling, acknowledging (a) receipt on your account of Fifteen Pounds Maryland currency —

I dined with M^{r} (Wallace) a few days ago who acknowledged your fa(vorable) reception of M^{r} Geddis — The classes do (not) commence untill the 29th of October so that I mean to spend a week or two at M^{r} Stewarts [2] seat at Argaty untill they begin — Edenburgh at present is very dull as every body almost have retired to the Country. I wish to God you would prevail on M^{r} Chase to write to D^{r} Shippen in Philadelphia for my certificate of having attended the College and transmit it by the first opportunity He told me he was Intimate with D^{r} Franklin & a letter of Introduction to him would be of service to me — There was a scene which presented itself in this city the other day which was exceedingly Laughable — D^{r} Graham [3] appeared & gave notice that he was to give a public Lecture in a few days — Accordingly he appeared, carrying with him his usual absurd Customs, with the (affec)tation of superlative wisdom to a ridiculous (extr)eme — His Garb, Gait & Gestures were (grotes)que & resembled that of a magician or Conjuror — He was Comparisoned in an enormous Whig with many other Paraphrenalia — In short he made his Lecture & was

[1] Captain of a ship from Annapolis.

[2] A Scot who was apparently related to some of the Stewarts of Annapolis.

[3] James Graham (1745-1794), a notorious charlatan who had studied at Edinburgh, but had probably failed to qualify as a physician. He travelled to America and practiced there, returning to England in 1774 where he became a fashionable quack, widely advertised by himself and others. He was in Edinburgh in July 1783, was imprisoned there, and was finally expelled on August 22, 1783, according to the Dictionary of National Biography, XXII, 323-326, which quotes the *Caledonian Mercury* as authority. He must have reappeared a year later, when William Quynn saw him.

immediately expelled the city. About fifteen day's ago — A Mr ( ) in this City ascended to a height of One M(ile) in Air Balloon to the admiration of every Spectator — Inform Dr Stewart that I can procure him a young man well versed in chymical Pharmacy; but he (is) desirous of knowing what encourage(ment) he may expect. I enclose this to Capt Stewart, who I flatter myself will fo(rward) it the first opportunity — A Gentleman leaves Edenburgh for London in a week by whom I shall transmit a Packett — My love and affection to the Family I

Remain Yr Affection(ate)
Wm Quynn

My Dear Father/

Edenburgh Octr 3rd 84

There was a young man who left this City some time ago and sails for Maryland with Capt. Stewart; He is desirous to get with some merchant or any other genteel employment. His Father is acquainted in the Family that I live from whom I have experienced many civilities. I have therefore Recommended him to your notice and flatter myself, you will render him every service in your power (I have) wrote to Capt Stewart requesting he would let me have the amount of the young man's passage which his (father) will advance me immediately provided (it meets) Stewarts approbation. ( ) I shall acknowledge it on your account-

I wrote you some time ago, requesting, you would prevail on Mr Chase to write to Philadelphia & obtain a certificate of my having attended all the Professors in that University, particularly Dr Coones Lectures on the *materia medica.* I could wish you would exert yourself in procuring it, as it is not clear to me by that means I may take my degrees in this City — But should it be impractacable, I shall repair next spring to Glasgow, where Dr Murray took his and stand Candidate for the Doctoral Cap. as Dr Murray was the man under whose Auspices I first

commenced the study of Medicine, I think I am greatly indebted to him for any advancement that I have made in the Science — I therefore think it my duty as an acknowledgement to dedicate my Thesis (to him). I should write him by ( ) I would not wish to burthen him with a Packett — I could wish you would make Interest with M^r^ Chase for a letter to D^r^ Franklin as it will be of infinite service to me should I go to Paris — There was a man yesterday to have ascended in a balloon but the wind being very high it blew down the Pole to which it was affixed, but which accident a Boy got killed & several wounded — He is to attempt it again this day. You will be pleased to excuse this disrangement of lines; but why should I apologize? When I have the authority of Chesterfield to justify it — I am (greatly) surprised not to hear from Betsy, I expected (to) have had all the Tea Table Chat of the City. With my Comp^ts^ to all Friends and with my Love to (the Family I)

remain Y^r^ Affectionate Son
W^m^ Quynn

From Alexander Innes to Allen Quynn.

Dear Sir,

Edinburgh Thursday 30^th^ December 1784

At first view of this Epistle, I make no doubt, but you will be not a little surprised, at my adressing myself to you, being totally unacquainted, but I flatter myself, that upon perusal, the surprise that may have arisen, in this respect, will be somewhat allayed.

I as a most initimate friend and acquaintance of your Sons, could not refrain, putting pen to paper in this present juncture, tho' the powers of Epistolary correspondence, are not alike liberally given to every one, and as the present purport of this letter, requires a person experienced in the World, to delineate, still the feelings of my heart, somehow naturally dictate for the present.

How vain are all the designs of Man? Unmindful of his transitory state, he lays plans of permanent felicity, he sees the purpose of his heart ready to prosper, the air drawn building rises, he watches it with a beating heart, it touches the very point at which he aimed, the very summit of imagined perfection, when an unforseen storm arises, and the smiling deceitful structure of hope, is dashed in one moment to the Ground. It is not by resisting, but by soothing grief, that we must heal the wounded heart. There is a particular pleasure in relieving the grief of others, to divert if possible their attention, from the mournfull objects, which may at times ingross them, we must find out the retreats of Woe, we may point out distress, which it may sometimes be in our power to alleviate. But in vain does the pride of human Wisdom, seek to explore the counsels of the most High, certain of the paternal care of our Creator our part is submission to his will. When youthful and promising Virtue finds an early tomb, tis just for every friendly heart to share, those unexpressive pangs of human Woe, the anguish of a Father and cares of a Mother, commands a sympathetic tear. Oh! relentless Fate! thus to be snatched away in bloom of life, must *he* become thy Prey, and fall a Victim to thy arm? How short is the Journey from our natal hour to the endless precints of eternal day. What are all the enjoyments here below, when still precarious fate does domineer?, For in Pleasure's Grip, the dregs of Woe are mixed, and none can vaunt of a lasting comfort in this World. But you shou'd not repine beneath the stroke which heaven has given, shall human wisdom tax the divine power, and murmur against the decrees of Heaven. Pardon, *Dear Sir*, this mournful detail, but the particular share of attachment, that was mutually exchanged twixt your *Son* and I, engages me, to open my heart to you. — My sensibility is my pledge, he was never a friend by halves, for a true friend is rare to be met with. — On Monday 6th Dec^{r}, my dear and sincere friend and companion, your Son, D^{r} W^{m} Quynn was siezed with a fever.

From day to day it heightened progressively upon him, and

indeed he was very sensible till about the sixth day. During this period he was very apprehensive, and often regreted, being so far from home, and what a severe stroke it wou'd be to your Family shou'd he not get better, and how his Fathers hopes wou'd be blasted and[c] — In such a pathetic strain did he continually express himself — On Monday evening 13th the fever got into his head and continued stronger until 6 oclock next morning, *Oh! for I shall ever remember the fatal hour! he expired.*

The recollection of the fatal moment forces tears from my eyes.....

Little did I imagine that the date of my dear friends existence was so nigh, and death coming on with such hasty and gigantic strides,

He stayed in a M[rs] Mollisons, a widow lady of this place, who I can assure you, from the day he was taken badly, till the day of his death shewed a maternal care towards him in every respect and on all occasions. D[rs] Gregory and Cullen two of the most eminent Physicians in this place attended, but it was a putrid fever of the most inveterate kind that ever they had been witness to, and which at this same time is raging considerably. A M[r] John Fyfe Banker in this place took charge of the funeral, and indeed every thing was conducted with the greatest regularity. — Your son when in life, was wont to get his money from him, and he, I understood reimbursed himself on M[r] Joshua Johnston of London.

The last honours were paid to *him* on Friday 17[th] Dec[r] at One Oclock when he was interred in the Gray friars Churchyard of this City. — M[r] Alex. Wallace, Banker in this City, stood chief mourner.

You may rely, that every article that belonged to your Son will be properly looked after by M[r] Fyfe, (who is a Gentleman of an unquestionable character) & properly dispatched. — I can no longer share his most agreable company and friendship. — He fell soon indeed the ill fated prey of a rapid and inveterate trouble. — Little did I imagine that my dear friend's glass was

run. Why do I say so? I hope in God he is now happy, *thrice happy*, now enjoying the fruits of his thoroughly understanding the awfull lessons of divine Wisdom. — Believe me, Dear Sir; I really share with your grief, in the loss of such a promising young man. — I can form ideas of the tenderness of your heart; I know how much, *how very much* his death will affect your extreme sensibility, but let the single consideration, of *his* retreat from sorrow and anxiety, to eternal bliss, repress the turbulency of your, unfeigned sorrow, and if perchance busy memory shou'd intrude, on your, more important reflections, and trouble you with a thought, of your *dear Son*, drop one tributary tear, over his silent grave, as you may then think; from his too early secession from the gay & busy World. At the same (time) I can freely say, that he was universally beloved, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, and is now universally regretted. —

Cruelly indeed am I deceived from such a Stroke! Now alas instead of enjoying the pleasure of his agreable company and conversation, no less distinguished by solidity of remark, than polished elegance of diction.

But alas! the death of your much loved Son, can never, I dare say, be driven from your most solitary retreats.

In every particular which constitutes the (endearments) of life unhappy, you need not repine, fortify your mind with patience & wait with perfect resignation for that day, when the Soul shuffling off this mortal Coil, shall awaken into happiness compleat & joy eternal.

From your own experience I dare say, you may find, that happiness term'd sometimes our beings end and aim, tho' often searched for, is seldom found. Environed by perplexities and dangers, it eludes the activity of the most vigilant observer, endued with the Coolest & most deliberate mind, and enjoying the full exertions of vigorous faculties as well as the rude attempts, of the untutored Sons of nature, attempts projected without thought, and disconcerted with facility —

I flatter myself you will at once perceive my motives for

writing you on this present mournfull occasion, as I assure you they were from an untainted friendship & regard I had & still have for your Sons memory. —

I have directed this to the care of Mess^{rs} Wallace, Johnson & Muir London, to be forwarded by them, for you, first opportunity, and which I hope you will receive safe. — It will afford me a singular satisfaction, if you would take the trouble, to let me have a few lines from you upon the receipt of this, as I will be anxious to hear if it reaches you safe. —

In the mean time attending to your answer,

I am very respectfully, and with much regard,
Dear Sir Your Most Ob^{t} Serv^{t}
Alex. Innes.

P. S. You may please direct for me care of William Scott Esq^{r} Old Assembly Close, Edinburgh. Should you not favour me with a few lines, I shall conclude from your Silence, that you have lookt upon my letter, in an officious point of view, tho' God knows the warmth of my heart.

A. I.

GOVERNOR HORATIO SHARPE RETIRES.

Paul H. Giddens
Allegheny College.

"It is with equal reluctance Lord Baltimore dictates, and my pen transmits his Commands," began Secretary Hamersley in a letter to Governor Horatio Sharpe of Maryland on July 20, 1768, which informed him of his dismissal from the chief executive's office.[1] In the next sentence, Hamersley named the

[1] Horatio Sharpe, *Correspondence of Governor Horatio Sharpe* (Archives of Maryland), William Hand Browne, editor, Baltimore, 1888, Vol. III, p. 515. (Hereinafter referred to as *Sharpe Cor.*)

newly-appointed governor, Robert Eden, a younger brother of Sir John Eden, a brother-in-law of Lord Baltimore, and a lieutenant in the Coldstream Guards. On behalf of Lord Baltimore, Hamersley wrote that "the workings of Nature, the Merit of his Brother in Law, to himself particularly, and the Sollicitations of Relations have at length prevailed, and forced him to take the Painful Resolution of Delegating the Successor to Mr. Eden, for I am thoroughly satisfied, and he has Authorized me to say no other Successor would have been sent you by him, unless you had first desired it." [2] Apart from this, no reason was given by Lord Baltimore for the removal of Sharpe, who had been governor of Maryland since 1573. Other reasons for the action, however, are gleaned here and there. Sharpe infers in one of his letters that possibly John Morton Jordan of London, the "Supervisor of Accounts Lands and Revenues," may have been somewhat instrumental in arousing the suspicions of proprietor.[3] While on a visit to Maryland, Jordan had expressed dissatisfaction over some things and intimated in private social circles that a change in the administration might be expected. From the remarks dropped by Jordan, Sharpe anticipated that his administration was drawing to a close. The governor admitted that during the last two years he had met with some "rubs" that made him uneasy.[4] A number of his appointments seemed to have "chagrined" Lord Baltimore. He also felt that Reverend Bennett Allen, agent and receiver general of the Land Office, had represented him in an unfavorable light to Lord Baltimore.[5] One wonders too, whether or not the death of John Sharpe in 1756 and of William Sharpe early in 1768 may not have had an effect upon the proprietor's action. As long as they lived, they were influential in governmental circles of London and often justified and defended the action of their brother to Lord Baltimore. Now that death had stilled their influence, possibly the proprietor felt freer to act

[2] *Ibid.*, p. 515. [3] *Ibid.*, p. 500. [4] *Ibid.*, p. 537.

[5] Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December 10, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

more independently. The whole question of Sharpe's dismissal, however, is a matter for speculation.

The relations between Sharpe and Lord Baltimore always seemed to be most cordial. Frequently they exchanged presents as tokens of the high esteem each held for the other. In 1758, for example, Sharpe sent a dozen dried rattlesnakes to the proprietor.[6] The following year Lord Baltimore sent the governor a mossy-figured, gold snuff box with the provincial coat of arms engraved upon it.[7] On more than one occasion Sharpe sent a pipe of old Madeira wine meliorated by the provincial climate and a hogshead of Maryland Burgundy; a dozen excellent hams often accompanied the wine.[8] Furthermore, expressions of proprietary approval of the governor's conduct and action were most frequently received. In May, 1760, Sharpe assured Lord Baltimore that "the very kind manner in which you have been pleased to signify your Approbation of my Conduct since I have had the honour to serve your Ldp hath made me extremeely happy. . . ."[9] Four years later Sharpe again wrote, "The kind Terms in which your Ldp was pleased to express your Approbation of my Conduct & of my Endeavours to serve your Ldp & the People over whom I preside give me the highest Satisfaction & manifest your Ldps sincere Regard for & Anxiety to promote the happiness of your Tenants, to advance which hath as I hope your Ldp is persuaded been also my constant Study at the same time I acted up to the Duty I owe your Ldp; & if the affairs of Government have not been carried on with as much harmony as could have been wished I will venture to affirm that the Evil has been owing to the Malevolence & disingenious Behaviour of some who love to fish in none but troubled waters rather than to any Step I have taken since I had the honour to bear your Ldp's Commission."[10] At the time

[6] *Sharpe Cor.*, Vol. II, pp. 227, 298.
[7] *Ibid.*, pp. 477, 562.
[8] *Ibid.*, p. 544, Vol. III, pp. 20, 61, 66, 86, 185.
[9] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 402.
[10] *Ibid.*, Vol. III, p. 171.

of Sharpe's dismissal, Secretary Hamersley, on behalf of the proprietor said, "The Attention and regard you have constantly paid him, your unwearied Zeal to Promote the Welfare of his Province, the Uninterrupted harmony which has ever subsisted not only between you and him, but between you and every Branch of his Government and even every Individual in that Government and the very acceptable light in which your Services have been constantly rec'd by your King and Country here, all Concur to make his Lordship wish that Connection might have been Co-Extensive with your Lives, unless your own better fortune had first Inclined you to Dissolve the Union." [11]

The same friendliness seems to have marked the relations of Sharpe and Secretary Calvert.[12] At one time, the governor sent Calvert an Indian scalp; the latter reciprocated by sending Sharpe some English hares and dogs for his pleasant villa.[13] Once in a long conference with His Majesty, Calvert made a splendid report on Sharpe's conduct.[14] Both Lord Baltimore and Calvert used their influence in governmental circles at various times to secure military commands and other favors for the governor.

That Sharpe was never supremely happy with his position in Maryland is revealed in confidential letters to his brother, William. He said in 1760, "I must confess I have often repented that I quitted the 20th Regt to come to America but as I cannot it seems now hope to get into the Army again on a good Footing I shall endeavour to make the best of my Condition & am in hopes that (if my Lord only does me Common Justice I shall in a few years after the End of the War which has been a very expensive one to me be in Circumstances to live where I list in Case I should then quit this Govern." [15] Journeys to New York, Philadelphia, and other points on His Majesty's service, the frequency and length of the Assembly sessions, and

[11] *Ibid.*, p. 515.
[12] *Ibid.*, p. 129.
[13] *Ibid.*, pp. 142, 168.
[14] *Ibid.*, pp. 106, 128, 139.
[15] *Ibid.*, Vol. II, p. 440.

visits from military officials necessitated spending a considerable part of his salary. When all these items, plus a part of the house rent and the £250 paid annually to Calvert, were deducted from his £1400 salary not much was left against a future day. By 1759, he had spent over a £1,000 in behalf of the public service and had not received one shilling in expense money.[16] "Was it a time of peace," Sharpe wrote in 1757, "or would our Assembly make a reasonable Allowance for my extraordinary Expences on these Occasions, I would not Complain, tho I am obliged to pay so much to Mr. Calvert out of my Sallary which no Governor before 1751 ever did, but really what with the Burden of these Expences & other incidental Charges which the late Ld Baltimore used to make an Allowance for out of the Fines & Forfeitures but which I defray out of my own purse, I really believe I am as ill off as any Governor on the Continent except those that are elective in some of the New England Republican Governments." [17] He informed the proprietor about the "prodigious Decrease" of his revenue in hope that the amount paid to Calvert each year might be lessened. No relief was secured, however. Both William Sharpe and Governor Pownall offered to use their influence to procure for him the governorship of New York, but Sharpe was afraid of the consequences in case they should fail to secure the post and Lord Baltimore heard of it.[18] Besides the salary in New York was not much more than £1600 per year and he did not believe the exchange worth the trouble. William then offered to secure for him the governorship of North Carolina which he declined on account of the unhealthy climate and the undesirable character of the people.[19] Dinwiddie and William Sharpe even tried to get him a colonelcy in the regular army, but Lord Ligonier, Albermarle, and Barrington assured them it was impossible.[20] If Sharpe could have raised a regiment in America, he might have obtained the commission. As he despaired of

[16] *Ibid.*, p. 359.
[17] *Ibid.*, p. 47.
[18] *Ibid.*, pp. 47-48, 76, 84-85.
[19] *Ibid.*, p. 441.
[20] *Ibid.*, pp. 87, 350, 351, 372, 442; William Sharpe to Horatio Sharpe, March 28, 1760. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

obtaining a better civil or military position, Sharpe endeavoured to reconcile himself to stay in Maryland. But he advised his brother, Joshua, in 1763, against leaving his law business in England for an office in the colonies. As for himself, he said, "was I in England & in Business by which I could live comfortably I would not for the sake of getting something more make my happiness dependent on the Caprice of others as is the Ease & happiness of every Governor in America." [21] After witnessing the demonstration against the Stamp Act and the Townshend Acts, he wrote to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, "Should not an End be speedily put to the Disputes and Jealousies now subsisting between Great Britain & her Colonies lucky indeed will that Gov be that can act in such a manner as not to incur Censure either in America or at home, for my own part I think a private Station with a moderate fortune is at such a time preferable to a Governt especially to one where the Governor is responsible to so many." [22]

Though restless and dissatisfied with his position as governor, Sharpe nevertheless rendered valiant service. Both in a civil and military capacity he made an admirable record.[23] His attempts to regulate the lives of the clergy and make them a respectable group, his efforts to promote public education, secondary as well as higher learning, his improvements in the administration in the land office, his military service during the French and Indian War, his impartiality in administering justice, his efforts to secure poor relief, and his liberal attitude towards the Roman Catholic subjects indicate the spirit and character of the man who presided over the colony for sixteen years. No governor seems to have so staunchly supported the

[21] Sharpe to Joshua Sharpe, December 29, 1763. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

[22] Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

[23] "His character for integrity was unimpeachable but his ability as a Governor was mediocre, and he possessed but little military capacity." Robert Dinwiddie, *The Official Records of Robert Dinwiddie, Lieutenant-Governor of the Colony of Virginia, 1751-1758*, Richmond, 1883, see Preface, Vol. I, p. 80.

prerogatives of the proprietor and the king and at the same time retained the loyality of the people. He had the happy faculty of being able to serve the interests of all in an eminently satisfactory manner. The times were troublesome and the position of a colonial governor hard, yet he ably guided the colony through those turbulent years.

Early in October, 1768, Sharpe received word that he had been superseded as governor of Maryland. As the report spread from county to county, people began formulating and sending messages of regret to their beloved governor. Among the first was one from the judges of the provincial court and twenty-one members of the bar. "Permit us, Sir," ran the address, "to express the Regrets we feel, at the Apprehension of being deprived of a Governor, and Chancellor, whose Conduct, in those high stations, cannot fail to meet with the Approbation of our most gracious Sovereign, and the Lord Proprietary, and has for ever ensured to your Excellency, the Gratitude, Esteem, and Respect of the People of Maryland."[24] The justices and grand jury of Baltimore county addressed the governor "with a Concern that appears equally to affect all Degrees of People, upon the Advices received of your being shortly to acquit your Administration over them. An Administration eminently distinguished for Justice and Mercy; in which whilst you was giving ample Proofs of an honourable Firmness in Support of his Majesty's Prerogative, and his Lordship's Rights, your Excellency, with a Benevolence of Heart, that we trust entitles you to his Majesty's gracious Approbation, as it assuredly hath endeared you to us, Carefully avoided any Infringement of the Rights of the Subject, thereby preserving the Laws, and that Peace and Happiness, in your Province, which are the chief End of Society, and of Government."[25] Especially appreciative was the message from the justices and grand jury of Frederick country who wished "to assure your Excellency, that we entertain a grateful Remembrance of your spirited and

[24] *Maryland Gazette*, November 3, 1768.
[25] *Ibid.*, November 24, 1768.

humane Conduct during the late War, by which protection was in a particular Manner afforded to the distressed inhabitants of this County, and the Service of the Sovereign greatly promoted." [26] Other messages of commendation and regret came from the justices and grand juries of Anne Arundel, St. Marys, Kent, Prince George, Talbot, and Charles counties.[27] The public officials of the city of Annapolis also thanked the governor for the many favors conferred upon its inhabitants and for preserving their persons and property from violence on several critical occasions.[28] Thirty-five clergymen of the Established Church expressed their grateful appreciation for his veneration of religion, his exemplary attendance on public worship, and the respect and care shown to the clergy.[29]

Truly the governor could write to his brother, "I now quit the Station I have filled here with as much applause as I could ever have expected to do." [30] But, he added, "Had I obtained the good Opinion of the people here at the Expence of any Right of His Ldps or by not discharging my Duty to the Crown & punctually obeying the Orders communicated to me from time to time by His Majesty's Ministers I should consider the Compliments now paid Me as a Reflection on my Conduct." [31] He pointed out, moreover, that he could not be accused of any such faults and that the journal of the lower house would prove his assertion. "In a word," he concluded, "I have endeavoured to act in my publick Capacity like an honest Man & am under no apprehensions lest anything should be laid to my Charge that I may be ashamed of if put to Tryal be unable to justify, & for acting such a part I am sure of yours & the approbation of my own mind." When William Eddis arrived in the colony

[26] *Ibid.*, November 24, 1768.

[27] *Ibid.*, December 1, 1768, August 17, 1769.

[28] *Ibid.*, February 16, 1769.

[29] *Ibid.*, May 25, 1769.

[30] Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December 10, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

[31] Sharpe to Dr. Gregory Sharpe, December 10, 1768. Original letter in the Library of Congress.

in 1769, he observed that Sharpe "by the variable rectitude of his conduct, the affability of his manners, and his unremitting attention to the happiness and prosperity of Maryland, had established a well merited popularity, which, during an administration of sixteen years, continued in full force, and has secured to him the unabated love, and attachment of a grateful people." [32]

On Monday, June 1, 1769, the vessel carrying Governor Robert Eden and his family anchored near Annapolis.[33] A salute of seven guns announced the arrival of the new magistrate. The next morning Eden produced his commission before the council and received from Sharpe the great seal of the province. Thus ended the administration of Governor Horatio Sharpe.

Sharpe did not leave the colony immediately; he took up his residence at Whitehall, a fine country home on Chesapeake Bay, eight miles from Annapolis. The beautiful residence had been built by Sharpe and stands today as a monument to the good workmanship of the eighteenth century. No economy of money or space hindered the building of Whitehall; comfort, beauty, and utility dominated its construction. It was of the familiar Georgian style with the large central portion and wings. Four huge columns of stone painted white, extending from the ground to the second floor supporting a heavy Grecian canopy, give an imposing appearance as one approaches the front entrance.[34] Inside, there was an abundance of superb woodcarving which, according to the story, was done by a young convict servant. Whitehall was furnished luxuriously and reflected the owner's fine taste. Back of the house was the garden with its flowers, slips, and shrubs, some of which were imported from Holland, England, and France. A fine brickyard and a saw-

[32] William Eddis, *Letters from America, Historical and Descriptive; Comprising Occurrences from 1769 to 1777 inclusive,* London, 1792, p. 38.

[33] *Maryland Gazette,* June 8, 1769.

[34] Lady Matilda Edgar, *A Colonial Governor in Maryland,* New York, 1912, pp. 188-190, 245; John Martin Hammond, *Colonial Mansions of Maryland and Delaware,* Philadelphia, 1914, pp. 77-82.

mill had been early erected on the thousand acre estate. In addition to these, an old mill had been converted into a loom and spinning factory where wool, cotton, and flax were spun to make clothes for the master's slaves. Of Whitehall, Eddis said, "Colonel Sharpe, the late Governor, possesses a most delightful retirement, about seven miles distant; his house is on a large scale, the design is excellent, the apartments well fitted up, and perfectly convenient. The adjacent grounds are so judiciously disposed, that utility and taste are every where happily united; and when the worthy owner has completed his extensive plan, Whitehall will be one of the most desirable situations in this, or any of the neighboring provinces." [35]

After retiring to Whitehall, Sharpe spent most of his time managing the estate and sharing his generous hospitality with friends. "This gentleman," Eddis observed, "does not seem to entertain any idea of returning to his native land, but appears inclined to spend the residue of his days, within the limits of a province, which he has so long governed with honour to himself, satisfaction to the people, and fidelity to his sovereign." [36] Many a party of young people assembled there and danced to the music of an old spinet. Young people were particularly fond of the gracious host and many boatloads sailed from Annapolis round Greenbury Point to visit this charming country home. That free and easy life did not last long, for in 1773 Sharpe returned to England because of family affairs. He set sail from Maryland on July 10, 1773, leaving the management of his estate to John Ridout.

From across the sea Sharpe watched the brewing conflict between the colonies and mother country. On July 4, 1775, he wrote that the contest made him "extremely unhappy, not only on my own account but that of my country, and if no favourable offer arrives, and that speedily, from your side of the water, I shall lose all hope of a reconciliation. May God avert it. My heart bleds for America as well as England." [37] But the catastrophe was not averted and the old governor lived to see the

[35] Eddis, *op. cit.*, p. 20. [36] *Ibid.*, p. 20. [37] Edgar, *op. cit.*, p. 264.

sturdy American colonies win independence, and establish a federal union. In 1790, Sharpe died at Hampstead at the age of seventy-two and the ownership of Whitehall passed to John Ridout, long-time friend and companion.

NEW RINEHART LETTERS.

Edited by William Sener Rusk.

Several years ago a body of letters by and about William H. Rinehart, Maryland's most distinguished sculptor, and addressed for the most part to Mr. W. T. Walters, was transferred from the files of his son, the late Mr. Henry Walters, to the library of the Peabody Institute, and there bound and accessioned. To the Trustees is due the preservation of these absorbing mementos, tending as they do to provide a third dimension for a personality of unusual vividness and friendliness.

The collection opens with fourteen letters from the sculptor, thirteen of them to his chief patron, W. T. Walters. Centering about Rinheart's illness and death are five letters from sculptor friends in Rome to Mr. Walters, including one dictated by the sculptor himself. A letter from one sculptor friend to another and the last codicil of the Rinehart Will follow. The next group of letters consists of twenty-one from John W. Paine of Troy, N. Y., to the sculptor, regarding the commissions he had given him, and eight letters from Mr. Paine to Mr. Walters and others, after Rinehart's death. A letter from the Collector of Customs in New York eventually makes clear the receipt of the monument concerned. Some thirty-three letters from Mr. W. H. Herriman to Mr. Walters during the period the former was acting for the executors, Messrs. Walters and Newcomer, in closing the sculptor's studio, provide an adequate picture of the esteem in which Rinehart was held in Rome. The large volume concludes with miscellaneous items, such as a letter

from Rhinehart's housekeeper, studio inventories, and then the auction sale pamphlets and Mr. Herriman's final accounting. A box of unbound items is also preserved for the bibliophile and antiquary.

In the present article Rinehart's own letters will be transcribed and allowed to speak for themselves. Business directions will be summarized, but otherwise *verbatim* accuracy will be sought. The reader must be reminded at this point that the sculptor's schooling was more in accordance with a farm boy's fancy than the parental ideal, and that no punctuation, combined with wayward spelling, causes an occasional word to be guessed at or even omitted. Only in the last months does the handwriting begin to fail, however, and only in a single instance, during the fatal illness, does a querulous note inject itself.

The first letter reports that Rinehart is engaged on his "Hattie Newcomer" and that the figures, presumably busts, of Messrs. Walters and Oliver are already cut in marble and scheduled to be shipped shortly. Rinehart queries about the monument recently erected for Mr. Walters in Greenmount Cemetery and continues:

Rome, June 29th '67

My dear Mr. Walters,

We are having a gay old time here just now. I suppose never since the history of the world has there been such a large assembly of ecclesiastics as are now assembled in Rome. Out of nine hundred bishops in the Romish church five hundred are now in Rome, and as near as one can come at it about 18 or 20 thousand priests. They are mostly from France, Spain and Italy, and quite a good number from America. The latter are by far the finest and most intelligent looking men and some of them splendidly dressed. Rome actually looks now like a city of priests. You can imagine—add to the number we had here 20 thousand more and those 20,000 continually on the street—how priestly it must look to-day. The church has been illuminated inside. The effect is not very imposing. They fill the

whole body of it with drapery, bonnets, chandeliers, etc., but it is beautiful and rich and not at all St. Peter's. You would not recognize it. However, it was got up with great expense and perhaps is as good as a thing of the kind can be. The Pope looked well but somewhat fatigued; he has had a very hard week of it. Last night we had the illumination of St. Peter's and to-night the fireworks (I wish you were here to see them) and to-morrow grand doings at St. Paul's-outside-the-gate, Monday chariot races in the villa Borghese, and I am told it is to be kept up (that is, different amusements) until the latter part of next week. They say the Pope has made the affair pay. All the bishops brought him something and some, very large sums of money.

. . . . . .

I suppose you are of course living in at your beautiful country place. I should like to drop in upon you to-morrow, for instance, Sunday, sit on the porch, hear the charming rattle of the crystal ice, then from the massive glass with a clear bright strain satisfy my inmost soul with the . . . nectar. Oh, there was a time just one year ago to-morrow since you and I sipped together one of those mammouth juleps. Well, what a change to-morrow. I will fancy you again enjoying the same blessing with some other friend whilst I have nothing but warm, sour wine.

I hope to get to Paris sometime in August and perhaps will be away a month or six weeks. Give my best love to Harry and Jennie and remember me to all old friends.

Sincerely your friend,

Wm. H. Rinehart

I will send you a photograph of my last little figure if I can find the time; it is for a monument . . . *Faith.*

The next letter tells of the shipment of the busts just mentioned in Mr. Walters' care, and of the dispatch of the Lurman bust, Mr. Walters to collect and credit the sculptor's drafts for the work. Then follows:

Rome, August 12, '67

My dear Mr. Walters,

I have not heard from you since you left Paris. I suppose you have almost forgotten how to write *Rome*. Now, Mr. . . . how do you do? Please let me know. We are having a mighty dry old time in Rome at present. I have never seen the place (so) completely deserted. We have had some cholera in Rome and a fearful lot of it in some of the towns not far off. At Linola (?) and some of the towns alone it has been very bad. Several of the smaller and more pretty towns have been almost depopulated, and for the last 6 days it has been fearful in Albano. You remember what a small place Albano is. Well, they died at the rate of 60 or 80 per day. It is not so bad now, but was terrible for a few days. In Rome it has been confined mostly to the poor, but in Albano it has taken the rich as well. Among its victims was the Queen Dowager of Naples, Princess Calano (?) and Cardinal Altiera and many others of good position but of less note. Ives lost a child there, and I had to go out and stay one night and most of (the) next day. I have never seen people so panic-stricken. In the morning they sit gloomily in front of their houses, no working, no talking, all the shops shut; and in the afternoon the men get drunk, sing, dance, and howl about the streets till late at night. Many go to the hill by the lake and stay there all night and return next morning better food than ever for the cholera, and, (in) fact, they are mad—it puts one in mind of what we read of the plague at Florence.

. . . . . .

. . . It is most likely I shall leave here for Paris in a few days to stay a month somewhere out of Rome.

I suppose Harry and Jennie are having a good time in the country. How I should like to drop in on you all next Sunday and get a good plate of green corn or something else green. I have eaten nothing but beef, macaroni, and fried potatoes for two months—nothing green, no fruit but about 6 or 8 peaches and a bunch of grapes in all that time or more even (?), since

. . . afraid of cholera. But I am afraid I will dry up or get the scurvy if I do not soon get something green to eat.

Give my love to Harry and Jennie and tell Harry to look well after those crows.

Most truly yours,

Wm. H. Rinehart

Do write us a line.

In the third letter Rinehart speaks of a photograph to be sent Mr. Newcomer shortly showing the progress of work in hand for him. He agains indicates that Mr. Walters is acting as his private banker in collecting his drafts, correcting the amounts drafted when necessary, forwarding mail to patrons, etc. Then:

Rome, Sept. 23, '67

My dear Mr. Walters,

I just returned last night. I had a good time in Paris and saw the Exhibition pretty well and was delighted with it. Lucas(?) spent the last day with me there and he told me that it is much more beautiful now than when you saw it—simply because everything is finished and the grass and flowers are in their perfection. What a wonderful place; I would not have missed it for anything. I find the cholera has abated here but the weather is still very hot—hotter than when I left in August—and scarcely anyone of the thousands that left has yet returned. I never saw the city so deserted. I had hoped to find a letter from you upon my return as it has been a very long time since I have heard from you. Do drop me a line and let me know how things are with you. What have you done with the monumental statute? Has it been put in its place and how do you like it?

. . . . . .

Give my love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours truly,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The fourth letter complains that Rinehart has little to write about, that sales have been poor and that he is forced to draw on funds at home to tide him over. Further:

Rome Nov. 4, '71

My dear Mr. Walters,

. . . . . .

We are having most charming weather. I wish you were here to enjoy it. The campagna never looked more beautiful. It has been so dry that every sprig of grass is burnt brown; that, with the yellow leaves of the trees and the blue and purple mountains make such a lovely effect. I take a walk every Sunday (of) 8 or 12 miles, and sometimes when it is cold even 20 miles, and enjoy every foot of it. It is the only recreation I get. The Parliament meets sometime this month. Then we will have such a hustle, noise, and confusion. Rome will never be old Rome again. You would be surprised to see how they have cleaned the houses. Some of the streets look quite new and it is generally admitted to be an improvement. But it is not the cleaning of houses nor the opening of streets I object to but the influx of politicians, stock . . . and fast people. These will make the disagreeable changes. The price(s) of house rents are fabulous. Many of the rents have been tripled, and more than half, doubled; but next year must bring them down against because the Americans and English will go to the hotels and the Italians cannot afford to pay such rents. My love to Harry and Jennie and my pious regard to McCoy,

Yours affectionately,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The business sections of the fifth letter tell of Rinehart's draft on Mr. Walters for £350 in favor of Ferdinand von Miller, the director of the Royal Foundry in Munich for casting an unnamed bronze statue (Taney ?). He says he is uncertain when he can leave Rome, presumably for his trip to America of that year, as he is still busy on his busts. The sea-

son has been a poor one, despite hotels in Rome and Naples filled with Americans—"not much gaiety." While few Southerners are in Italy, he names three Baltimore families at the time in Rome, and says that Captain Taylor is in Naples. The *Clytie* is mentioned, when he reports that the one sent to the London Exhibition has been sold. Then:

Rome, Mar. 18, '72

My dear Mr. Walters,

. . . . . .

I am thinking seriously about making a visit to San Francisco when I go home. I should like very much to see that country. Besides I have several busts to model there. There is still much talk about the Pope's leaving Rome, but I do not think there is the slightest probability of it. We are to have no Easter ceremonies, no illuminations—the old cuss is real mad and won't do anything. One can only enter the Vatican now with a permit and then only two hours at a time—what nonsense.

I suppose you will have everything so arranged as to come out with me in the autumn. I shall expect it. I have not a word of news to write you. If I don't sell the Clytie, I will send her home and see what I can do with her there. I have sent one to the London Exhibition, but that one is sold.

Yours respectfully and affectionately,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The next letter says the *Taney* has been sent to Hamburg for shipment, again in Mr. Walters' care, who is asked to send it at once to Annapolis, and to direct its temporary storage in a dry place to prevent the streaking of the bronze. Rinehart hopes, he says, to be in Baltimore by mid-August, perhaps stopping *en route* to model a bust, after leaving Rome early in July. He plans to sail via Liverpool, he says, so as to include the Exhibition, presumably in London. "I will give you notice a couple

of weeks before sailing so you can look up the *mint*," he adds. Further:

Rome May 30 '72

My dear Mr. Walters,

. . . . . .

I enclose you a photograph of my last group taken from the clay. It comes (out?) a little dark in places, but will give you some idea of what it is like. It has been ordered by Lt. Col. Lewis of Harper's Ferry, but he thinks he will settle near Baltimore. I am to get £1000 for it. It is over life-size—the woman would stand a little over 6 feet. (*Latona and Her Children?*)

My love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours truly and sincerely,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The letter to Mr. Paine explains itself.

Baltimore Feb. 26, '73

My dear Mr. Paine,

I received your letter a few days ago but have been so busy that I have not found time to write. I have enclosed you a photograph of my sketch. It is very rough but will give you some idea of what I propose to make. I have been so pressed that I found it impossible to make a more finished sketch. You told me when in Baltimore that something (like ?) the one over Mrs. Walters' (grave?) would suit you. I have made it something like, yet very unlike. The sentiment is the same; that is, she holds a wreath of immortelles to crown the dead, but she is overpowered (by love of the departed) and the wreath still remains in her hand. If you like the design I will make the statue for you either in marble or bronze and deliver the same in New York . . . for the sum of eight hundred pounds sterling (£800), and will also furnish the design for pedestal suitable for the statue.

For the completion of the statue I shall require three years,

and one-third of the money when I commence the statue or . . . the model, one-third when the bronze or marble is complete, and the remaining third when you get a bill of lading that the statue is on its way. These terms and stipulations may seem superfluous to you between friends, but I think it much better to be perfectly plain in business matters. I shall either leave for Europe on the 8th or 15th, but I hope on the former, but I will let you know and hope you will be able to meet me in New York. I will take out 16 busts; 4 of them are to be statues.

Yours truly,

W. H. Rinehart

The eighth letter of our series is written shortly before Rinehart sails for America. It reads:

Rome. June 26th, '73

My dear Mr. Walters,

I would have written to you long ago but have been waiting to see if I could possibly join you the 1st of August, but I am much afraid I shall not be able to do so. My statue will be too far advanced to leave in the hands of the workmen and not enough finished to cast. I should like to be there with you. I am really not certain I will get there at all, for since I wrote to you I have received a commission to make (a) monumental statue for that man in Troy. £800 (is) no so bad—an ideal statue in bronze, 5 ft. 6 in. high, about the size of yours. He is in a great hurry. To do my best I shall be pushed to the utmost to finish my commissions according to contract. How long will you likely stay in Vienna? I may get there before you leave. Let me know. You said nothing in your letter when you expected to be in Rome. I think you will find it very much more pleasant in October. There are not so many people to block up the Gallery, and (as) a general thing the weather is delightful. I see by the papers old O'Donnell is dead at last and Oliver left a rich man. Rome is pretty well deserted by the strangers and artists. We who are left are having a quiet time. Is Harry coming here for a few days? So far Rome never was

more healthy. I hear of nothing but (that) a few children have the measles, but I suppose he had them long ago. How does Jennie like the Germans and sauerkraut? The next time I see her I shall expect to see her drink beer with any Dutch girl. Grist has been here for two weeks enjoying Rome very much, working hard. He knows twice as much now about the sights as I do. Always gathering, he is just the same old Grist but has fallen off in flesh somewhat. He wished to be most kindly remembered to you and says he well remembers the pleasant evenings he spent at your house and a bottle of good old Burgundy.

(no conclusion)

Back in Rome at the close of 1873 Rinehart writes Mr. Walters a query about a sum received toward payment for "bronze at Naples," Rinehart admitting he has "entirely forgotten how much is still due on it." Then:

Rome, Nov. 15, '73

My dear Mr. Walters,

I hope you have arrived safely at home and are all well. Was very sorry to see by the latest telegraph that the Texas and Pacific had suspended for so large a sum. I think it will be all right after a while, but there will be no dividends for some time I suppose. The news we got are (is ?) certainly very bad from all parts. I sincerely hope you have not suffered. It is certainly a terrible crash.

I cast my little statue and enclose some photographs. Please give one to McCoy and the rest to anyone you may think best. I should like one to go to Wallis (I have), or first, if Dr. Keener is in Baltimore, please send him one. I have sent him one to Paris C/O Weston and Co. and written him a letter, but he may be still in America. I have just commenced the monumental statue for Paine of Troy and hope to finish it during the winter. We have had nothing but rain since you left—every day, but I think it is nearly through now. Then we may

expect a charming winter. The winter is always charming here when we have no rain. As yet we have but very few strangers.

. . . . . .

I have nothing new to tell you, but with much love for you all I remain as ever

Your friend,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The tenth letter, to Mr. Walters, is entirely composed of business matters. Rinehart has advised Johnston of his account and asked its payment to the Walters' firm. He will send the casts shortly, after the drying is completed. Some will come later on this account. The larger ones have in some cases been drying for four months, including some of the best, which he is eager to send in the first shipment. All have been cast for some time, and most are boxed and ready for shipment. He encloses the list of titles and prices, asking that it be checked for errors. He has sent a tripod to Paris as directed by his correspondent, with five hundred lire, and hears in reply that another one hundred lire had been promised by Mr. Walters if excellent work was done. The sketch for *Smith* has been furnished, but another month is required for necessary drying and duplication. He desires Mr. Walters to tell any trustees he meets that Rinehart will write them in a few days. He hopes to finish the Troy (Paine) statue in May. "I have sold but little this year," he concludes. "Remember me to Jennie. Your friend, W. H. Rinehart." The letter is dated from Rome, March 6, 1874.

In April of the same year he thanks Mr. Walters for two letters he has received, and reports he has entered the orders for the extra casts. He has sent the little Smith sketch by steamboat in Mr. Walters' care and hopes it will be liked, probably reaching Baltimore as soon as the letter. He is uncertain of success with the "Naples statues" (casts?), including a *Venus,* but will try. He has finished busts of the Scotts, Mrs. Scott, Mr. Wallis, Mrs. Paine, Miss Riddle, Jennie, and Mr. Corcoran. His shipments are being delayed while he awaits his

old packer whose hands are full. "So you must all be content to wait a little." He asks Mr. Walters to write Scott to remit his balance in draft form and queries as to whether Johnston paid the Walters firm for three busts. Then:

Rome April 28, '74

My dear Mr. Walters,

. . . . . .

Of course you can have the *Clytie,* but I cannot have it cast until all the strangers leave.

. . . . . .

I saw a good deal of Mr. Garrett and family. They were so pleasant. I think Mary one of the most charming girls I have ever met. *Please tell Jennie.* They called me too late to meet the train. Miss Mary wanted me to execute some commissions for her. I have written but as yet received no reply. Hope to in a day or two. Mr. Garrett bought my *Endymion.* A statue I thought was lost has turned up and I have the money. (If the punctuation is changed in the foregoing, the last sentence would refer to the *Endymion,* as perhaps it should). So everything has gone well, but my health has not been so good for some weeks. But I hope it is only spring fever. It feels like it. I think you will like the monumental statue I am on now. I hope so. At least you will like *Little Scottie* and *Wallis*—they came (out) first rate in marble. Garret say(s) they are the greatest success he has ever seen—a good deal for him to say.

If you do not write me what you want done with that beautiful lamp, or rather the two, and Harry's traps, I will put the lamps into *use.* Dr. Keener called yesterday. Just arrived from Egypt. He likes his statue much—so said he. My kind regards to Mr. McCoy (M'Coy) and the other kind gentleman whose name I cannot remember now and love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours sincerely and affectionately,

W. H. Rinehart

P. S. I direct the Curlett letter to your care because I do not remember his address.

The next letter is given entire, including the signature, written as events proved, with the fatal illness already underway. Following the signature a new sheet of paper with no address and in a less scrawling hand is bound in the Rinehart Correspondence. The contents of this addendum indicates, along with the handwriting, that it belongs to some earlier letter. The letter reads:

Rome, June 18th '74

My dear Mr. Walters,

You do me wrong when you think I have not looked well after the casts. I have done my very best to get them off, but there are not good casters, trustworthy (to) me to do the work. One man has a large contract for Berlin, another on whom I relied most has been ill a long time and will likely never get well. Besides, permission can not always be had at once. I sent you a good round lot. I think the shipment sailed sometime in April, but I am not certain she went direct (to) Baltimore. The rest will not be dry enough to pack—at least many of them. But when I can get a half dozen cases ready, I will send them. All I have been able to get from Naples is the . . . and Venus looking at her back. I am promised the Mercury. I have not yet heard of one. They will not allow any more casts to be made in the Museum at . . . Some of the casts I have got in Rome are a little rough, but I have done the best I could. They will not allow any more the old-fashioned casting. In the first place as most of the best statues are much broken they say it injures them, and another objection (is) it takes too long. Everything has to be cast with clay moulds which never comes (out) so clean; but some of the very best are from old moulds in very good condition. The new things I have ordered are *Meleager,* Vatican, bust of *Mars with Helmet,* Vatican, *Caryatids* at the entrance of the long gallery of the Vatican, *Flora* of the Capitol, *Prudence,* Vatican, and the bas-relief of *Antinoös* at the Villa Albana, the two things from Naples and one other that I forget the name (of) now. I am sorry to inform you (that) your beautiful vase is gone. He has one on hand the

size of the original for which he asked £5000. He says he will have one the size you want in October or November but he has one in hand at the price you named. I have all Harry's accoutrements now but had a devil of a time finding a spear head. At last I found one in an old antiquary shop. I will not send the things until I hear from you. Let me know at once.

The statue for Paine is at last finished and I send you some photographs. Please give Mr. McCoy one. Use you own judgement about the others. I shall cast it on Saturday. It is a very good photo. Anyhow, how about Smyth? Damn, he must have got to Baltimore long before this. You must give one of the photographs to Mr. Wallis. My love to Harry and Jennie and kind remembrances to old friends. Believe me, your true friend,

Wm H. Rinehart

(Addendum)

Now to business—I enclose you a list of such casts as can be had; the caster only has the mould, but assures me they are all good. There are one or two I should like to get that is (are) not included in this list. Perhaps I may find them. The Government, they say, (how true I know not) will not allow any more casts to be taken; that is, you can only get permission to take what is called a squeeze in clay, which I think is worse than nothing—all out of shape and dirty.

The lists I send you are from old moulds taken some time ago. I told the caster I would take nothing but first class work.

List with prices

	Francs
The Faun (Praxiteles)	220
Antinoös (Belvedere)	230
Apollo (Belvedere)	250
Ajax, a bust	40
Augustus, statue	500
Demosthenes statue	250
Ariadne (very fine)	550
Venus of the Capitol	250
Alexander, a bust	45

	Francs
Scipio Africanus, bust	25
Abas (?), a relief, Villa Albana	100
Juno, a bust (?)	80
Mars in Repose	250
Piéta (Michelangelo)	250
Antinoös of the Capitol	150
Barberini Faun (now in Munich—large)	450
Venus coming from the bath	80
Marcus Aurelius, bust	35
Genius of the Vatican, Tasso?	45
Juno, colossal mask of	50
Torso del Belvedere	200
An Athletic herm?	210

There are many bas-reliefs that ought to go with the collection. There is also the Meleager, Laocoön, and the Dying Gladiator. I cannot tell you whether the three can be got or not. I will look around. I have my caster out now trying to get some information about them. I could not find them in Rome. They are all important works and you should have them.

The bas-reliefs will cost but little, but are very important to students. I do not know the names of most of them and cannot give you a list. If my calculation is right, this foots up a little over F 4000. Add about 2000 more and it will be about all you will want (to) spend in Rome.

My love to Harry and Jennie.

Yours affectionately,

W. H. Rinehart

The thirteenth letter has been bound in the Rinehart Correspondence in the order its number indicates. On account of the handwriting and contents, however, I believe it should be placed earlier. The date should be read January 19th, 1874 instead of June 19th, 1876 (1874), as it apparently was. It is given entire:

Rome, Jan. 19th, '74

My dear Mr. Walters,

Your letter enclosing F110 came duly to hand. I have not yet had any notice from Naples. You say nothing about the lamps and Harry's hat and things. The last mentioned was too bold, or perhaps you would want something else. I am so delighted that the *Clytie* looks well in her new home. Please present my warmest thanks to Mr. McCoy for having provided her with such a nice home. My Paine statue is getting on well. I think I shall finish it by the middle of April. That will be just two statues in one year—this one is over life size. We have been having the most lovely weather ever since . . . I wish you and Jennie were here to enjoy it. I have not seen such a winter for many years. The Patersons are here and Miss Ellicott of Baltimore. I am told Garrett is coming later. Mr. Partridge, minister to Brazil, told me he is from Baltimore. Please remember me to all old friends, particularly to Harry and Jennie and Mr. McCoy.

Yours affectionately,

Wm. H. Rinehart

The next letter is undated as to year, and was written "near Philadelphia," perhaps in 1872. It is given in full:

near Philadelphia, Oct. 3

My dear Mr. Walters.

I enclose you the check on New Jersey. Please get the money and remit Two Hundred Pounds to Maquay, Hooker and Co., Rome and ask them to place it to my account. I am making three busts here and think I am getting along pretty well. Another two or three sittings will finish the Col. I suppose I shall finish here in about 10 days. I must visit New York on business before going to Baltimore. I suppose it will be two weeks yet. I am enjoying my work here very much and the air and lovely place. They are all so kind and agreeable that it feels more like home to me than any place I know except your own house. But

Mrs. Scott is ready for me and I must stop writing. Please remember me to Jennie.

Yours sincerely,

W. H. Rinehart

The last letter is dictated by the dying sculptor to C. C. Coleman, who encloses it with a covering letter saying that another friend is reporting on Rinehart's condition, and that Mr. Walters may rest assured every thing possible is being done that expert intelligence and tender care suggest. The dictated section reads:

Rome Oct. 21, 1874
Rinehart's Apartment
76 via Babuino

My dear Mr. Walters,

I have been very ill all summer—but now that I am home again I hope to improve. Have just received your welcome letter of 21st Sept. which I make haste to answer. I shall be confined to my room at least a week or so, and shall not be able to work for at least one year. In regard to casts—a friend is attending to the matter for me, but of course you must not expect that matters will be so pushed as though I was able to attend to it in person.

The thought which now gives me the most trouble, is the fear that I will not be able to do better work in the future than I have done in the past, whereas my earnest hope has been that I would be able to execute my best work yet, for the commission given for the Corcoran Gallery. Will you kindly see Sutro and the committee on the Smith statue, and tell them how matters stand with me—that I certainly will not be able to go on with the statue for a year yet, and I do not know that I will then be able to execute it, for consumption is a disease which is very uncertain at best. I think the best plan would be to *cancel* the contract and employ or give the commission to some other sculptor. In any case—should they choose to wait a few months—it will then be determined whether or no I will be

able to model the statue—but I should *not* advise their waiting. My left lung is seriously affected and my right one slightly so—I am not able to leave my room as I am yet very weak—but I feel that I have improved in the past two or three days. It seems so strange that this thing should have come upon me so suddenly, like a thunderbolt! Six months since, I did not dream that there was anything the matter on my lungs. I must thank *you* very much for the Corcoran commission. My intention was to make it the best work of my life. I regret exceedingly that I am unable to write to you in person—for, could I but do so, I would be able to express myself—my feelings, so much better than I now do. Please let my brother Tom know of my condition—as it is difficult for me even to dictate a letter, and at present utterly impossible for me to write one. Remember me warmly to Mr. and Mrs. Newcomer and family—also to Mr. McCoy and Mr. . . . My best love to Harry and Jennie, with much love to yourself, dear friend, and hoping to hear from you soon again, I remain, as ever,

Sincerely yours,

W. H. Rinehart

Written by Charles C. Coleman, friend of Mr. Rinehart.

P. S. Riney desires me to say that he will write again in five or six days and let you know how much he has improved. C. C. C.

Rinehart died October 28, 1874.

BALTIMORE COUNTY LAND RECORDS OF 1682.

Contributed by Louis Dow Scisco.

The land records of this year overlap in time the earliest extant court records of the county, which begin with a portion of the November court proceedings. From this time onward the court records supplement the land records as sources for the county's local history.

The summaries that follow are from pages 159 to 198 of Liber 1 R No. A M, which itself is a transcript made about 1717 from some older record book whose title is not recorded by the transcriber.

Deed, March 7, 1681-82, William Horn, cooper, and wife Mary of Gunpowder River, for 1,600 pounds of tobacco, conveying to George Ogleby (or Oglevey), tailor, the 64-acre tract "Horns Poynt" on a branch of Saltpeter Creek in Gunpowder River and adjoining Thomas Richardson's land, it being patented July 12, 1679. No witnesses recorded. Grantors acknowledge before George Wells and John Watterton. Wife Mary consents before Henry Johnson.

Bond, March 7, 1681-82, William Horn, cooper, of Gunpowder River, obligating himself to George Ogilvey, tailor, for 10,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of covenants concerning 64 acres sold and for acknowledgment by himself and wife. Witnesses, James Thompson, John Hathway.

Deed, August 2, 1681, Miles Gibson, gentleman, conveying to Thomas Hedge, gentleman, three parcels at Rumley Creek; first, 100 acres bought from Lee and Osborne, second, the 140-acre tract "Common Garden" bought from Lee and Osborne, third, the 100-acre tract "Miles End" on the east side of the northermost branch of the creek and adjoining Oliver Spry's land. Witnesses, James Fugett, Thomas Bradley. Grantor acknowledges in court December 6, 1681, before Thomas Long and John Watterton. Ann Gibson consents before Edward Bedell.

Deed, April 4, 1682, James Phillips, innholder, and wife Susannah conveying to Cornelious Boyce, cooper, the 100-acre tract "Gallars Bay" at Earle Creek on south side of Bush River, with provision for reversion if grantee fails to pay purchase price. Witness, Clerk Thomas Hedge. Phillips acknowledges before Capt. Henry Johnson and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners, and wife Susannah consents before Johnson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, April 4, 1682, James Phillips, innholder, obligating himself to Cornelious Boyce, cooper, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of covenants concerning 100 acres sold. Witnesses, Thomas Heath, John Walston, Thomas Hedge.

Bond, June 3, 1682, Thomas Long, gentleman, obligating himself to Thomas Peart, shoemaker, for 4,300 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants concerning 100 acres sold and for acknowledgment by himself and wife. No witnesses recorded. Maj. Thomas Long acknowledges in June court to Peart's attorney Jarvis Lassels before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 3, 1682, Thomas Long, gentleman, and wife Jane, for 2,150 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Peart, shoemaker, 100 acres at a small creek on south side of Middle River, adjoining land of Mr. Richard Wells, it being part of the 457-acre tract "Northwick" formerly taken up by Long. Witnesses, John Boreing, Jarvis Lassells. Wife Jane consents

before John Boreing. Maj. Thomas Long acknowledges in June 6 court to Peart's attorney Jarvis Lassells before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 14, 1681-82, Thomas Everest, planter, and wife Hannah, of Patapsco River, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Bennett, merchant, of same place, the 100-acre tract "Bennets Hope" on the east side of Clapper's Creek in Patapsco River, adjoining the tract "East Humphreys." Witnesses, John Thomas, Charles Merreman. Grantors acknowledge April 8 before Thomas Long and John Boring.

Letter of attorney, April 8, 1682, Thomas Everest appointing John Boring and James Phillips his attorneys to acknowledge in court his sales of 100 acres to John Bennett and 300 acres to Charles Merreman. Witnesses, Anthony Demondedeur, Thomas Long. Mr. John Boreing in June 6 court declares attorneyship and acknowledges sale to Bennett before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 30, 1682, Thomas Everest, planter, and wife Hannah alias Hannah Bale, for 12,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Charles Meriman (or Maryman), wheelwright, of Chorotoman River, Va., the 300-acre tract "East Humphreys" on the south side of Clapper's Creek on north side of Patapsco River, as patented to Hannah Bale. Witnesses, Anthony Demondidier, Thomas Wepond. Wife Hannah consents on April 8 before Thomas Long and John Boring. Mr. John Boring in June 6 court declares attorneyship and acknowledges sale before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, April 8, 1682, Thomas Everest to John Boring and James Phillips, is recorded a second time. Mr. John Boring in June 6 court declares attorneyship and acknowledges sale to Charles Maryman.

Bond, March 7, 1681-82, Robert Clarkson, planter, of Severn River, obligating himself to Christopher Gift and Richard Cromwell, planters, of Patapsco River, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco, as security for performance of covenants concerning 245 acres sold, and for acknowledgment of sale. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Thomas Scudamore. Maj. Thomas Long in June 6 court acknowledges for Clarkson before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, May 16, 1682, Robert Clarkson, gentleman, of Anne Arundel County, appointing John Boring, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court his sale of land to Christopher Gift and Richard Cromwell. Witnesses, Thomas Long, Thomas Scudamore. Maj. Thomas Long in June 6 court acknowledges sale before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, March 7, 1681-82, Robert Clarkson, planter, of Anne Arundel County, for 6,400 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Christopher Gift and Richard Cromwell, planters, of Patapsco River, the 245-acre tract "South Canton" at Curtis Creek and Rumley Marsh on south side of Patapsco River, and bounded at Cabin Neck Branch, Rumley Marsh Creek, and Fishing Point, as it was patented June 6, 1680. No witnesses recorded.

Grantor acknowledges before Thomas Long and Thomas Scudamore. Grantor's attorney Mr. John Boring acknowledges in June 6 court before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 6, 1682, Maj. Thomas Long and wife Jane, of Back River, for 2,250 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Gibson of Charles County 100 acres of the 450-acre tract "North Wack" at Middle River. No witnesses recorded. Long acknowledges in June 6 court to grantee's attorney Mr. Miles Gibson before Col. George Wells and Capt. Henry Johnson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests. Wife Jane consents September 2 before John Boreing, commissioner.

Quitclaim deed, August 1, 1682, Sarah Gorsuch, wife of Charles Gorsuch and sole heir of Thomas Cole, late of Patapsco River, stating that her consent was not inserted in a former deed by which her husband conveyed to David Jones the 550-acre tract "Coles Harbour" where Jones now lives, the 200-acre tract "Maryboane," and the 450-acre tract "Madens Choice," all which were inherited from her father Thomas Cole, wherefore she now declares her consent to that sale and conveys her interest in the tracts. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, William Barles. Grantor acknowledges before George Wells and Miles Gibson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed of gift, July 20, 1682, Robert Benger, planter, for love and affection, conveying to Elizabeth Peart, daughter of Thomas Peart, 50 acres of the 100-acre tract "Salsberry plain" on the northwest branch of Patapsco River, first taken up jointly by Peart and Benger. Witnesses, George Holland, Daniel Lawrence, Charles Gorsuch, and seisin given before them. Grantor acknowledges in August 1 court before Col. George Wells and Maj. Thomas Long, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, June 1, 1682, Thomas Scudamore of Back River obligating himself for 30,000 pounds of tobacco to Thomas Long, gentleman, of same place, as security for performance of covenants concerning 136 acres sold and for acknowledgment by himself and wife Abigale. Witnesses, James Thompson, Thomas James. Scudamore acknowledges in September 5 court before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 1, 1682, Thomas Scudamore and wife Abigale, of Back River, for 13,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Long, gentleman, of same place, 136 acres of the 420-acre tract "Dickenston" on west side of Back River, it being the plantation where Long now dwells in right of his wife and, except for some added woodland, is the former plantation of Mr. John Dickson. Witnesses, James Thompson, Thomas James. Grantors acknowledge and wife Abigale consents in September 5 court before Col. George Wells and Mr. Miles Gibson, commissioners.

Letter of attorney, July 30, 1682, Andrew Peterson, planter, of Cecil County, appointing Mr. John Boring his attorney to acknowledge sale of 700 acres to Maj. Thomas Long. Witnesses, Henry Henley, William Illes. Mr. John Boring in September 5 court declares his attorneyship for Peterson. Clerk Hedge attests.

Bond, June 14, 1682, Andrew Peterson, planter, of the river in Cecil

County, obligating himself to Thomas Long, gentleman, of Back River, for 20,000 pounds of tobacco as security for performance of covenants concerning 700 acres sold and for acknowledgment of sale. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, Samuell Addams.

Deed, July 14, 1682, Andrew Peterson of Elk River, Cecil County, for 6,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to Thomas Long of Back River the 700-acre tract "Denbigh" at a bay on west side of Back River, as it was patented to Peter Mounce the father of grantor Peterson. Witnesses, Thomas Scudamore, Samuell Addams. Grantor's attorney Mr. John Boring acknowledges sale in August 1 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, June 14, 1682, Christopher Gift, his wife Edith, and Richard Cromwell, all of Patapsco River, for 2,133 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Cromwell 84 acres at Curtis Creek and Rumley Marsh Point on south side of Patapsco River, it being part of the 245-acre tract "South Canton"' as patented June 6, 1680, to Robert Clarkson and by him conveyed to Gift and Cromwell. Witnesses, Thomas Durbin, William Pearles. Appendant interpolated notation by John Roberts that a certain blank space was in the original record. Wife Edith consents July 5 before John Boring, commissioner.

Letter of attorney, September 4, 1682, Richard Cromwell, planter, appointing "my brother" Christopher Gift his attorney to acknowledge in court the sale of 84 acres to William Cromwell. Witnesses, Thomas Durbin, Detman Stanberah. Gift declares attorneyship in September 5 court and Cromwell acknowledges sale in person.

Deed, August 1, 1682, Charles Gorsuch and wife Sarah, of Patapsco, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to William Pearle of same place the 150-acre tract "Upper Spring Neck" at Bare Creek in Patapsco River, adjoining land formerly taken up by Thomas Pearle. Witnesses, Miles Gibson, Ann Gibson. Wife Sarah consents before George Wells and Miles Gibson. Clerk Hedge attests.

The next following items embrace the contents of pages 14 to 24 of Liber R M No. H S. These papers were formerly in the record liber E No. 1 and were transcribed in 1729 by Roger Matthews and Humphrey Stoke into the present record liber.

Deed, November 2, 1682, John Ardine, for 2,000 pounds of tobacco conveying to Richard Samson the 100-acre tract "Ardines Adventure" at Thurwell's Cove on south side of Back River. Sarah Ardine signs with grantor. Witnesses, Thomas Durbine, William Pearles. Wife Sarah acknowledges before John Boreing. Grantor acknowledges at November 6 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Letter of attorney, November 2, 1682, John Ardine appointing Mr. James Phillips his attorney to acknowledge in court his sale of 100 acres. Sarah Ardine also signs. Witnesses, Thomas Durbin, William Pearles.

Deed, August 1, 1682, Samuel Hedge, gentleman, and wife Ann, of Fenwick's Colony, West New Jersey, by their attorney Mr. Thomas Hedge, conveying to Henry Johnson the 640-acre tract "Sprys Inheretance," near the head of Rumley Creek. Witnesses, James Thompson, James Collyer. Thomas Hedge as attorney acknowledges before George Wells and Thomas Long.

Letter of attorney, May 26, 1682, Samuel Hedge and wife Ann, of Salem in West New Jersey, appointing Thomas Hedge their attorney to convey in court 640 acres to Capt. Henry Johnson. Witnesses, James Ives, William Wilkinson, William Croshawe.

Deed, August 28, 1682, Hendrick Inloes of Middle River, for 4,000 pounds of tobacco, conveying to John Fuller the 100-acre tract "The Swallow Fork" at Senego Creek. Witnesses, Thomas Skudamore, Stephen Ashey.

Bond, August 28, 1682, Hendrick Inloes obligating himself to John Fuller for 8,000 pounds of tobacco as security for his performance of an agreement. Witnesses, Thomas Skudamore, Stephen Ashey. Inloes acknowledges in November 6 court. Clerk Hedge attests.

Deed, November 17, 1682, George Davis, carpenter, of Anne Arundel County, conveying to Robert Proctor, innholder, of same county, the 210-acre tract "Shrewsbury" on the Bay, about two miles from the mouth of Susquehanna River, adjoining to land laid out for Robert Jones and to the tract "bourn" formerly laid out for Capt. Thomas Stockett. Signed by grantor's attorney George Holland. Witnesses, Thomas James, John Cooke, Peter Ellis.

Letter of attorney, October 19, 1682, George Davis, carpenter, appointing George Holland, gentleman, his attorney to acknowledge in court a sale of 220 acres to Mr. Robert Proctor. Witnesses, James Phillips, Thomas Hedge.

Clerk's minute, November 7, 1682, that George Holland, as attorney, has acknowledged in court to Robert Proctor's attorney, Mr. James Phillips, a sale of land. Clerk Hedge attests.

STATE OF MARYLAND IN 1798.

Situation, Extent, Boundaries, &c.

This state is situated between 37° 56′ and 39° 44′ North Latitude, and 0° and 4° 30′ W. Long. from Philadelphia, its length is about 134 miles, and its breadth 110, bounded on the North by Pennsylvania; on the East by Delaware state, and on the South-east and South by the Atlantic ocean; and a line drawn from the ocean over the peninsula (dividing it from

Accomack county in Virginia) to the mouth of the Potomack river; thence up the Potomack to its source; thence by a North line till it intersects the Southern boundary of Pennsylvania, in Lat. 39° 43′ 18″; so that it has Virginia on the South-west and west; it contains about 1400 square miles, of which from one sixth to one fourth is water.

It is divided into nineteen counties, viz. Hartford, Baltimore, Ann Arundel, Frederick, Allegany, Washington, Montgomery, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, St. Marys, Cecil, Kent, Queen Ann, Carolina, Talbot, Somerset, Dorchester and Worcester, the whole containing near 400,000 inhabitants, of which number upwards of 100,000 are slaves.

Chief Towns.

Annapolis (city) is the capital of this state, situated at the mouth of Severn river on a healthy spot, thirty miles south of Baltimore, N. Lat. 29° 25′. The houses, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth; the number of inhabitants does not exceed 2000. It is thirty miles S. of Baltimore, and one hundred and thirty-five S. W. of Philadelphia.

Baltimore is the largest and most opulent city in Maryland, and has had the most rapid growth of any on the continent. It is situated in the county of Baltimore, and on the N. W. branch of the Patapsco river, extending from Harris's creek on the S. E. to Ridgely's cove on the western or main branch. It lies in lat. 32° 21′ and is divided into the old and new town by Jone's Falls,[1] over which are four wooden bridges well constructed and strongly built. Baltimore has lately been incorporated, and is governed by a mayor and common council. The rapid progress Baltimore has made in commerce, far exceeds any of her sister cities; so that it is now in rank, the third in the United States, both in its exports and imports. About nine years ago its inhabitants did not amount to fourteen thousand

[1] Jone's Falls is a valuable stream which takes its rise in a lime stone soil, about ten or twelve miles from the city, and passing through a fine but hilly country empties itself into the bason or harbour.

in 1787 the number of houses did not exceed three thousand one hundred; the number now may fairly be calculated at nearly five thousand in the city and Fell's Point, and the inhabitants about twenty-five thousand. The bason which is formed by federal hill and the city is so shallow, as only to have from eight to ten feet depth of full water in it at common tides, ships of burden cannot therefore come farther towards the city than Fell's Point, which makes it the principal place for shipping, and of course a place of extensive trade. On Federal Hill is erected a signal tower with flag staffs selected for the purpose of hoisting their merchants signals they being repeated on the signal tower, the owner though at a distance of fifteen or twenty miles can know his vessel is below. About two miles beyond the signal tower, to the southward is a fort lately put in excellent repairs.

The number of streets in Baltimore is one hundred and twelve besides lanes and alleys. The principal street is Baltimore Street; is about eighty feet wide and extends from east to west, is near a mile in length and is the principal street in the city for wholesale and retail stores of all kinds of merchandise. The principal of the other streets except Pratt, Water, Second and East streets run in right angles. Market street is the widest in the city, it is about one hundred and fifty feet wide and is elegantly built on each side with houses most of which are new and uniformly built of brick, this and some of the adjoining lots were formerly a marsh, which on account of its low situation rendered the city unhealthy. The market which stands in the street is commonly known by the name of the Marsh market, no doubt from its standing in the place where the marsh formerly was. Besides this there are Howards and Fells Point markets, all of which are plentifully supplied with provisions of every kind. The public places of worship are fifteen, namely for Presbyterians three, Episcopalians two, Germans, Calvinists and Lutherans two, Reformed German one, Quakers one, Nicolites or New Quakers one, Methodists two, Baptists two, Roman Catholics one, besides one for Roman Catholics to be built on the road between the point and the city.

They have a Court house which has been lately supported with an arch of stone and brick but it is much out of repairs near the Court-house on the summit of a white sandy hill stands the jail, which is also much out of repair, but as the new jail is in much forwardness, it is likely the old one will be pulled down and the hill leveled; the new jail is building about a mile from the city on the north side of Jones's Falls, nearly opposite the mansion of governor Morris; nearly a mile from the new jail in a N. E. direction and on the summit of a hill is erecting an hospital which as to its situation will be healthy and pleasant; they have also a very excellent poor house, a public library, assembly room, play-house and circus; in the city are three banks, viz. Maryland, Baltimore and the Branch bank of the United States; the houses are in general well built and mostly brick. Baltimore lies thirty miles N. W. of Annapolis and two hundred and eleven S. W. of New-York.

Georgetown stands on the bank of the Potomack river, about an hundred and sixty miles from its entrance into Chesapeake bay. The ground on which it stands is very broken, being a cluster of little hills, which though at present elevated considerably above the surface of the river, were, probably, at some former period overflowed, as at the depth of eight or ten feet below the surface marine shells having been found. Lat. 34° 25′ N.

Frederick Town is a fine flourishing inland town; it is situated in a fertile country, about four miles south of Catokton mountain, and is a place of considerable trade; it has four places of public worship; one for Presbyterians, two for Dutch Lutherans and Calvinists, and one for Baptists; besides a public goal and a brick market house. It is forty-seven miles N. W. of Baltimore, N. Lat. 39° 24′.

Hagars Town is but little interior to Frederick Town, and is situated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, and carries on a considerable trade with the western country, seventy-three miles N. W. of Baltimore.

Elkton is situated near the head of Chesapeake bay, on a small river which bears the name of the town. It enjoys great

advantages from the carrying trade between Baltimore and Philadelphia and the tides ebb and flow up to the town, fifty-six miles N. E. of Baltimore.

On Jone's falls are ten mills, built within about two miles and an half of the city; the first is owned and occupied by Messrs. Smith and Jessop and can grind thirty thousand bushels of wheat in a year: the second owned by Howard and Ogleby and occupied by Ogleby and Winchester, can grind twenty thousand bushels a year. The third is owned by Pennington and Togart and occupied by John Stump: This is an elegant building about one hundred feet in length and between fifty and sixty in breadth, three stories high the lower story of stone and the others of brick, has six pair of six feet stones, runs four water wheels, and is so constructed that any four pair of stones out of the six can be running while the other two pair are dressing; this mill has frequently manufactured one hundred and twenty barrels of flour in a day, and can on a moderate calculation grind one hundred thousand bushels of grain in a year. The fourth is owned by Thomas and John Ritter, this mill is built on an old and simple plan and of no great account, can grind fifteen thousand bushels a year. The fifth is owned by and occupied by M'Cullock and Birkhead, this is a large and elegant house, has three pairs of stones, one of six feet and two of five, runs two water wheels, and constructed so as to run two pairs of stones while the other is dressing, Can grind fifty-five thousand bushels a year. The sixth is owned and occupied by Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, this mill is a fine stone building though not large, has two pair of five feet stones, runs two water wheels and can grind forty-five thousand bushels a year. The seventh is owned by Elisha Tyson and occupied by Tyson and Norris, this is a large elegant three story stone building, has two pair of six feet stones, runs two water wheels, and can on a moderate calculation grind seventy thousand bushels in a year, this mill has once ground eighty thousand bushels of wheat in eleven months, owing to the persevering exertions of the owner, though this is not to be expected every year. The eighth is owned by Benjamin Ellicott and occupied

by Benjamin and James Ellicott, this is a neat and handsome building, four stories high, two of stone and two of frame, the mechanical workmanship is scarcely exceeded by any other of the kind. The inside works are very ingenious and conveniently constructed; runs two water wheels with two pair of stones, one of which is six feet six inches over, and the other five, and can grind fifty thousand bushels a year. The ninth is owned by James Ellicott and occupied by Joseph Scott, this is a large two story stone building, runs two water wheels with two pair of stones, one of six feet the other four feet six inches, she is a powerful mill though not so convenient as most of the others: she can grind fifty thousand bushels a year. The tenth is owned by Elisha Tyson and occupied by William Norris and Co. this is a handsome three story building, the first of stone and the other two of brick, runs two water wheels with three pair of six feet stones, and so constructed as to keep two pair always running, while one pair is dressing, this mill is neatly planned in her running, works, and well calculated to dispatch business, can grind at least eighty thousand bushels a year.

There is another stream of water a little to the westward of Baltimore, called Gwyns Falls, on which are four mills that receive their supplies of wheat from Baltimore market; The first is owned by the widow Carrol, this is a stone building pretty much after the old plan, though a good mill, can grind forty-five thousand bushels a year. The second is owned and occupied by the Messrs. Ellicott, this the most compleat and elegant mill perhaps in America; it is eighty feet long and forty feet wide, five stories high, three of stone and two of brick, runs four pair of seven feet stones, has three water wheels and so constructed that all the wheels will gear into each other, so that each of the three wheels will do their proportion toward running the fourth pair of stones; can grind one hundred thousand bushels a year: the running works of this mill are plain and simple considering its size and form, and discovers great mechanical ingenuity both in their planning and execution: the four pair of stones, the boulting works, elevaters, fans, screens, and other machinery for cleansing the wheat, &c. move

with such majestic ease and elegance, so little noise and clattering and takes up so little room that I believe she is in this as well as in every other respect unequalled in America, perhaps not exceeded by any in the world. These men purchased three seats, each having about twenty feet fall; they began at the head of their fall and brought the race to the lower end, where it is about sixty feet above the head of the stream on which place the above mill stands, they propose building two more mills, the second to receive the water from the tail of the first and the third at the tail of the second, so that the water for one will be sufficient for all three. When their three mills are compleated they will be able to grind three hundred thousand bushels of grain in a year. To a curious mind not accustomed to the like a sight and full view of these mills all running at once would be worth a journey of a considerable distance. The third is owned and occupied by Thomas and Samuel Hollingsworth, and can grind forty thousand bushels a year. The fourth is owned and occupied by Owings and Stewart, a good stone building, can grind fifty thousand bushels a year.

These mills have greatly contributed to the wealth, prosperity, rapid growth and increasing trade of Baltimore, and will doubtless continue to be a great support and encouragement to the agricultural interest of the state, as well as the commercial interest of the city: they give employment to about two hundred and fifty persons, in occupations, such as Clerks, Millers, Waggoners, Coopers &c.

The quantity of flour inspected in Baltimore from the first of July, 1797 to the thirtieth of June 1798, was 266,249 barrels and 18,778 half barrels: and from the first of July 1798 to the thirtieth of June 1799 was 237,907 barrels and 16079 half barrels

[From Payne, John, *New and Complete System of Universal Geography*, New York, 1798.]

MARYLAND NOTES FROM VIRGINIA RECORDS.

Contributed by Louis A. Burgess, of Richmond.

Captain Vachel D. Howard.

In Council, Richmond, Va., June 14, 1820. It is advised that the Reps. of Vachel D. Howard be allowed L. B. for his services during the war, as a Captain in the Contl. line of Va. Thos. M. Randolph, Gov.

State of Maryland, Montgomery Co. Orphan's court, July 4, 1820. Certified that That Captain Vachel D. Howard, who served in the Regt. of Cavalry commanded by George Bayler, died in the service, about the year 1777 or 1778; that he left no legitimate children, but he left a will and a residuary clause therein making Acsah Howard and Caleb Dorsey his devisees. That the said Caleb Dorsey died about the year 1802, intestate, leaving three daughters:—Deborah (who is now married with Charles G. Edwards and lives in Virginia.) 2, Evilina (married with William Prince); and 3, Eliza, who is yet unmarried. That all of these are living and are of lawful age. That Acsah Howard, the other devisee died under age. That she was the eldest dau. of Ephraim Howard of Henry (County), brother to Capt. Vachel Howard. He died many years ago, but after the death of his dau. Acsah, intestate, leaving four children:—Henry (who is dead and left several children under age); Brutus, now living; Elizabeth, and Sarah Howard (who is married to Charles Elder and lives in Baltimore Co.); that the aforesaid Caleb Dorsey and Ephraim Howard left no other legitimate heirs. Testified as true copy from the records, July 4, 1820, Signed, Solomon Holland, Register of Wills, Montgomery Co., Md. Attest, Honoré Martin, Pres. Justice.

Eliza Dorsey (daughter of Caleb) assigned her interest in the land warrant to John Evans, 5th July, 1820. Attest, G. Catlett and Mary Catlett.

Sarah Elder, formerly, Sarah Howard, daughter of Ephraim Howard, assigns her title to the same land warrant to John

Evans. Sarah was a sister to Acsah Howard, dec'd. who was one of the devisees of Vachel Howard.

Elizabeth Howard, daughter of Ephraim, made the same assignment. Witnesses, William Shipley and Samuel Shipley. 12th July, 1820.

Rebecca Howard, Formerly the wife and now the widow of Dr. Henry Howard, late of Baltimore Co. and his Extrx. assigned her claim to L. B. to John Evans. 17 July, 1820. Attest, Nancy Bond and Caroline Bond.

Brutus Howard, son and one of the heirs of Ephraim Howard, dec'd. and also brother of Acsah Howard, dec'd. assigned his right to same. 3rd July, 1820. Attest Henry Davis and James Brown.

Deborah Edwards (formerly Dorsey) a daughter and one of the heirs of Caleb Dorsey, dec'd. who was one of the devisees or legatees of Capt. Vachel Howard, with her husband, Charles G. Edwards made the same assignment. Attest, Jacob R. Thomas, Jonas Potts and John Durr(?). 6 July, 1820.

Warrant No. 6418 was issued to John Evans, July 31st 1820, for 3333-1/3 acres. He being the assignee of the above named heirs at law of Capt. Vachel Howard, for his services for the war as a Capt. of the Va. Contl. line agreeably to a certificate from the Governor and Council, which is received in the land office.

Abstract of the will of Vachel Howard. "It is my will when I die, that my estate be divided as follows:—To my beloved niece Dinah Dorsey, and her heirs forever, three hundred acres of land to be laid off in the most advantageous body where I have laid and settled a plantation." He gives to her negroes, stock and farm utensils. To his brother, Dr. Ephraim Howard, 45 acres of land lying on the west side of Middle River which was devised him by his father's will, though he always believed his father intended to give it to Ephraim. To Dr. Ephraim he gives 200 pounds currency and begs that he act as Executor. The residue of his estate to be sold and amount thereof equally distributed between his "God-daughter, Achsach Howard," and his "God-son, Caleb Dorsey." Signed in the presence

of Rebecca Howard, Rachel Nichols and Sarah Nelson. 24 July, 1777.

The State of Maryland, To Col. John Dorsey of Ann Arundel Co. Greeting:—We have appointed you Commissioner to have the depositions of all or a part of the witnesses to the last will and testament of Vachel Denton Howard (or Dunton), late of Ann Arundel Co. etc. (Giving the oath to be taken by the witnesses). The oath was made by the witnesses, and signed. Attest, Elie Vallette, Register of wills City of Annapolis, in Orphan's court, 11th June 1778.

Attest as true copy from Liber E. V., one of the records of the Reg. of wills, page 68-70. Teste, Thos. H. Hall, Reg. of wills.

Abstract of Henry Howard's will. Of the City of Baltimore, Md.

To his wife, Rebecca, one third part of his estate (Real, during her life), and one third part of Personal estate forever, saving and excepting his negro woman, Sarah, who is to be freed from slavery in fifteen years, and her child Harriot, who is to be freed thirty two years from the date of this will. All the rest of his estate to his six children:—1, Mary Ann; 2, William Henry; 3, Achsah Elizabeth; 4, Edward Cincinatis; 5, Rebecca Jackson; and 6, Francis Bond Howard. He appointed his wife Rebecca, Extrx. and his Friend, Cornelius Howard as Extr. Signed, 16 June, 1817. Witnesses, Nancy Bond, Henry Bond, Owen Dorsey. On 7th Aug. 1817, the witnesses took oath to the signing of the will. Test, William Buchan, Reg. of wills. See Liber, W. B. No. K., folio 306, etc. Baltimore Co. court. Attest, Alex. McKim, Pres. Justice. The will was proved, 7th Aug. 1817.

Lieutenant Joseph Speake.

Exec. Dept. Apl. 4, 1835. The heirs of Joseph Speake are allowed L. B. for his services as a Lieut. in the State Navy for three years. Litt. Tazewell, Lieut. Governor.

Charles Co. Md. Deposition of Martha Price of Charles Co.;

aged 71 years, and upwards, who declared that she was well acquainted with Capt. Joseph Speake. since the year 1782, until the time of his death, which took place thirty eight years ago. That he went from Charles Co. to Alexandria, Va. where he entered the Va. navy as an officer. That said Joseph Speake returned home after his service and was married in the month of August, 1782. That he married a relation of the deponent. That Joseph Speake never resigned his commission, that he died in Charles Co., where his will is recorded. That she never heard of any other Joseph Speake, except a Nephew of Capt. Joseph Speake, and he was a boy at the time of the revolution.

Further the deponent said:—That Mrs. Cordelia Speake, the widow of Capt. Speake remained a widow during her natural life. That Amelia Matthews died leaving issue, John A. Matthews; that Mrs. Charlotte G. Cooksey died leaving issue, Joseph Henry Cooksey; that Joseph Thomas Speake died leaving issue, Henrietta Speake, and Elizabeth Chunn, still living, and that the said persons are the sole surviving heirs at law of Capt. Joseph Speake. That they reside in Charles Co. and that said Henrietta is both deaf and dumb, and is now at a school in Philadelphia. Made oath to and subscribed to before Charles McCann, J. of P. Attest, John Barnes, Clerk of Charles Co. court. 4 Aug. 1835.

Ordered certified by the Court. Teste, H. Brauner, Reg. of wills.

Exec. Dept. Richmond, Va. Apl. 13, 1835. The foregoing is an extract from papers on file in this office. Wm. Richardson, Sect. of Commonwealth.

Court House at Port Tobacco, Orphans Court, Charles Co., Md. 5 Aug. 1834. Present:—John Ferguson and George Brent, Esquires, John B. Lawson, Sheriff, H. Brawner, Reg. of Wills.

On motion of Elizabeth Chunn, ordered to be certified that Elizabeth Chunn is a surviving daughter of, and John A. Matthews, Henrietta Speake and Joseph H. Cooksey are the only grandchildren of the late Capt Joseph Speake, late of Charles Co., Md. That these are the sole heirs of said Capt.

Speake. Signed, John Ferguson and George Brent. Teste, H. Brawner.

Abstract of the will of Joseph H. Speake. "To my wife, Cordelia the use of my whole estate, both real and personal during her life in widowhood. Son Joseph Thomas Speake; Daughter, Charlotte G. Speake; Son, Alexander Speake; My wife and Thomas John Speake to execute this my will." Signed, 8 March, 1795. Witnesses, D. Speake, Jos. Young, Lawson Speake.

On the 1st of June, 1795, Cordelia Speake and Thomas John Speake, Extrs. of Joseph Speake, made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the foregoing instrument of writing is the true will of said deceased.

Certified by John Muschett, Register of Wills, Charles Co. The will was thereupon recorded, June 1st, 1795.

Copy teste, 5 Aug. 1834. H. Brawner, Reg. of wills. Attest, John Ferguson, Chief Justice, Orphan's court, Charles Co.

Note. In the deposition of Martha Price, Elizabeth Chunn was said to be the daughter of Joseph Thomas Speake, son of Captain Joseph H. Speake, while in Elizabeth Chunn's deposition (Clerk's copy), she is named as "daughter of" Captain Speake, and that Henrietta was a grandaughter. Elizabeth was undoubtedly grandaughter of Capt. Speake.

In the following power of Atty. Elizabeth Chunn, "formerly Elizabeth Speake with Edward Pye, Next friend and curator of Henrietta Speake" and John A. Matthews for himself, and as guardian of Joseph H. Cooksey, and administrator de bonis non of Joseph Speake, appointed Thomas Hord as Atty. Ackn. by Elizabeth Chunn before Charles McCann, J. of P. Charles Co. Md. 4 Aug. 1834.

John A. Matthews and Edward Pye ackn. the power of Atty. before Francis Clements, J. of P. 4 Aug. 1834. Attest, John Barnes, Clerk.

Note. John A. Matthews was made Admstr. de bonis non of Capt. Joseph Speake, 1st July, 1934. In the will of Capt. Speake he mentions only one daughter, Charlotte, who married Cooksey. In Mrs. Price's deposition she mentions Amelia

Matthews, and in some of the papers she is spoken of as the mother of John A. Matthews, and he as grandson of Capt. Speake.

There were two warrants issued as follows, on 13 Apl. 1835, Wt. No. 8127 to Elizabeth Chunn, daughter of late Joseph Speake, (Does this not mean Thos. Joseph, the son of Capt. Joseph), and on the same day Wt. No. 8128 was issued to John A. Matthews, " grandson of Joseph Speake."

On Apl. 27, 1835 there were two warrants (8127 and 8128) returned to William Selden, Reg. of the Va. land office, from the Genl. land office, " for correction." Nothing is said as to the necessary correction. I judge that the error referred to was in naming Elizabeth, " daughter of Capt. Joseph."

Henrietta Speake appointed Thomas Hord as her Atty. Ackn. before Francis Nalley, J. of P. Charles Co., Md. 21st Apl. 1834.

Warrants Nos. 8135-8138 were issued Apl. 30, 1835 to Elizabeth Chunn, John A. Matthews, Henrietta Speake and Joseph Cooksey.

Lieutenant Jonathan Snowden.

Office of the Executive, Richmond, Va., Dec. 13, 1800. Jonathan Snowden is entitled to land allowed a Lieut. in the Contl. line. James Monroe, Gov.

Dec. 13, 1800. Rec'd. two warrants, 4971 for 1000 acres and 4972 for 1666-2/3 acres. Signed, James Heard, Atty. Recorded Book 2, page 498, Va. L. Off.

" Know all men by these presents that I, Jonathan Snowden, late a Lieutenant in Col. Henry Lee's Legion, now of Middlesex County, New Jersey; appoint Major James Heard of Frederick Co., Va. my attorney. Signed, Jon. Snowden. Witness, Abner Houghton."

State of New Jersey, to wit:—Before me Thomas P. Johnson, Notary Public, personally appeared Jonathan Snowden, and acknowledged the above power of attorney. 20 Oct. 1800.

Warrant No. 4971 for 1000 acres, and Warrant No. 4972 for 1666-2/3 acres issued Oct. 13, 1800.

MUSTER ROLL OF "A" COMPANY UNDER THE COMMAND OF CAPTAIN JOHN OWINGS, 1812-14.

Contributed by Milton P. Owings.

State of Maryland.

John Owings, Captain
William Kelley, First Lieut.
Henry Hissey, Second Lieut.
William Grimes, First Serg.
John Jones, Second Serg.
Julius Pierce, Third Serg.
Thomas Brown, Fourth Serg.
Patrick Reardon, First Corp.
John Grimes, Second Corp.
Samuel Stinchcomb, Third Corp.
Enock Stinchcomb, Fourth Corp.

1 Noah Stinchcomb
2 William Hartly
3 Ashor Ely
4 George Beam
5 Peter Sips
6 Henry Younger
7 George Barnett
8 John Barnett
9 Alexander Stinchcomb
10 John Reardon
11 Charles White
12 Ephraim Owings
13 Hugh Ely
14 Joshua Gosnell
15 Joshua Smith
16 Philip Emmott
17 John Lee
18 Thomas Hartly
19 Thomas Stinchcomb
20 Beal Stinchcomb
21 Laben Smith
22 Andrew Barnett
23 Daniel Parson (burned off)
25 Thomas Emmart
26 George Widerman
27 Samuel Smith
28 Thomas Ely
29 Mahlon Ely
30 John Ely
31 John H. Rouse
32 Francis Flemyer
33 Abraham —— (torn off)
34 Adam Wable
35 Thomas Cramlet
36 Peter Otmer
37 Peter Hause
38 Henry France
39 Thomas Carroll
40 Charles Pairpoint

41 Benjamin McMakin
42 Nicholas Baldwin
43 William Shive
44 George Brook
45 John McMackin
46 Frederick Harmon
47 Henry Croft
48 Henry Weaver
49 John Shelhammer
50 Samuel Pierpoint
51 Joseph Gaitor
52 John Cromwell
53 Oliver Cromwell
54 Samuel Baily
55 John Richter
56 Lot Reynolds
57 Richard Wittle
(Next five burned off)
63 William P. Watkins
64 James Cuningham
65 Joseph Hamlin
66 Samuel Walker
67 John Brown
68 Edward Penn
69 Richard Lemmon
70 William Bermon
71 Benjamin Evans
72 Patrick Reynolds
73 John Baner
74 John Moke
75 Arthur Dunn
76 John Clark
77 Joshua Norwood
78 Hugh Patrick
79 Joshua Jones
80 Ludwick Fourman
81 Andrew Orr
82 Henry Lightizer
83 Thomas Oram
84 William Gould
85 Thomas Hamilton
86 William Boyle
87 Samuel Cockran
88 Samuel King
89 Charles Maris
90 John Collins
91 Joseph Collins

Company of Infantry Commencing Sept. 12, 1812.

No days	No men	No ration	No ration retained	No ration complete
2	32	72	14	58

The quarter-master will furnish complete agreeable to the above.

John Owings, Captain.

A morning report of A Company of Infantry in the service of the United States under the command of Captain John Owings stationed at Camp Hampsted, September 12, 1814.

Captain	1	Musicians	0
Lieutenant	1	Private	16
Ensigns	1	Officers' waiters	2
Sergeants	3	Total	24
Corporals	1		

Camp Hampsted

Articles received and attached to the 36th Regiment:

Stand of arms		Camp kettles	5
Bayonet belts and pickers		Pans	6
Screw drivers	4	Canteens	20
Tent clothes	12		

Provision return of a company of rifle men under the command of Captain Owings, Camp Hampsted, September 17, 1814.

Number of return	5	Number of woman	
Number of days drawn for	2	Number of complete	
Number of men	75	rations	150

The contractor will issue 150 complete rations agreeable to the above return.

John Owings

Captain John Owings

Lieut. Henry Hefsey entered into boarding with Mr. Walker.

Settled up to date, September 19, 1814.

September 12 quit boarding.

Captain Owings entered boarding again September

Lieut. Henry Hessey entered boarding also 19th of September, 1814.

September 27, 1814 Captain Owings and Lieutenant H. Hepsey paid $11.00.

Stands of arms	32	Tent cloths	12

September 29th received of Captain John Owings one hundred and thirty-five guns.

September 29th Lieut. Henry Hessey delivered 8 cartridge boxes, 3 guns, 6 bayonets, and 2 cartridge boxes without straps.

A Morning report in the service of the Company for duty by Capt. John Owings, September 10, 1814.

Captain	1	Musicians	1
First Lieut.	1	Privates	22
Second Lieut.	1	Officers' waiters	3
Sergeant	4	Total	35
Corporal	2		

William Grimes First Sergeant A Provision Requisition of A Company of Riflemen under the command of Captain John Owings in the service of the United States stationed at Camp Hampsted commencing September 11, 1814.

Captain Owings Equipage, September 29, 1814

William Grimes	1	gun—	26	cartridges—	1	flint	
John Jones	1	"	24	"	3	"	
Patrick Reardon	1	"	24	"	2	"	
John Grimes	1	"	25	"	2	"	
Lieut. Samuel Stinchcomb	1	"	24	"	1	"	
Enoch Stinchcomb	1	"	24	"	2	"	
Noah Stinchcomb	1	"	24	"	1	"	
Asher Ely	1	"	25	"	2	"	
George Beam	1	"	24	"	1	"	
Peter Sipps	1	"					
Henry Younger	1	"	15	"	1	"	
George Barnett	1	"	21	"	1	"	
John Barnett	1	"	23	"	1	"	
Alexander Stinchcomb	1	"	24	"	2	"	
John Reardon	1	"	25	"	1	"	
Charles White	1	"	24	"	2	"	
Ephraim Owings	1	"	25	"	1	"	
Hugh Ely	1	"	25	"	1	"	
Joshua Gosnell	1	"	23	"	1	"	
Philip Emart	1	"	25	"	1	"	
Thomas Stinchcomb	1	"	25	"	2	"	
Beal Stinchcomb	1	"	24	"	1	"	
Andrew Barnett	1	"	23	"	1	"	

Daniel Parsons	.	.	.	.	1 gun—	25 cartridges—	2 flint	
Thomas Younger	.	.	.	.	1 "	24 "	1 "	
Thomas Emmort	.	.	.	.	1 "	26 "	1 "	
George Bailey	.	.	.	.	1 "	24 "	2 "	
John H. Rouse	.	.	.	.	1 "			
John Lee								
Lakin Smith	.	.	.	.	1 "	22 "	1 "	
Benjamin Evans								
Mahlon Ely								
William Hartley								
Thomas Hartley								

THE FIRST WILL FILED IN CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

Book 1, p. 1.

This 13 day of the Month called March, 1669, I John Woolcott of Kent, in the Province of Maryland Being Sick and Weake in body but in perfect mind and memory doe make this my last will and Testament in manor and forme as followeth.

First—I freely resine unto God the father in the name of my Lord and Saver Jesus Christ my soule Body and spirit Bleeving there is no other name given under heaven whereby I can be saved.

And What is Really and personally any manor of ways Belonging or May Belong unto me I doe freely give and Bequeath unto my dear and Loving wife Sarah Woolcott after all my Just Debts are satisfied and doe make her my S^{d} Wife Sarah Woolcott whole and sole Executrix of all and every my whole estate for her to peacebly injoy forever and hearby Reevoaking all other wills deeds of what kind soever, also my will is and I doe hearby apoint my dear friend Thomas Taylor of Kent and Peter Sharpe of the Cliffs and William Bevery of

Patuxent my overseers to assist him my said Executrix as need shall require as witness my hand and seal the day and year above wrighten sealed signed and delivered in the presence of us

Francis Neale, John Woolcote, seal.
John Berian
John Barrite.

Francis Neale aged twenty eight years or thereabouts upon his oath saith that John Woolcote died in the year 1669 signed seale and declare this will in writing to be his last will and Testament.

Sworne this 18 December 1677 before me

Phil. Lloyd.

BOOK REVIEW.

Old Somerset on The Eastern Shore of Maryland. A Study in Foundations and Founders. By Clayton Torrence. 583 pp. Richmond, Whittet and Shepperson. $6.00.

Old Somerset on the Eastern Shore of Maryland is fortunate in the historian who has found her and made her his own. Too often local histories flow from the pens of "favorite sons" whose affection and emotion transcend discrimination in the use of historical evidence. Not so with this ancient Maryland county and her son by adoption, the author of her early history. It was a happy circumstance that brought the author, Clayton Torrence, a Virginian and a Protestant Episcopal clergyman, to the Rectorship of Somerset Parish in the heart of Old Somerset. During five years of incumbency of this ancient parish at Princess Anne, the County Seat, he read the ancient "Judicials"—forty or more manuscript volumes now, happily, rebound and repaired—the Land Records, the Records of the Court of Chancery, the Parish Registers, and other documentary evidences of the early day. Trained in historical research he was able during the brief period "on the shore" to cover every-

thing extant, gathering, classifying, cataloging, comparing and relating with complete freedom from prejudice.

The volume is more than a history of the years of the founding. (The period 1660 to 1700 is covered.) It becomes a source book and guide book to further work that any searcher may do in any of a number of fields, genealogical, political, ecclesiastical, social, economic. The area embraced includes not alone the present Maryland County of Somerset, but the daughter counties that have sprung from old Somerset—Worcester 1742, Wicomico 1867, and even the southernmost portion of "the three lower counties on the Delaware," which was to the seaward side, in the Baltimore palatinate.

Some of the students who read the volume, but do not know Somerset, may hasten to the criticism that the history of the religious beginnings of the county is predominate over the very matter of the settlement of the county itself. Dr. Torrence is a clergyman and this fact may seem to have influenced his outlook. Deeper insight, however, reveals Somerset as a "cradle of religious life"—the very origin of the county is in religious movement. Hither came the Quakers, "followers of the inner light," from Northampton in Virginia, driven by the Virginia law of 1660 to settle along the Annemessix River and to become a bulwark for the Calverts against their enemies to the south. Hither came the Presbyterians. It was to this county that the Rev. Francis Makemie, of the Presbytery of Laggan in the North of Ireland, came in 1683, in response to a call sent out in 1680, and here he laid the foundations of his faith and order from which organized Presbyterianism in America is derived. Hither came Churchmen, "loyal but of liberal type of mind," in keeping with the spirit of early Maryland, "Land of the Sanctuary." The significant thing and the grand thing is that conformists and non-conformists lived together in peace, and labored in harmony for the up-building of a Christian county. In 1672 Somerset became the scene of a most remarkable experiment in religious unity. The Grand Jury in March of that year rendered an "opinion" that there

should be regular religious services in the county, and designated the preacher and the four preaching stations at which services should be conducted successively on four Sundays of the month. Quakers, Presbyterians, and Churchmen joined in the plan of worship and instruction. The first preacher, Robert Maddox, was of such liberal depth and so faithfully measured up to his high opportunity that it is impossible to discover from which of the several creeds he came. Torrence has penetrated further into this remarkable public action to discover that the Court which prompted it was composed of Church of England men and Quakers, while the Grand Jury Foreman was a Scotch Presbyterian, and the remaining jurymen were Churchmen and Quakers. Torrence asserts the genuine reality of Maryland's tolerance—

"Through this declaration of opinion—and the provision for making it effective—we have the voiced consciousness of the spiritual needs of the community—the voice of the people, crying out, as it were, a deep sense of need through the mouth of the duly constituted 'wardens of welfare.' This 'opinion' may indeed have formulated behind the closed door of the jury-room; but the stuff of which it was made had been borne in on the winds of public sentiment from field and forest and river-way, from great-house and humble cabin. This is indeed the finest expression that has come down to us in the annals of Somerset history of the people's loyalty to the true and deep spiritual need of this community; and we doubt that this record can be duplicated in American colonial history—of colony or province—for it is not the voice of an 'established form of religion,' but the voice of a people left free as to choice in such matters."

The one regret that will pass through the minds of those who know the county intimately will be the apparent neglect of the western end of Somerset, known as the Deal's Island—Dames Quarter community. Here located some of the earliest settlers of the county—a generation before 1700. These came chiefly across the Chesapeake from Northumberland in "the northern neck" of Virginia. Many of their descendants live on the same lands today. To this section came the Polks—Robert

Bruce Polk and Madeline Tasker Polk—immigrant ancestors of President James Knox Polk. Others who left their mark on the community were Francis Roberts, allied by close ties with the Polks, the Dashiells, the Whites, the Renchers, the Wallaces, the Bozmans, the Winsors, and the McDormans—all of whom have left their staunch character along with their blood and names to their descendants. But these families may have been in the county but not "of" it. Today a fine concrete road spans the marsh to Dames Quarter, twelve miles west of Princess Anne, but as late as 1800 it is recorded in the records of Somerset Parish that "hereafter services will be held in Dames Quarter four times a year, on account of the distance and the condition of the roads."

Brief family records of the Founders—men of English names—Stephen Horsey, Ambrose Dixon, Randall Revell, John Elzey, William Thorne, Henry Boston, William Coulborne, William Bozman, William Stevens, John Winder, Edmund Beauchamp—lend interest, particularly to the genealogist. To these are added lists of Somerset officials before 1700, transcripts of early marriage records, lists of first settlers with their religious affiliations, their "head rights," and the Land Patents, with their charming names—"Friends' Contentment," "Make Peace," "Dispense," "Jeshimon," "Taunton Deane," "Colebrook," "Rehoboth," "Ledbourne," and "Almodington"—to mention only a few from nearly two hundred.

Seventy-two pages of critical notes relate the work to the published Archives of the State, the works of the Maryland historians, and the manuscript records of county and state.

For depth of research, thoroughness of integration, and quality of presentation the volume is superior. It is a distinct contribution to American beginnings. It is the point of departure for all future workers in Somerset history.

Emerson B. Roberts

Quaker Education in Baltimore and Virginia Yearly Meetings with an account of certain meetings of Delaware and the Eastern Shore affiliated with Philadelphia. By William C. Dunlap. Philadelphia, 1935, pp. 574, $4.00.

This very complete and scholarly work is based primarily on manuscript sources, many of which are practically inaccessible to students, consisting of the minutes of yearly, quarterly and monthly meetings.

In his introduction the author says: "The early educational philosophy of Friends, like that of other religious sects of the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was dominated by the spirit of philanthropy and religion. Consequently, we find that religion was the controlling purpose of the system of education which Friends established as a means of perpetuating the beliefs which differentiated them from other religious bodies. 'Mind the Light' became an ancient watchword among them, and they have always been zealous in controlling the kind of education that should be provided for their children."

Dr. Dunlap has done a good piece of work; the Bibliography is comprehensive and the index adequate.

The Ring Tournament in the United States. By Esther J. Crooks and Ruth W. Crooks. Richmond, 1936, pp. 188, $3.00.

So far as the present writer is aware, this is the first appearance of a book on this subject, the materials for which are to be found mainly in "county papers" or in the recollections of veteran riders. The book fills a want and is creditable to its authors.

QUERY COLUMN.

Dawkins, Landon. Data are desired on the descendants of Joseph Dawkins of Calvert county, Maryland, about 1650, and his wife Mary Hall. Four children are known: Joseph, whose

will was probated Apr. 2, 1715, married Sarah, surname unknown; William married Ann Smith; Mary, living in 1685, married James Duke; and James. I wish to establish the connection of that branch which settled in Fleming county, Kentucky, descendants of one Thomas Dawkins, who died in 1813, leaving nine children by Martha, his wife. Was she a Landon? The Maryland census of 1790 locates a Thomas Dawkins in Montgomery county, Maryland; was this the Thomas who later settled in Kentucky? Family names in this branch are William, Dorcas (suggesting descent from William[3] Dawkins and Dorcas, his wife, son of William[2] and Ann Smith); Thomas, Elizabeth, Fanny or Frances, George and John. All Dawkins data will be welcome, as I hope to document the family as a whole.

Halsey Stevens,
Evergreen Terrace, Homer, New York.

Wanted, information concerning ascendants and descendants of Captain William Willmot, who was killed on John's Island, S. C., Nov. 4, 1782.

Horace J. Willmot, 817 Federal Ave., N. E.
Massillon, Ohio.

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WITCHCRAFT IN MARYLAND.*

By FRANCIS NEAL PARKE.

The first reference in the *Maryland Archives* to the killing of a witch is found among the Proceedings of the Council of Maryland (1636-1667) where are recorded the depositions of Henry Corbyn, a young merchant of London, and Francis Darby, a gentleman, who were passengers on the ship "Charity of London," on her voyage to Saint Mary's city, under command of John Bosworth, Captain. After making port, these two travelers appeared before the Governor, William Stone, Thomas Hatton, Secretary, and Job Chandler, a member of the Council and, were by them examined under oath on June 23, 1654, with respect to the hanging of Mary Lee, a witch, by the crew while on the high seas. These early voyagers gave a graphic description of the tragedy. Their vivid narratives are proof of the then prevailing belief, as neither the sailors, the captain, a merchant of a great city, nor the gentlemen present, who represented a cross section of society, entertained a doubt that Mary Lee was a witch. Their accounts are of things of common knowledge. *Md. Archives,* v. 3, p. 306.

It is quite likely that the story of the hanging of the witch on

* The substance of a paper read before the Maryland Historical Society, November 9, 1936. Limitation of space has made it necessary to abridge the paper as presented.

the good ship "Charity" spread among the settlers and, though not preserved, her confession must have been given currency and, so may have loosed the tongue of Peter Godson against whom an action of slander for calling Richard Manship's wife a witch was brought in the Provincial Court, and determined on October 16, 1654. This case, reported in *Md. Archives,* v. 10, p. 399, "was composed and determined before Mr. Richard Preston" . . . "the said Peter Godson and his wife have acknowledged themselves sorry for their speeches and pay charges."

Over two hundred and fifty years after this litigation that was so happily composed by Justice Richard Preston, one Henry Magin came to a lawyer's office in Westminster, and wrathfully demanded that a suit be brought against Alice Carr for defamation of his character. The cause of action was that there had suddenly appeared, nailed high on a number of trees along the roadside leading to the water mill conducted by Magin, new chestnut shingles on which were rudely lettered the accusatory words: "Hen Magin is a Hex." The client was grievously affronted. He explained to the perplexed counsel that "hex" was the German word for witch; solemnly declared the charge was untrue; and asserted that he defied his defamer to prove the statement. The case was declined on various grounds, which left the party much incensed that he could not obtain a vindication at law.

The next execution of which the Maryland Archives bear witness was, also, at sea. John Washington of Westmoreland county, in the province of Virginia, the great grandfather of George Washington, was the complainant, and he charged that in 1658, one Edward Prescott, merchant, had committed a felony by hanging a witch, Elizabeth Richardson, on his ship "The Sarah Artch" as it was bound from England to the colonies. Governor Fendall caused the accused to be arrested, and to be bound for his appearance at court; and, then, Washington was advised of these facts by the Governor, and the following entries in the records of the Provincial Court and the correspondence furnish all that is known of this hanging.

"Whereas John Washington of Westmerland County in Virginia hath made Complaynt agst Edward Prescott merch^{t}, Accusing the s^{d} Prescott of ffelony unto the Gouerno^{r} of this Prouince, Alleaging how that hee the s^{d} Prescott hanged a Witch in his ship, as hee was outwards bownd from England hither the last yeare. Vppon w^{ch} Complaynt of the s^{d} Washington, the Gou^{r} caused the s^{d} Edward Prescott to bee arrested; Taking Bond for his appearance att this Prouinciall Court of 40000^{l} Tob, Gyuing moreouer notice to the s^{d} Washington by letter of his proceedings therein.

Hon^{ble} S^{r}

Yo^{rs} of this 29th instant this day I receved. I am sorry th^{t} my extraordinary occasions will not permitt mee to bee att the next Prouinciall Court, to bee held in Maryland the 4th of this next month, Because then god willing I intend to gett my yowng sonne baptized, All the Company & Gossips being allready inuited, Besides in this short time Wittnesses cannott be gott to come ouer. But if M^{r} Prescott be bownd to answere it the next Prouinciall Court after this, I shall doe what lyeth in my power to gett them ouer, S^{r} I shall desyre yo^{u} for to acquayne mee wither M^{r} Prescott be bound ouer to the next Court, & when the Court is that I may haue some time for to prouide euidence & soe I rest

Yo^{r} ffreind & Seru^{t}

30th of Septem^{br} 1659. John Washington.

To w^{ch} Complaynt of John Washington the s^{d} Edward Prescott (submitting himselfe to his tryall) denyeth not, but that there was One Elizabeth Richardson hanged in his ship, as hee was outward Bownd the last yeare from England, & coming for this prouince, neare unto the Westerne Islands, by his Master & Company, (Hee hauing appoynted one John Greene for th^{t} Voyage Master, though himselfe was both merch^{t} & owner of the ship) But further sayth, That he wthstood the proceedings of his s^{d} Master and Company, & protested agst them in that

busines. And that thereuppon both the Master & Company were ready to mutiny. And it appearing to the Court by the Printed Custome howse Discharge & Light-howse Bills or acquittances produced & shewen by the s^{d} Edw: Prescott taken or gyuen in John Greenes name; that the s^{d} Greene was master for th^{t} Voyage, & not Edward Prescott. Any noe One comming to prosequute, The s^{d} Prescott therefore prays that hee may bee acquitted.

Whereuppon (standing uppon his Justificaōn) Proclamaōn was made by the Sheriffe in these very words.

Edward Prescott Prisoner at the Bar uppon suspition of ffelony stand uppon his acquittall. If any person can give evidence against him, lett him come in, for the Prisoner otherwise will be acquitt.

And noe on(e app)earing, The Prisoner is acquitted by the Board." *Md. Archives,* v. 41, pp. 327-329; Brown, *Maryland: The History of a Palatinate,* pp. 83-86; Riley's *Ancient City,* p. 47.

Although the crime charged was a felony, and Washington was notified of the place and time of the meeting of the next court, and was warned that the prisoner must be confronted with the witnesses against him, yet, notwithstanding the passage of the Potomac was quickly made, Washington was unwilling to postpone the baptism of his young son and suggested the trial be deferred to the next term. The right to a speedy hearing could not be postponed for the religious ceremony and the matter was not put off, but Prescott, went to trial, and because it appeared that Prescott, although the owner of the ship and on board, was not her master but that John Greene had been given command and was its master for the voyage, Prescott, the owner and aboard, was acquitted, and, no one appearing against him, was discharged.

The next instance concerns the jeopardy of one Elizabeth Bennett, who was accused of being a witch, and the matter was before the grand jury of the Provincial Court at its October Term, 1665, in Saint Mary's, which had been charged by Philip

Calvert, Chancellor, "concerning witchcraft, Burglary, felony, murther & other Trespases where a Penalty or fine is imposed by the Law of the Province." On October 11 the entry shows that the grand jury "came into court and brought these bills: * * * Elizabeth Bennett for Witch &c. Ret. not prsentable"; and on October 16, 1665, the concluding entry is: "Cleared by Proclamaōn." *Md. Archives,* v. 49, pp. 476, 486, 508.

The first judicial conviction is, apparently, that of John Cowman, who was convicted under the Statute of James I for witchcraft, conjuration, sorcery or enchantment upon the body of Elizabeth Goodale, and sentenced to be hung. He was saved by the intercession of the deputies and delegates of the Lower House of the General Assembly, who petitioned Charles Calvert, the Lieutenant General and the Chief Judge of the Provincial Court for clemency. The Upper House on February 17th, 1674, granted the reprieve, as will be seen from the only records now extant:

"Comes into the house a Petition of the Lower house as followeth Viz^{t}

To the Honourable Charles Calvert Esq^{r} Lieutenant General and Chief Iudge of the Provincial Court of the Right honourable the Lord Proprietary—

The humble Petition of the Deputies and Delegates of the Lower House of Assembly

Humbly Sheweth to your Excellency

That whereas Iohn Cowman being Arraigned Convicted and Condemned upon the statute of the first of King Iames of England &^{c} for Witchcraft Conjuration Sorcery or Enchantment used upon the Body of Elizabeth Goodale and now Lying under that Condemnation, and hath humbly Implored and Beseeched Us your Lordships Petitioners to Mediate and Interceede in his behalf with Your Excellency for a Reprieve and Stay of Execution—

Your Excellencies Petitioners do therefore accordingly in

all Humble Manner beseech your Excellency that the Rigour and Severity of the Law to which the said Condemned Malefactor hath Miserably Exposed himself may be Remitted and Relaxed by the Exercise of your Excellencys Mercy & Clemencie upon so wretched and Miserable an Object.

And your Petitioners as in Duty bound will pray &c

Signed by Order of the house Robert Ridgley Cl

Upper house february the 17th

The Lieutenant General hath Considered of the Petition here above and is willing upon the request of the Lower house that the Condemned Malefactor be reprieved and Execution Stayed, Provided that the Sheriff of S^{t} Maries County carry him to the Gallows, and that the rope being about his neck it be there made known to him how much he is Beholding to the Lower house of Assemblie for Mediating and Interceeding in his Behalf with the Lieu^{t} General and that he remain at the City of S^{t} Maries to be Employed in Such Service as the Governor and Council shall think fitt during the Pleasure of the Governor." *Md. Archives,* v. 2, pp. 425-426.

Although the belief in witchcraft prevailed during the century which followed the foundation of Maryland, the published volumes of the *Archives* do not furnish any additional evidence of judicial prosecutions. However, William Kilty, chancellor of Maryland, in his report to the General Assembly of Maryland of the English Statutes which had been enforced in Maryland before the Revolution, noted that a woman had been hung as a witch and that two others had been tried and acquitted of the crime of witchcraft. Kilty's *English Statutes* (1811), p. 190; Scharf's *History of Maryland*, vol. I, pp. 297-299; Browne's *Maryland*, p. 83.

The belief in witchcraft and its practice has existed among all primitive peoples. The records that remain of Ancient Egypt and Babylonia establish its prevalence. In the Code of Hammurabi, which was promulgated about 2000 B. C. is found in the first two sections of the code: " If a man weave a spell

and put a ban upon a man, and has not justified himself, he that wove the spell upon him shall be put to death" (Sec. 1). "If a man has put a spell upon a man and has not justified himself, he upon whom the spell is laid shall go to the holy river; he shall plunge into the holy river and if the holy river overcome him, he who wove the spell upon him shall take to himself his house." "If the holy river makes that man to be innocent, and has saved him, he who laid the spell upon him shall be put to death. He who plunged into the holy river shall take to himself the house of him who wove the spell upon him" (Sec. 2).

The production of effects beyond the natural powers of man by supernatural agencies other than the divine involves in witchcraft the idea of a diabolical pact or an appeal to the intervention of the spirits of evil. The spirits of evil were the devil, under various guises and names, and his demons. According to the Old Testament, the devil was the wisest of all angels, and his virtues were extolled by God, who thus addressed him under the symbolic name of the King of Tyre: "Thou wast perfect in all thy ways from the day thou wast created till unrighteousness was found in thee." Ezekiel, Chapter 28, Verse 12.

The Bible however, enjoined death for merely being a witch in these words: "Wizards thou shalt not suffer to live," "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live," "A man or a woman in whom there is a pythonical or divining spirit, dying let them die; they shall stone them; their blood be upon them." Deut. XVIII, 11-12; Ex. XXII, 18; Lev. XX, 27. Gal V-20; Apoc. XXI, 8-XXII, 15; Acts VIII, 9; XVIII, 6.

Notwithstanding the penalties prescribed in the Bible, the early church punished witches or sorcerers by excommunication, imprisonment until conversion or expulsion from the diocese. It was not until the thirteenth century that Gregory IX embodied in the Canon Law the mandate that heretics, after condemnation, should be delivered to the secular arm, which burned them at the stake. The Pope's Constitution (1231) was directed against heretics but, although Alexander IV ruled (1258) that the inquisitors should limit their intervention to those cases in

which there was some clear presumption of heretical belief, heresy was readily inferred from slight magical practices, and in 1275 at Toulouse, occurred the earliest instance of a witch burned to death after judicial sentence of an inquisitor. Hugues de Baniol, *Cauzons La Magie,* II, 21-7; *Catholic Ency.,* Vol. XV, 675-676. The woman had made a confession of having brought forth a monster after intercourse with an evil spirit and to have nourished it with the flesh of babies which she had procured in her nocturnal expeditions.

By the Constitution *Super illius specula* (1326) Pope John XXII ordained that the penalties of heresy should be imposed upon those "who ally themselves with death and make a pact with hell, who sacrifice to the demons, make or have images, rings, mirrors, phials or other analogous objects, intended to serve as bonds to hold the demons, who ask questions of the demons, obtain answers to them and have recourse to the demons to satisfy their depraved desires."

The prosecution of sorcerers or witches by the church and the secular courts grew and great numbers were punished by death or imprisonment for life or a long term of years. Henry Institoris and James Sprenger, inquisitors, were empowered by Pope Innocent VIII (1484) to deal with persons of every class and every form of crime, and in 1489 published the book Malleus Maleficarum (the hammer of witches), which was divided into three parts. The first two of which contain a dissertation upon the reality of witchcraft and its nature and the manner of dealing with it; and the third part formulates the rules of procedure, whether the trial be had in an ecclesiastical or a secular court. From this handbook the accused were plied with questions and, by a strange perversion, the desired admissions that had been wrung from their victims by rack or thumb-screw were described as voluntary. *Ency. Brittanica,* "Witchcraft." The publication of this book increased the number of prosecutions and became the code of the inquisitors. In 1390 the church in France was deprived of its right to prosecute sorcerers and the trials of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were mainly

in the secular courts, without, however, any advantage enuring to those prosecuted.

On the continent trials and executions did not cease until the end of the eighteenth century. In Spain a woman was burnt in 1781 at Seville by the Inquisition and the secular courts condemned a girl to decapitation in 1782. In 1783 a girl was executed in the canton of Glarus, Switzerland. An execution took place in Posen in 1793. England and Scotland participated in these prevailing prosecutions, although the witches were not usually burned. An appalling number were unquestionably executed, and many of these occurred after the settlement of Maryland in 1634. The last trial in England for witchcraft was in 1712 when Jane Wenham was convicted but was not executed. In Scotland trials, accompanied by torture, were frequent in the seventeenth century, and the last trial and execution was in 1722. After the law ceased to punish, the mob occasionally did, as is exemplified by the instance Gilbert White gives in The Natural History of Selborne: "no longer than the year 1751 and within twenty miles of the capital, they seized on two superannuated wretches, crazed with age, and overwhelmed with infirmities, on a suspicion of witchcraft, and, by trying of experiments, drowned them in a horse-pond." *Spectator,* vol. 2, pp. 130, 179; vol. 4, pp. 70, 214.

The report of Chancellor Kilty to the General Assembly was in 1810. He classified the English Statutes which had existed at the time of the first emigration of the people of Maryland, and those which had been subsequently passed; and he further designated those which were proper to be introduced and incorporated into the body of the statute law of the State. In the course of this work, the chancellor reviewed the statute law with respect to witchcraft. Witchcraft was by the ancient laws of England of ecclesiastical cognizance, although it is also said that offenders of this kind might be punished at the common law by condemnation to the pillory. Hawkins Pleas of Crown, c. 2; c. 3, s. 2. After a conviction by an ecclesiastical court, and a refusal to abjure, or a relapse into the practice of witchcraft

after abjuration, the convict would be turned over to a secular court for punishment with death by burning pursuant to the writ *de heretico comburendo*, which was grantable out of chancery upon a certificate of conviction. The writ was abolished by statute of 29 Charles II, c. 9, 1676, and, after that date the notation on the margin of the court-book of the terse expression of " convicta et combusta," ceased.

A general statute against witchcraft was passed during the reign of Elizabeth which made conjuration and invocation of evil spirits a felony, 5 Eliz. c. 16, and this statute was superseded by an act of parliament known as 1 James I, c. 12, which made it a felony, without benefit of clergy and sanctuary, to use any invocation or conjuration of any evil and wicked spirit, or to consult or covenant with, entertain, employ, feed or reward any evil and wicked spirit, or to take up a dead body or any of its parts to be employed in any manner of witchcraft, inchantment, charm or sorcery whereby any person shall be killed, destroyed, wasted, consumed, pined or lamed in body or its parts. The act of James I was in force until its repeal by 9 George II, c. 5, the effect of which was to prohibit all future prosecutions for conjurations, witchcraft, sorcery or enchantment, but to make it a misdemeanor for a person to pretend to use these arts in the telling of fortunes or the discovery of stolen goods. Blackstone's *Com. Book IV*, Ch. IV, sec. VI, pp. 60-62 (star). This was the state of the law of Great Britain at the time of the Revolution.

The inquiry made by Kilty convinced him that the statute of James I had been in use in the province. He found and reported that it would appear by the commissions to the judges that they were to determine concerning *witchcraft*, burglary, felony, murder &c. and the charges to the grand juries were to the same effect, until a short period after the making of this statute of 9 George 2 (1736). The commission commanded the justices " to enquire by the oaths of good & lawful men of yor county aforesaid of all manner of felonys, Witchcrafts, Sorceryes, Magic Arts, Tresspasses etc. against the Lawes &

Ordinances of our said Province." Kilty's conclusion to place the statutes among those found applicable but not proper to be incorporated has had universal acceptance. Chancellor Kilty's course was not prompted by his conviction that the residents of the province had displayed any toleration in their attitude toward what Blackstone called "this dubious crime," vol. 2, Part IV, Ch. IV, p. 61. For in classifying the statute of 29 Charles 2, Ch. 9, which did away with the writ *de heretico comburendo*, he wrote: "This statute cannot in strictness be said to have extended to the province, as the writ mentioned in the title was never used therein; but it was one that the courts might have adopted together with 1 Eliz. Ch. 1 (Heresy), if they had been found necessary. See the note on 9 Geo. 2, Ch. 5. And when we consider the violent animosities which prevailed between the different religious sects in the province, it is presumed that the court that would hang a witch, would not scruple to burn a heretic." P. 97.

The record upon which Kilty based the statement that a witch had been hung was believed to be lost. A recent search resulted in the finding of a small, ignored volume among the records of the Court of Appeals. A close inspection of the volume revealed the fact that it was one of the supposedly "lost" records of the Provincial Court, covering the period, 1682-1702. The first 121 pages contain the criminal proceedings of the Provincial Court from March 18, 1683 to August 20, 1686, and the succeeding pages from 122 to 168 are given exclusively to ejectment cases in 1702.

After a century and a quarter of obscurity, a reading of the volumes gives in detail the prosecutions which were indicated by Kilty. The names of the principal actors are preserved in the records and the meetings of the provincial court, the production of the prisoners, the accusations and the judgments are so tersely and vividly stated that it seems best to use in the narrative the text of the original proceedings.

Rebecca Fowler was the first witch tried. The convening of court and her fate are recorded in these words:

"At a provinciall Court held at the City of St. Maries the nine and twentieth day of September in the tenth yeare of the Dominion of the Rt. Hono^{ble} Charles Lord Baron of Baltemore anno Dei 1685 and there continued untill the twelfth day of October following on which said 29th day of September were present.

The hona^{bles} { Thomas Tailler, Esq^{r} / Henry Darnall, Esq^{r} / William Digges, Esq^{r} / William Stevens, Esq^{r} / Nicholas Sewall, Esq^{r} } Justices

Then was the Grand Jury for the body of this province summoned impannelled and sworne whose names are as follows, viz:

Randolph Hinson	John Kirke
Richard Keene	Walter Lane
Hugh Hopewell, jun^{r}	W^{m} Blankenstein
John Atkey	Joseph Spernon
Thomas Ford	Richard Holland
Robert Cole	John Hinton
William Ferguson	William Harris
Samuel Wheeler	William Morris

Then was the charge given to the Grand Inquest and they withdrew to consider thereof.

The Sheriff of Somerset County in open Court turned over the body of Thomas Roe and Mary Jones to the Sheriffe of St. Maries County. * * *

The sheriffe of Calvert County turned over in open Court to the said Sheriffe of St. Maries County the bodyies of Richard Vanson, John Edwards, *Rebecca Fowler* and Joseph Tumblinton. This was on September 30, 1685.

The grand inquest presented and indicted Rebecca Fowler and the proceedings are thus recorded:

"Maryland, SS.

The Jurors for the Rt. hono^{ble} Lord prop^{ty} of this province upon their oathes doe present Rebecca Fowler, the wife of John Fowler, late of Callvert County, planter, otherwise called Rebecca Fowler, late of Calvert County, spinster, for that she the said Rebecca Fowler the last day of August in the yeare of our Lord 1685 and at divers other dayes & times as well before & after having not the feare of God before her eyes but being led by the instigation of the Divell certaine evil & dyabolicall artes called witchcrafts, inchantments charmes, & sorceryes then wickedly, divelishly and feloniously at Mount Calvert Hundred & severall other places in Calvert County aforesaid of her malice forethought feloniously did use practice & exercise in upon & against one Francis Sandsbury, late of Calvert County aforesaid, Labourer and severall others psons of the said county whereby the said Francis Sandsbury & several others as aforesaid last day of August in the yeare aforesaid & severall other dayes & times as well before as after at Mount Calvert hundred and several other places in the said County in his & their bodyes were very much the worse, consumed, pined & lamed against the peace & ct. (etcetera) and against the forme of the statute in this case made and provided.

Burford, Attorney Generall.

On the back side of the foregoing presentment was endorsed by the Grand Jury—Billa Vera—Upon which presentment the said Rebecca Fowler was Endicted. Upon her Endictment arraigned and upon her arraignment pleaded not guilty and for her tryall put her selfe upon God & the Country, & Attorn^{y} Generall also. Command was therefore given to the Sheriffe of St. Maries County that he cause to come here twelve. & ct.

Now here at this day to-witt the second day of October Annoq Dni 1685 came the said Thomas Burford, Attorney General for the said Lord prop^{ty} and the said Rebecca Fowler was brought to the Barr and the jorors empannelled being called likewise come to-witt Randolph Brandt & Charles Egerton, James Yore,

Michaell Miller, Mathew Lewis, Edward Turner, John Taunt, Andrew Insley, Justinian Tennison, James Neale, Andrew Abbington & Abraham Rhoades, who being elected, tryed and sworne to say the truth in the premises doe say and deliver in writing to the Court the verdict following vizt. Wee find that Rebecca Fowler is guilty of the matters of fact charged in the indictment against her and if the Court find the matters contayned in the Endictment make her Guilty of witchcraft, charmes and sorceries &ct. then they find her guilty. And if the Court find those matters contained in the indictment doe not make her guilty of witchcraft, charmes sorceries & ct then they find her not guilty whereupon judg^{mt} is respited untill the Court further advises themselves upon the premises. Afterwards, to-witt the Third day of October, 1685, aforesaid came againe the said Attorney Generall for the said Lord Prop^{ty} and the said Rebecca Fowler was againe brought to the barr and the Court having advised themselves of & upon the premises It is considered by the Court that the said Rebecca Fowler be hanged by the neck untill she be dead which was performed the ninth day of October afores'd." Judgment Records of Provincial Court, Liber T. G. (2) 1682-1702, pp. 23, 25, 34.

The next case was that of Hannah Edwards. She was tried:

"Att a Provinciall Court held at the Citty of St. Marys the twenty-seventh day of Aprill in the eleventh year of the Dominion of the Right hon^{rble} Charles Lord Baron of Baltemore & ct. Annoq Dni 1686; and then continued untill the Tenth day of May then following Att which said seventh day of May were present.

The Hon^{ble} { Vincent Lowe, Esq^{r} / Henry Darnall, Esq^{r} / William Digges, Esq^{r} / William Burges, Esq^{r} / Nicholas Sewall, Esq^{r} / Clement Hill, Esq^{r} } Justices

Then was the Grand Inquest for the body of this Province

Impannelled, sumoned & sworn whose names were as followeth, vizt:

Edward Inglish, foreman	William Turner	Jacob Harriss
James Phillips	Thomas Smithson	Benjamin Williams
Samuel Cooksey	Benj^{n} Priestly	William Yorke
John Watson	James Collyer	Thomas Joce
William Aisquith	Cornelius Comegys	Walter Woolverstone
		Ebenezer Blackiston

Then was the charge given to the Grand Inquest and they withdrew to consider thereof."

The sheriffs of the various counties delivered their prisoners to the sheriff of Saint Mary's County, and the first of the entries in this procedure in reference to Hannah Edwards is thus set forth:

"Sheriffe of Calvert County turned over in open Court to the Sheriffe of St. Marys County the bodyes of *Hannah Edwards* Dorcas Rodgers John Harper & Elizabeth Serjeant." After the court had transacted some of its business, the grand jurors, on April 29th, 1686, brought in an indictment against Hannah Edwards in these words:

"Maryland, SS. The Jurors for the Right hon^{ble} the Lord prop^{ty} of this Province upon their Oathes doe present Hannah Edwards, the wife of Richard Edwards, late of Calvert County, Planter, otherwise Hannah Edwards of Calvert County spinster for that she the said Hannah Edwards the sixth day of February in the year of our Lord 1685 and at divers other days and times as well before and after, having not the fear of God before her eyes but being lead by the instigacon of the Devill certain evil and diabollicall arts called witchcrafts, inchantments, charmes and sorceryes, wickedly, divilishly and felloniously at Mount Calvert Hundred and several other places in Calvert County aforesaid of her malice forethought felloniously did use practice and exercise in, upon and against one Ruth Hutchinson, late of Calvert County afore-

said and severall other persons of the said County whereby the said Ruth and severall others as aforesaid the sayd sixth day of February, in the year aforesaid and several other days and times as well before as after at Mount Calvert hundred, and several other places in the said County in and upon their bodyes were very much the worse consumed, pined and wasted against the peace &c and against the form of the Statute in this case made and provided &c.

On the backside of the aforegoing presentment was endorsed by the Grand Inquest—Billa Vera—Upon which Indictment the aforesaid Hanah Edwards was Indicted upon her Indictment was arraigned and upon her arraignment pleaded not guilty and for her tryall putt herself upon God and the Country and the said Thomas Burford, Attorney Generall for the said Lord, Prop^{ty} also. Therefore it is commanded Sheriff of St. Marye's County that he cause to come here twelve &c.

Now here at this day to witt the Thirtyeth day of Aprill in the Eleaventh year of his Lor's Dominion &c Anno Dni 1686 came Thomas Burford, Attorney Generall aforesaid and the said Hannah Edwards sett to the Barr And the Jurors empannelled likewise came to witt Richard Smith, Andrew Abington, Walter Lane, James Neale, John Atky, Thomas Truxton, John Allin, John Woodward, Moses Jones, Robert Benson, Thomas Price and Thomas Cooke, who being thereto tryed and sworne to say the truth in the premises does say upon their oath that the said Hannah Edwards is not Guilty of the Endictment aforesaid or the witchcraft whereof she standes indicted. Judgment Records of Provincial Court, Liber T. G. (2) 1682-1702, pp. 47, 49, 50.

The third case mentioned by Kilty is that of Virtue Violl. The Provincial Court met at Annapolis, the new capital of the Province, on October 5, 1712, with Thomas Smithson, one of the justices presiding with Thomas Gassaway, Sheriff, in attendance. After the calling of Court, Jo Beale, Robert Bradley and Samuel Young, Justices of same Court, took their seats. Then, quoting the record:

"Foster Turbutt, Sheriff of Talbott County brings into Court the body of *Virtue Violl* and thereupon she is committed into the custody of the Sheriff of Ann Arundel County there to remaine until caled.

Proclamation being made according to Comon forme and the several sheriffs of the respective countys having made return of their severall pannells of the Grand Jurors they are called and appear as follows vizt.

	John Bozman, foreman	
Jno. Taney	Henry Austin	Thos. Taylor
Notley Maddox	Philemon Armstrong	Patrick Dunkin
Edward Veazey	Ubgate Reeves	Thos. Tolley
Wm. Denton	Joseph Harrison	Thomas Thackstone
Arnold Elzey	Wm. Sweatnam	Wm. Gray
Wm. Willowghby	James Keech	Jon[a] Back
Wm. Stevens	Joshua Cecill	Thomas Price
James Monat.	Paul Busey	

who being sworn in common forme and charged and sent out to consider &c in short time after Return and deliver to the Court here the following bills, vizt.

Virtue Violl, Thomas Macnemara, Priscilla Bruin and Negroe Hanniball and Eliz[a] Taylor and are content that the Court shall amend forme altering no matter of substance in the afsd bills by them found, and thereupon the said Grand Jurors are Discharged and allowed for their service this Court the sume of three thousand pounds of tobacco to be paid by the publick &c. * * *

Her Majesty v. Virtue Violl } Maryland Ss. The Jurors for our Soveraigne Lady the Queen that now is of Great Brittain &c To-witt Jno. Bozman, John Taney, Notley Maddox, Edward Veazey, Wm. Denton, Arnold Elzey, Wm. Willoughby, Wm. Stevens, James Monat, Henry Austin, Philemon Armstrong, Ubgate Reeves, Joseph Harrison, Wm.

Sweatnam, James Keech, Joshua Cecill, Paul Bussey, Thos Taylor, Patrick Dunkin, Thos. Tolly, Thomas Thackstone, Wm. Gray, Jon^{a} Back and Thos. Price, good and lawfull men elected, tryed and sworn to speak the truth upon their oath do present that Virtue Violl of Talbott County spinster otherwise called Virtue Violl of the sd. County of Talbott spinster the nineteenth day of August in the eleventh year of the reigne of our said Lady the Queen that now is of Great Brittaine etc. at Talbot County, afd. the fear of God before her eyes not haveing but being Seduced by the devil most wickedly, & diabollically did use practice & exercise witchcraft whereby & wherewith she did waste, consume and pine the body of a certaine Ellianor Moore of the afd. County spinister then & there in the peace of God and our said Lady the Queen being with such her most wicked and Diabollicall use practice & exercise of witchcraft the Tongue of the said Elinor Moore did then and there and at divers times before within the County lame & render speechless to the great displeasure of Almighty God & agst her maj^{tys} peace and the forme of the statute in that case made and provided. W. Bladen Att Gen^{l} who followeth for our Lady the Queen.

Wienesses Elinor Moore, Capt. Jno. Needles, Mrs. Needles, Robt. Jadwin, Saml Hatton, Thos. Silvester.

On the back of the foregoing indictment was thus endorst, Vizt.

Billa Vera Jno. Bozman, foreman. Thereupon command was given to the Sher^{ff} of Ann Arund^{ll} County to sett the said Virtue Violl, the prisoner at the Barr of the Court who thereupon appeared and being presently demanded how she would acquitt herself of the premises above imposed upon her saith that she is not in anywise guilty thereof and thereof for tryall put herself upon God and her County (and Wm. Bladen her maj^{tys} said Attorney Gen^{al} who for her said maj^{ty} in this behalf prosecuteth says she is guilty & prays it may be inquired into by the country likewise) Thereupon Command is given the Sh^{ff} of Ann arund^{ll} County that he imediately cause to

come here twelve &c by whome &c who unto &c to recognize &c because as well &c of which said precept the said Shff to witt Thomas Gassaway, Gent. makes return that he has here ready twelve &c as by his precept he was commanded, to witt: Daniel Sherwood, Henry Sewall, W^{m} Veazey, Thomas Cox, Roger Laddemore, Thos. Johnson, Jonn Lanham, Phillip Kersey, Sallandine Eagle, Jno. Houkin, Marmaduke Goodhand and Charles Jones who being duly elected, tryed & sworn to well & truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereigne Lady the Queen & the said Virtue Violl, prisoner at the barr, according to their evidence upon their oaths do say that the said Virtue Violl is not guilty of the matter whereof she stands indicted whereupon it is considered by the justices here this seventh day of Octob^{r} Anno Dom. 1712 that the sd. Virtue Violl of the Indictment & premises afd. be acquitt and that she go thereof without day &c and thereupon the sd. Virtue Violl at her prayer was discharged by procl^{n} made in usual form paying fees. Judgments of Provincial Court, Liber T. P. 1711-1712, pp. 576, 582.

In leaning to mercy's side in their verdict, in this trial, the jury may have held with the conclusion which Addison had expressed a year before in the Spectator: "I believe in general that there is and has been such a thing as Witchcraft; but at the same time can give no Credit to any Particular Instance of it." Vol. 2, No. 117.

While other prosecutions may await discovery, there are but these five instances known to the writer of criminal proceedings in Maryland looking to the punishment of persons charged with witchcraft. The first four of these are within the period from 1665 to 1686, and the fifth was in 1712, after an interval of over a quarter of a century. In the first case, the accused, Elizabeth Bennett, was not presented; and two others, Hannah Edwards and Virtue Violl, were indicted, tried and acquitted. Of the last two named, Hannah Edwards, a married woman, and Virtue Violl, a spinster, were charged with having practised their black arts upon women whose bodies they were said to have caused to be wasted, consumed and pined.

The evil inflicted upon Ruth Hutchinson was alleged to be general in its pernicious effect upon her body but, in the case of Ellianor Moore, the mischief inflicted was that her tongue had been rendered "lame and speechless."

It does not appear in what manner Elizabeth Goodale's body was bewitched by John Cowman. In the indictment against Rebecca Fowler it is alleged that her victim, Francis Sandbury, had been made in his body worse, consumed, pined and lamed. These were the characteristic results of witchcraft or fascination, as it was sometimes anciently called.

The statute of James I imposed the penalty of death when the victim was "Killed, destroyed, wasted, consumed, pined or lamed in his or her body, or any part thereof." The effects of an exercise of the art are stated in the alternative, and the penalty of death is imposed when any one of the named consequences happened. If death followed, it was the practice to allege this result, although in many cases the indictments, after charging the person to have been wasted, consumed and pined in body, added the words "yet still is," in order, probably, to negative the inference of death ensuing. The addition in the Fowler prosecution of the word "lamed," would clearly imply that the laborer had been made lame by the baleful art of the wife of the planter.

Of those accused and tried but one was a man, and he, John Cowman, was found guilty and sentenced, but escaped death by an ignominious reprieve. The others were women and the execution of one of these is apparently the single instance of the infliction of the death penalty in the performance of a judicial sentence. It would seem that not only in England but also in the province the statutes, in the words of Blackstone, continued in force "to the terror of all ancient females in the kingdom." Book IV, ch. IV, p. 61. The Spectator, Vol. II, No. 117 (Addison).

The localities in which the accused lived cannot be given with certainty. The first two, Elizabeth Bennett and John Cowman, were apparently of Saint Mary's County. The charge against Virtue Violl was laid in Talbott County, where the

tradition persists that, at a later period, a witch had lived in the neighborhood of Plain dealing Creek, a northern tributary of Tred Avon River. The Land of Legendary Lore (1898), Ingraham, 93.

The names of the victim, and of the witnesses endorsed on the presentment afford some basis for the conjecture that Virtue Violl had lived in the same section of the county.

The indictments against Rebecca Fowler and Hannah Edwards are more definite as to place and fix the scene of the crimes in Mount Calvert Hundred, whose location is definitely known from the circumstance that the origin of the Hundred was in a tract of land containing 1000 acres and called " Mount Calvert " having been granted by patent to Philip Calvert on February 17th, 1658, as a Manor with Court Baron etc. The tract is on the west side of the Patuxent River " in the freshes near the dividing line of the said River " and lies south of Calvert Branch (now Western Branch) at the confluence of the Branch with the River. At this juncture was " Pig Point," which, with a view to the advancement of trade, was made in 1685, a port of entry and export, along with four other ports in Calvert County. In the legislation the port is explicitly stated to be "Att pigg Pointe upon Mount Colverte Mannor in Patuxent River." Proceedings and Acts of the Assembly, Archives, 1678-1683, pp. 540, 541, 1684-1692, pp. 111-120.

The narrator has not been able to find any other proceedings among the records of the provincial court, but, in the search, some other information was obtained which relates more to the civil remedies in force in the county courts. An action for defamation that was founded in an accusation of witchcraft was not rare but, as was remarked by Sir Frederick Pollock, when writing of chancery suits in the 14th and 15 centuries,

" There is, however, one rather curious head of jurisdiction of which I have found no mention in text books. It was not very uncommon to apply to the chancellor for an injunction to restrain the defendant from practising witchcraft against the plaintiff, or, it might be, from making false charges of witch-

craft against him." Essays in the Law (1922), p. 191. Holdsworth's History of English Law, vol. V, pp. 289-290.

It would seem that the types of cases mentioned by Pollock and Holdsworth have their counterpart in the proceedings of at least two of the county courts. One instance is found in Charles county and there the alleged witch is seen seeking to prevent others from falsely charging her with witchcraft. The second is an appeal by the victim to the county court of Anne Arundel county for protection against a witch. The earlier proceedings will be first stated.

The writer is indebted to Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, the present accomplished editor of the Archives of Maryland, for the facts, and the opportunity to read the records which are now in the course of printing, in respect of the actions at law brought in 1661 by one Joan Michell, who charged that traducers had called her a witch. From the record of the proceedings of the Court of Charles County, 1658-1662, it will appear that four actions of slander were brought. The first was against Francis Doughty (ie), then the rector of the Church of England parish, who later went to Virginia and became the rector of Rappahannock Parish; the second, against his son, Enoch Doughtie; the third, against James Walker and a fourth against Miss Long. Three of the actions failed because of insufficiency of plaintiff's proof, and the first was not prosecuted.

As a preface to the relation of the law suits, it should be said that Joan Michel had for some while been dreaded because of the belief in her use of the black art. It appeared that several years before the action she had sought to vindicate her character through the effort, it may be inferred, of her husband. For on November 14, 1659, Thomas Michel appeared before a session of the justices of the county court of Charles County. He was indignant and the record is that he " desiereth that Mr. Thomas Lomax and Elizabeth Atwicks might have their oaths given them concerning the abusful reproaches offered unto his wife by M^{is} Hatche." The parties named were brought into court and examined severally under oath. Their depositions

were so similar that but one will be quoted: "Thomas Lomax sworne & examined in open Court sayeth, that goodie Michel asking Mis Hatche how She did Mis Hatche replied that she thaught she had bewitched her face whereupon goodie Mitchell asked her if She wear in earnest or no and She replied Shee was for shee endureth abundance of Miserie by the soarnes of her mouth and did verilie beleeve that shee was bewitched whearupon thear ware diuers other circumstances past betweene the too parties which this deponent can not at presant call to remembrance onlie goodie michell tould her She woold Arest her to the Court about it; and Mis Hatche Replied that she thaught she durst not but if she durst she woold endeauor to make it appear so or els she woold acknowledge she had wronged her in open Court & bee liable to their censuir & further this deponant at present remembereth not." Infra. pp. 54, 55. The matter then dropped out of the records until almost two years later when the action were begun. A declaration and some testimony will be quoted, since they give a vivid glimpse of the belief and life of the community and of the legal procedure:

"Joan Michell Plantiue
Francis Doughtie Minister
Defendant

} The Plantiue Aresting the Defendant in an Action of Defamation Prefereth her Petition as followeth

To the Worshipfull Commissioner of Charleses Countie

The humble Petition of Joan Michell your Poor Petioner as followeth.

Whereas your Poor Petitioner is most shamfully and her good name taken away from her shee doath desire that shee may bee righted and that shee may bee searched by able woemen whether she bee such a person or no which thos persons say I am and if I bee found to bee such a one I may bee punished by law or els to bee Cleared by Proclamation and that the worshipfull bench would tak it into ther serious Consideration how that I am Abused and my good name taken from mee without disart and I most humbly desire your worships that I may haue the law

against them and I your poore petitioner shall bee bound to pray for you and yours

I desire th^t^ M^r^ Francis Doughty may bring thos Persons to light that haue raysed this schandalous reports of mee for hee sayd that I salluted a woman at Church and her teeth fell a Aking as if shee had bin mad and I desired him to tell mee who had raysed this report of mee and hee woold not and so from one to an other my good name is taken away that I Cannot bee at quiet for them for it is all their delight and table talke how to doe mee a mischief beeing a poore distressed widow but my trust is in God that hee will plead my Case for mee and will neuer suffer the poor and innocent to perish by the hands of their Enemies for of a sunday as I was going to Church with too of Capt: Fendalls folks M^r^ Walkers man hurled stones at mee as I was going along and so hid himself again which for any thing that I know his master might set him on to Mischefe mee and hee himself wrongs mee by word and I your petitioner shal bee euer bound to pray for you. * * *

"M^is^ Ane Cage sworne and examined in open Court sayeth that M^r^ Enock Doughtie Called unto goodie Michell and sayed goodie Michel goodie Michell are not you the woman that swom ouer unto M^r^ Pillses sometime in June last past and further sayeth not."

"Richard Tarlin aged 25 years or thearabouts sworne and examined in open Court sayeth that M^is^ Long did say that the hene and Chickings she had of goodie Michell that the Chickings thearof did die in such a strang manner that she thaught sum old witch or other had bewitched them and further sayeth not which was also affirmed and no mor by the sayd Tarlins wife sworn in open Court."

Francis Ferenla sworne and examined in open Court sayeth that Richard Tarlin did say that M^is^ Long did say that goodie michell did giue her a hen and Chickings but shee thaught shee had forespoake them and further sayeth not. ("forspoke" meant here bewitched.) Advance sheets: *Md. Archives,* Charles

County Court Proceedings, 1658-1662, pp. 139, 142-143, 145, 155-156.

Turning now to the proceedings in Anne Arundel county, it will be learned that a certain Charles Killburn, on January 15, 1702, addressed to the justices of Anne Arundel County Court his petition in which he described himself as being "in a very languishing condition" because of the witchcraft practiced upon him by one Katherine Prout. He represented that oftentimes having been in the way of recovery he had met Katherine and she as frequently had abused and threatened him "wishing withal," as he averred, "that he might languish to death and never recover his health which by your petitioner's unhappy state at present he imagines is the sad effects of her execrable wishes." The petitioner, therefore, prayed that he be examined by the justices concerning his condition and its cause verified; craved "some Tryall may be made on her" as to the justices should seem meet.

Upon a reading of the petition, the court passed an order directing that Capt. Lawrence Draper and Mr. Josiah Towgood take the deposition of the petitioner in writing, and return it immediately for the court's action. The court then sent for Katherine Prout to answer the premises. She appeared in person and proved refractory. After noting her presence, the entry continued: "and, for her misbehaviour in her Saucy Language and abusing this Court, is fined one hundred pounds of Tobbacco."

The two commissioners returned the deposition of Charles Killburn, the petitioner, on the same day they were named. It was in this form:

"The deposition of Charles Killburn aged about fourty years taken this 15th day of Jan^{ry} Anno. 1702.

Your deponent saith ever since the last September he hath not been well and do think that it is occasioned by the within Katherine Prout, and that to the best of his Knowledge he is bewitched by the sd. Katherine and is not well above 3 or 4

days together and further saith not. Taken before us Lawrence Draper, Josiah Towgood.

The within petitioner prays that Charles Chissell, Jno. Newsam, Mr. Beards Servant Woman, Daniel Camim & wife and Sr. Thomas Laurence's man may be all sumoned to informe the Court what they know." The record then proceeds with this final minute:

"Which evidence being summoned, sworne & examined in open court do declare nothing in respect to the Justification of the petition and deposition of the sd. Charles Kilburne thereupon the said Katherine Prout is discharged from the same, paying her fees."

The matter, however, was not at an end. Two months later Kilburne brought an action for slander against Katherine Prout for calling him "a rogue" and a "foresworn rogue" with the meaning that he had committed perjury. In this second effort, Kilburne won a nominal victory as his damages were but six pence, although the costs were heavy as they were expresssd in terms of 1101 lbs. of tobacco.

Nothing daunted, Katherine, in turn, sued Kate Quillin for slander. The declaration set forth the utterance of two defamatory remarks. The first was that Kate Quillin called the plaintiff "Dame Ye" meaning thereby that she was an old witch. The inversion of the words carried the imputation of witchcraft, since its devotees did or said nothing in its natural order. The second slander was that Katherine Prout had stolen molasses and "New England Capons" from a cellar in Annapolis. The declaration informed the court that "New England capons" were not fowl but mackerel. The plaintiff recovered three pounds damages, and the legal strife of the two Kates was at an end.

The instances brought to light in the records of Charles and Anne Arundel County afford basis for the expectation that the other records before 1736 of these two counties and those which remain of the other counties, Kent (1640), Baltimore (1659),

Talbot (1661), Somerset (1666), Dorchester (1668), Prince George's (1695), Queen Anne (1706), may contain interesting information with reference to litigation growing out of the practice or pretense of witchcraft. The counties of St. Mary's (1638) and Calvert (1654), have had their ancient records unfortunately consumed by fire.

The records extant are, however, sufficient to establish that with reference to witchcraft the law and procedure were directed to the prevention of either the exercise or the imputation of witchcraft; to the compensation of one wronged by its use or by a false accusation of its art; and of the punishment of the crime.

While the belief may not be indulged that this paper has embraced all the prosecutions to be found in the records of the provincial and general courts, it may be said that published volumes of the Archives of Maryland cover the proceedings of the provincial court and general court from 1634 to 1666; of the court of chancery, 1669-1679; of the council, 1636-1770; of the general assembly, 1637-1756; and that there is a general index of the records of the provincial court extending from 1654 to 1778. These have been examined with care but not with that degree of thoroughness which would preclude a mistake. The records of the county courts would probably not furnish a case of a criminal trial under the statute, since witchcraft was a major offence, and its prosecution was within the jurisdiction of the provincial or general court.

A review of the judicial and historical material now available does not indicate that there ever was a period of maniacal prosecution. The only instances which bear any relation in time and place are those against Rebecca Fowler and Hannah Edwards. One of these was convicted and the other was acquitted, although on the jury which freed Hannah Edwards were two of the sixteen grand jurors who had presented Rebecca Fowler, and two of the petit jurors, who had convicted her. It is a hard matter for a man to weigh, reason and decide on the evidence

against common opinion. In view of the almost universal belief of the times in witchcraft and its malign consequences, the statute would seem to have been enforced with moderation and restraint. While the record of a single execution is to be deplored, yet the law exacted it. The minutes of the proceedings show an orderly trial and due deliberation in the imposition of the sentence. The single execution of the penalty of death during the century in which the statute was in effect must remain a cherished testimony of tolerance,—a tolerance which, in respect of witches, would "rather have appointed them Helleborum than Hemlocke."

LETTERS OF CHARLES CARROLL, BARRISTER.

Everyone who has read even slightly the history of Maryland during the American Revolution knows that Charles Carroll, Barrister, was one of the most trusted and active leaders of the patriotic party. Indeed his services were scarcely less important than those of Charles Carroll of Carrollton with whom he is now often, as he was then sometimes, confused. But though the public records are full of references indicating his prominence in the patriotic cause little or nothing is known about the man himself. It is now possible not only to supply information about this distinguished Maryland leader but also to cast a flood of light on many aspects of life in Maryland during the period immediately preceding the Revolution.

Some years ago Mr. Alexander Preston first loaned and then presented to the Maryland Historical Society three letter-books in which Dr. Charles Carroll and his son, the Barrister, kept copies of their business correspondence. That of the son occupies a little more than half of the third volume and took place between 1755 and 1769. The letters of Dr. Carroll have already been published in the Maryland Historical Magazine. Beginning with this issue all the letters of Charles Carroll, Barrister, will be printed.

When, in August 1755, the Barrister assumed the burden of managing the affairs of his sick father he had just returned from his second period of study in England. The first had lasted from 1734 to 1746 when he had gone to school, first in Portugal, then in England where he ultimately attended Cambridge University. The second had begun in 1751 when young Carroll went again to England to read law in the Temple. Four years later he returned to Maryland to find his father ill with a disease that was to prove fatal several months later. Thus at the age of 32 the Barrister, as the only living child, succeeded to the large estate Dr. Carroll had accumulated.

The letters which show how Charles Carroll, Barrister, managed his large and varied properties are a veritable mine of rich ore for the economic history of Maryland. Most of the letters written to American correspondents concern the land which Carroll owned or wished to acquire. As with nearly all prosperous colonials a large proportion of his wealth was invested in land, although he was not so active in real estate speculation as his father had been. His chief economic interest, however, was the iron industry and the major portion of this correspondence is to various English merchants who sold the iron for him in England, acted as his bankers and generally as his business agents. When the history of the important iron industry in Maryland is written, and it is perhaps the most neglected subject in the history of colonial Maryland, these letters with those of his father will prove invaluable. Yet more than the iron business is involved. Significant facts are revealed concerning colonial commerce, shipbuilding and shipping, insurance rates and procedure, the effects of the Seven Years War on colonial commerce, and technical financial practices.

Others beside those interested in the economic life of colonial Maryland will find these letters a rich banquet. The British merchants not only tended to the business affairs of Carroll but also to his private purchases. Regularly long lists of articles to be bought were sent to England. From them it is possible to reconstruct much of the domestic life of this patrician Maryland family. Here can be found the kind of clothes ladies wore and what they cost, the prevailing fashion in furniture, the manner in which building materials were secured, the difficulties in obtaining shrubs and fruit trees for gardens, the medicines used. Particularly valuable are the lists of books ordered, since from them an insight into the

intellectual currents of the time can be gained. Indeed there is scarcely a phase of social life on which some data are not included.

W. Stull Holt.

Aug^{t} 15th 1755

Sir/

My ffather long since expected you'd have been so kind as to have returned the Survey called the Stage being upon a Special Warr^{t} on the Proclamation he has been at great Charge in Expense in Building & otherwise upon that Land He has had great Hopes from your Integrity that he will not be disappointed therein for want of your not returning the Certificate. M^{r} Uncles told him lately that he had done all in his power to rectifie it But if there is anything necessary if you will send y^{r} Deputy to Uncles he will still do anything further to perfect that matter my ffather has common Warr^{ts} Suff^{t} in the office which he reserves to Compound for that I hope to have a Line from you in Relation to this affair and that no Time may be lost therein

Y^{r} ffav^{r} herein will very much oblige

Sir

Y^{rs} C. C.

To M^{r} Isaac Brookes
Surv^{r} off ffred^{k} County at the
House of M^{r} Beals near Bladensburg—

Annapolis Aug^{t} 26. 1755

Gent.

I Take this 1st opportunity after My Arrivall of Returning you Thanks for Y^{r} Great Civilities to Me while with you and of sincerely assuring you of my Best Endeavours in any thing wherein I Can be Serviceable to you in this Part of the world. I send you Inclosed a Cert. Relating to the 20 Ton of Pigg Iron Shipped in the Chapman Jn^{o} Dare Master in 1744 on w^{ch} the Dutes was Paid Thro omission of sending ore with the Iron I

suppose as this will make it Plainly appear to be Plantation Iron it may be Recovered & Hope for y^r^ assistance. My Fathers Ship is called the Mermaid Capt. Nathan^l^ Chew Master I thought Proper to Mention this as we did not know her name when the Insurance was made. Tob^o^ Extremely scarce. I shall write to you fully by Chew. My Father is very weak and Low or would himself have wrote Desire his Compliments to you I sincerely wish you and all Y^rs^ (To whom Pray my Compliments) all Health I am

Gent
Y^r^ H^ble^ S^r^
C. Carroll J^r^

To Mess^rs^ Jn^o^ Hanburry &
Merchants in London

Sir

According to your desire I send you a Copy of the Courses of James fflatt resurveyed for Joseph Murray from the original Certificates also the Courses of the Stage as they regard the original Survey as recd from M^r^ Uncles with those of the Lands Contiguous I shall be obliged if you think you can meet with a good safe and convenient opportunity for the inclosed Letter that you would keep it to send as Directed If not please to return it by the bearer I am

Sir
Y^r^ M^o^ H^ble^ Serv^t^
C. C. Jun^r^

Annapolis Aug^t^ 30^th^ 1755
To M^r^ Isaac Brooke
at M^r^ Beals Near Bladensburg

Sir

If you have any occasion for ffreight I hope the Terms of the inclosed advertisements may be suitable & agreeable to you shall be obliged if opportunity offers that you will Disperse them I am

Sir
Y^r^ h^ble^ Serv^t^
C. C.

Sir

If you Please to Take out in My Fathers Name Sp^{l} War^{t} to Resurvey the two fol^{l} Tracts of Land Both in Fred^{k} Co^{ty} Bear Den 355 Ac^{ts} Patented to My Fa^{thr} Jan^{ry} 30th 1750 & Earnests Choice Patented to Him May 10th 1751 & will Draw the Necessary & Con^{d} Petitions for the same I will satisfy you & yo^{r} oblige S^{r}

Y^{r} &c. C. C. J^{r}

Sept. 12. 1755
To M^{r} Thos. Jenning Clk of Land Office

Annapolis Sept^{r} 21st 1755

Sir

My ffather has a Bill of M^{r} Ballandines for £50 Protested which with the Charges by the Laws of this province amounts to £57..14..3 I fear it will be impossible notwithstanding his repeated promises without some compulsory method to induce him to take it up on Information that you were jointly concerned with him in the Business he carrys and the property he has in this province I have delayed proceeding as directed from a great unwillingness to do any thing that might effect your Interest and from Hopes you could on being apprised persuade that Gentleman to act consistently with the Rules of Justice & Honour I shall be extremely obliged by your mediation in this Affair as it may relieve me from the Disagreeable Necessity of taking any Step that may interfere with your Business If I can in return be of any Service to you here hope you will command

Sir
Y^{rs} &^{c}
C. C. Jun^{r}

To Coll John Tayloe
at Richmond on Rapahanock
River—Virginia

Annapolis Sep^{t} 23^{d} 1755

Sir

According to my Promise to you I send you an Assignment of 350 Ac^{ts} of Warr^{t} out of a Warrant now sent down to the Surv^{r} M^{r} Brooke I have endorsed amount of the Assignment on the said Warrant Please to deliver the Bond for the same to M^{r} Dorsey

My ffather has sent down to the Surv^{r} a Special Warr^{t} to Resurvey Bear Den He desired me to apply to you for your Assistance therein as you know the Land to take in the old ffield and Land over the Branch towards M^{r} Digges Land for the Qty of about 200 ac. or 300 as you find good to the West of the main road along Bear Den adjoining thereto The Tree of Bear Den is up the Branch about a Quarter of a mile above [where] John Chalmers lived You must [take] the Surv^{r} or his suff^{t} Dep^{ty} along with you I understand there is a Spring in or near the old ffield which I would have included If this don't interfere with your other Business I would have it done immediately and I will satisfie you for any Trouble or Charge you are at I am

Sir
Y^{rs} &^{c}
C. C. Jun^{r}

If M^{r} Brooke should not be at Court M^{r} Dorsey will deliver the Letter to him with the Warrant inclosed w^{ch} please to give M^{r} Brooke

To Coll^{o} Nath^{l} Wickham
of ffrederick County

Annapolis Sept^{r} 23^{d} 1755

Sir/

I send you common Warr^{t} for 1340 ac^{r} to remain in your Hands till wanted 350 ac^{r} of it as you'll see by the Endorsement are Assigned to Coll^{o} Wickham. Also Special Warr^{t} to Resurvey the two following Tracts of Land Earnests Choice & Bear Den The Clk of the Land office tells me you had returned to you the two following Warrants one Dated June 11th 1751 for 700 ac. the other June 15th 1752 for 1500 shall be glad to

know if you have them what is due on each and if necessary that you would send them and what others of my ffathers you have in your Hands to be renewed. Shall be obliged if you'll let me have a Line in Relation to the Stage and the Cert. I returned you by M^r^ Ross's Directions to have the Improvements inserted I am

To M^r^ Isaac Brooke Sir
Surv^r^ of ffrederick County Y^rs^ &c.
p^r^ M^r^ Beal Sherf— C. C. J^r^

Maryland Oct^r^ 20^th^ 1755

Gent/

My affairs absolutely Requiring it I have of this Date Drawn a set of Bills on you Payable to M^r^ Rich^d^ Croxall or order for Eight Pounds w^h^ Please to Pay and Charge to me and I have Rec^d^ y^r^ Letter by Capt. Montgomery in Relation to further Insurance of her & approve hereof He will sail in about a Fortnight

I am Gent Y^rs^ &^c^ C. C.

To Mess^rs^ John Hanbury & Co.
Merch^ts^ in London
Copy with Bill & ℔ Capt Dare South River

Maryland Oct^r^ 24^th^ 1755

Gent/

I have of this Date Drawn on you a set of Bills Payable To M^r^ Henry Callister or order for Twenty four Pounds and 3/&4^d^ a set likewise to the same Person on the 22^d^ Inst. for Eleven Pounds & Six Pence we shall be obliged if youl Pay and Charge to the Acc^t^ of Gent—

Y^r^ Mo H^ble^ C. C.
Copy with Bills & p^r^ Cap^t^ Dare
South River

To Mess^rs^ John Hanbury & C^o^ Merch^ts^ in London

Maryland Oct^{r} 25th 1755

Gent/

I have of this Date Drawn on you a set of Bills Payable to Sam^{l} Beal or Order for Twenty five Pounds & I hope you will Pay accordingly I have been obliged by my Business to Draw these before Chews Sailing but Hope their will not occasion any Backwardness in the Discharge of Them

I am &c C. C.

To Mess^{rs} John Hanbury & Co.
Merch^{ts} in London
℔ Cap^{tn} Dare, South River

Invoyce of Sundry Goods sent inclosed in a Letter to Mess^{rs} John Hanbury & Co. Merchants in London Dated Nov^{r} 1755 viz—

3 Ells ozn^{rs} @	7½^{d}	p Ell	All as good as can be had for them Sums or thereabouts—
2 p^{s} Chex @	10^{d}		
1 p^{s} D^{o}	1/		
1 p^{s} D^{o}	1/2		
1 p^{s} Doulass	25	p y^{d}	
1 p^{s} Irish Lin^{n}	2/6		
1 p^{s} Bro^{n} Holl^{d}	1/2		
1 p^{s} Land Sheet^{g}	1/4		

4 p^{s} Coarse Garlix
4 p^{s} Coarse Doulass
1 p^{s} Bag Sacking
1 p^{s} Bed ticking
1 p^{s} Duffel Coating @ ab^{t} 3/ p y^{d}
1 p^{s} Duffel Coating @ ab^{t} 3/ p y^{d}
1 p^{s} Shalloon Butt^{ns} & Mohair for same
1 p^{s} Devonshire Kersey @ ab^{t} 3/4 p y^{d}
1 p^{s} Shalloon Butt^{ns} & Mohair for same
3 p^{s} Kendal Cotten best
1 p^{s} Match Coating
1 p^{s} ffearnought
1 p^{s} German Serge
1 p^{s} Buckram
4℔ Cottenwick

1 best fflanders 8/4 Bed tick
1 ffaggot English Steel
2 Doz: Butchers } Knives
2 Doz. Clasp }
25 Sail Needles
1 Doz. Coarse Hair Sieves
3 Hair Brooms
3 Mops
3 Scrubbing Brushes
1 Doz. wooll Cards
1 Gross Kniting needles
2 Doz: common Shoe Buckles
1 plain walnut fframe Looking Glass
1 Brass parrellel ruler
6 Loaves single refined Sugar
6^{lb} Salt petre
20^{lb} Ginger
6^{lb} Rock Indigo
1 Doz. Sorted Grindstones
20 Gross Hunting pipes
2 doz. Ivory Combs
1 Doz sorted pewter Dishes
12^{lb} Whited Brown th^{d}
2 Doz. p^{s} sorted Tape
2 Doz. p^{s} Gartring
4 Doz. single worsted Caps
1^{lb} Nuno sorted thread
2 Doz. Cotton Laces
1 Doz. Silk D^{o}
20^{lb} Sail Twine
20 bu Calking pins
2 Doz. large tin pans
2 Doz. Smaller D^{o}
2 Doz. quart tin same pans.

Invoice of Goods for myself viz—

3 Reams writing paper 1 @ 7/6. 1 @ 10/. 1 @ 12/6 Cutt

2 p^{s} ozn^{s} 1 @ 6^{d} 1/2 1 @ 8^{d}

Loaves Sugar

3 Doz. Caps 2 Single & 1 Double worsted

Nails 20 tn 10^{d} 14^{lb} to the tn 1 m 20^{d} Brads for fflooring in one Cask

Doulass 2 p^{s} @ £1..2..6 p p^{s}

Sir John Stranges Reports

Instruction for Nathaniel Chew Commander of the Ship Mermaid on her Voyage from Maryland to London viz—

Sir

You must proceed directly with the Ship Mermaid Down the Bay and from the Capes make the best of your way for the port of London Keep your Course to your part as to Endeavour to fall in with the English Channel and to make the Lizard or Short Points on the English Shore Keep as Clear as you possibly Can of the Shore of ffrance. In your voyage you are not to Speak with any Ship or Vessel but in Case of Distress Keep out of Sight of the Western Islands, when you arrive in the Channel at The places Customary be sure to take in a pilot and act in every Respect with the Greatest Caution, when you arrive in the River of Thames and are safely Moored at the said port of London you are to apply to Mess^{rs} John Hanburry & Co. Merchants in the City of London and follow their Directions in Every Respect Relative to the said Ship and Cargoe—

I sincerely wish you a good and safe Voyage and am

Sir

Y^{rs} &c

C. C.

15. Nov^{r} 1755

Maryland Annapolis 15th Nov^{r} 1755

Gent/

This I hope you will receive safe by the Mermaid Nathaniel

Chew The inclosed Accounts will shew you that Ship building is not to be carried on here but at a great Expense and Risque and some Encouragement should be given to such Undertakers at least a living price I leave you to Judge whether I can sell her one ffarthing under the price that is insured I am sure I shall even at that price be a great loser. She is reputed an extreme well built fine molded vessel and the Smiths & Iron account will shew there has been no Sparing of Iron I can only say that if it be possible to Build in Maryland or America so as to fetch a price or please she can't fail of it especially at this Juncture when Ships of her Build & Size are much wanted either for privateers or Store Ships Indeed I much rely on your ffriendship & Care in the disposal of her the most to my advantage & to save Expences as soon as possible If you wanted such crew yourself I dare say Capt^{n} Chew might venture (tho; it may be the Custom when with you to discredit it & Depreciate Colony Work) to recommend her to you as he must know the Care that was taken to have her every way completely finished for Strength according to his own Directions in the Bolting work ornaments we have not much opportunity here to bestow But it will be both unjust & ungenerous to Rank her with the common rate of American or New England Sale Built Vessels.

My ffathers Sickness & Death was a great Embarrassment to my Business & prevented my getting in any of his Debts Time enough to remitt Bills by this Shipping Though I have near four thousand pounds Sterl owing to me so that I was obliged to draw on the Credit of the Ship & Cargoe & rely on your ffriendship in Case they don't answer Expectation & Calculation as I shall be obliged as you will send me by some Ship coming convenient to Patapscoe the Contents of the inclosed Invoice markt $\frac{B}{X}$ I should not this year have desired this of you were I not obliged to supply the Baltimore works with the Goods for my proportion I shall not want more for my own ffamily than the amount of the small Invoice inclosed markt X which if agreeable to you send me in the same Ship The Great demand by the workmen for Goods & Provisions

obliged my ffather to sell forty Tons of Pigg iron in the Country to Purchase such Commoditys with or you would have had that Shipt you and our ffurnace wanting some necessary repairs prevented any Blast this year In about a months Time we shall be in and next Year I shall send you one hundred Ton of Pigg iron at the Cast and hope you will order your Capt^ns^ to give me the preference in Shipping If you pay all my Bills and send the Goods I shall have no objection upon keeping my Bond passed to you while in England as a Security to you for the Ballance that may be due to you tho: I hope it will not Amount to near the sum of the Bond (according to the short Scotch of our Accounts & my Calculation of the value of Effects Shipt I am sure it will not) and make no doubt of discharging by Bill & Effects next Shipping the whole with the Interest which I shall by no means scruple to allow you for what you are in advance for me and I assure you I believe your Security to be as good as any man can desire.

You must imagine my being obliged to buy Staves through the Scarcity of Tobacco has been a great disadvantage to me in making remittance to you and has occasioned a greater Call on me for Bills then I expected or that would have happened if I could have got her Loaded with Tobacco.

At my coming from England I gave my notes to M^r^ Reynolds a Taylor in new Court Carey Street for sixty pounds & to M^r^ Wonall the Bookseller for twenty four pounds I have by this opportunity wrote to them inclosed to you (and shall be obliged if you'll send the Letters by a safe Porter to them) that they could not be paid this Shipping But desired them to call on you to Satisfie them that there was no danger of their money I have Punctually paid them a good deal of money at different Times they must now wait if Effects dont answer to pay them till next Year I desired them to call on you because I would not have them uneasy or Apprehensive of this Debt or my Character suffer.

Altho I desired my Ship might be sold as soon as possible yet as I have the greatest Confidence in your ffriendship and your Acting in every Respect the best for my advantage as

you will see by the Accounts & the Bills I have drawn (which are all but about one hundred pounds on her account) The Great Expence I have really been at in Building & ffitting out as a price that you your self would be Content to take for her should it not offer and there should be any opportunity of getting her into the Governments Service (as she is extremely well calculated for it) on Terms that you would think advantageous by which I might have a Probability of Reimburseing & Repaying myself their great Charges I have been at I Empower you to enter into any Agreem^{t} or Charter party on my Behalf or I would be concerned jointly with you if you would take part of her I would run a small Risque and be at some further Expense rather than part with her much under her real Value But I shall leave this as it is a Business I am quite ignorant of and much out of my way—entirely to your Judgement and management I would not on any Acc^{t} have her to return to Maryland to have ffreight & Loading to look out for & Procure on my own account as it would break in on by Business and much Dissipate me Indeed I have had Trouble & ffatigue enough with her already.

I would have the Goods if you send them Insured So that in Case of Loss I might recover the whole value Clear of all Deductions.

Cap^{n} Chew has on Board as priviledge 13m Staves 6 score to the hundred viz 4 M Pipe 6 m Hogshead & 3 m Barrel all the rest belong to me I would have them sold out there has been some Gross mistake Either in the account of those that sold them when Shipt or in my Clerk who received them they are all Choice Staves and I hope will ffetch a prime price I send you inclosed a Cert of the Irons being Plantation made as also the Bills of Loading for the Tobacco The Iron & the Staves

Capt Chew came into my Employ the 10th of June last at the Wages you allowed and M^{r} Maynard the mate the 3^{d} of August on the same footing he was while with you I have paid Cash in part—£23 Sterl. I imagine he was with you at 5^{lb} ℔ month But he tells me £6 I will allow him what you did and

have given him all the Encouragement you or any one would He will make a good Voyage there is on Board 40 Gallons rum for Ships use which he tells me is Customary for you to give There is a good deal of Spare Cordage and Duck on Board and hope will be take care of and the other necessary Utensils & ffurniture. The Carpenter on Board is my Servant and his Tools must be kept for my use.

I shall be glad to hear from you as soon as possible by any opportunity after Chews arrival How matters are like to turn out I have much at Venture My ffather little knew the Expense when he engaged in it I have drawn all my large Bills on you by the Mermaid at sixty days sight Hope by that Time my Effects will be disposed of and Cash in Hand I would not for double the money have any of my Bills protested should sooner sell all I have than suffer that Discredit If you desire it will give you the best Security in this Province for any sum you may be in advance for me I hope I may depend on your Honouring them and your ffriendship and I promise you I shall remember on all occasions I very sincerely wish you all well and am

Yrs &c.
C. C.

To Messrs John Hanbury & Co.
Merchants in London—

Annapolis 30th Novr 1755

Sir

According to your Letter & promise of August 18th I thought the Survey on the Stage would have been Completed by this Time and that I should not have had any further Trouble especially as you told me when in Town that you wanted nothing to finish it but the Courses from the original Certificates which have been long since sent to you My ffather has been at great Cost about it and I really think myself a little unkindly used in meeting with further delay I send you again the Courses of James's fflatt from the original Certificate If

there be anything else wanting be so good as to let me know and it shall immediately be sent you Unckles tells me there is some doubt about including the Land my ffather has improved Surely my ffather never would have Built on a place he was not clear he had a title to I shall be obliged for your sentiments & Instructions theron I Gave you when in Town the Certificate of Jones's Inheritance which M^{r} Ross sent me to have the Improvements Inserted which has not as yet been returned to me I wrote to you 23^{d} Sept^{r} last to desire an amount of what was due on the following warrants in your Hands viz. June 11th 1751 for 700 a & June 15th 1752 for 1500 a But have reced no answer it will be doing me a favour at this Juncture when I am hurryed by a variety of Business to be as explicit as possible and not to embarrass me by objections or Delays and shall be sincerely obliged to you for any Assistance you may be able to give me in Settling my ffathers affairs that you had the management of and if I can be of any Service to you here Please to Command

Sir
Y^{rs} &c.
C: C:

P. S. I hope my Letter came time enough to Countermand by Assignm^{t} for 350 a of Warrant to Coll Wickham
I am
W^{t} Sup
C: C:

To M^{r} Isaac Brooke Surv^{r}
of ffred^{k} County

Dear Sir/

I was out of Town when your Letter Came to my House or should sooner have sent you an Answer. I have remaining of the Staves Purchased for my Ship Barrell 1000 in 2 foot 8 Inches Long ½ Inch Thick on the Heart and 3½ Inches wide @ 30^{s} Ster^{g} Per m—Hhd—D^{o} 25000 m 3 foot 8 Inches Long ¾ Inch Thick on the Heart 4 Inches wide @ 50^{s} Sterling Per m They were Purchased for the London Market I am

Really no Judge of them Myself but Chew told me He never saw Better They are at my Plantation near the Balt. Iron works on Patapsco where my ship was Built about 2 miles from Balt. Town. The Price Set Down is what I Gave for them. I am with Compliments to all with you

Dr Sir Yr Hble Servt
Charles Carroll

Annapolis Decr 11th 1755
To Mr Robert Lloyd Wye river

Annapolis 12th Decr 1755

Sir

As I understand from you that Mr Ballandine is Shortly to be up here I shall according to your Letter deliver to him Pendletons protest or will send it him by any Messenger he shall authorize to receive it wch I hope will be as soon as I want the Bill and have too Long been kept out of it I realy have Given myself a good deal of Trouble in this affair as I had despaired of settling it amicably had ordered Capias to be issued against him which I was obliged to do by an Attorney not having myself at that Time Qualified in the Courts of this province The ffees I must Pay unless Mr Ballandine (as in Honour he realy should) will discharge them and I am convinced you will realy think as the Bill was passed here I am entitled to the 15 p Ct Maryland Damages on protested Bills and if not renewed within 18 months after the date 20 p Ct of wch there is but one months to come I was not in the province at the Time the Agreements you mention was made with my late ffather But by Information from Mr Richard Croxall our Clerk of the Baltimore Iron works who had the Management of the affair for My ffather and was to have fixed the price and from Mr Ballandines own Letter which I have by me He was not to have the Bellows Leather unless he would take along with it the Nails pipes Cams ffurnace Barrs or Ringers Trunnell head plates and other necessarys for

a ffurnace These I will deliver at any Time you shall please to send Your order at a price Mr Ballandine or any Body you will depute can agree on with Mr Croxall. My ffather having occasion for some pump Leather and a little Chagrined at Mr Ballandines Treatment had ordered some of it to be used but that Mr Croxall writes me I can again Supply by some strong Leather I had by me for a pair of Smiths Bellows as Mr Thomas tells me he is to be up again before the Vessel sails I shall by him expect to hear from him. Merchandize and Bartring for Commoditys is out of my way so that it will be inconvenient to me to take anything in payment but a Bill of Exchange.

You may Depend on my best advice when I am informed of the Case and Contract you mention and of everything in My Power to Gain your Satisfaction and as I am much obliged to you shall be Glad you would put it in my Power to make some return by freely Commanding me wherever you think I can be of any Service to you here I hope you are by this Time perfectly recovered of your ffevers. I am with Great Respect

Sir Yr mot Hble Servt

C. C.

Annapolis 12th Decr 1755

Sir

I shall according to Collo Taylors Letters deliver to you when you Come up here or to any Person you will order to receive it Pendletons protest and should realy have been glad to have had less Trouble in the affair I shall in one month more by the Law of this province be entitled to 20 p Ct Damages on the protested Bill as not renewed within 18 months from the date with the Charges of protest Hope you will think it just and Honest as the Bill was paid here to conform. I shall assure you do you all the Service in my Power in the affair you mention.

By Information from Mr Croxall and your Letter which I have by me you were not to have the Bellows Leather alone but to take with it the pipes nails Cams ffurnace Barrs and Ringers

Trunnell Head plates and other ffurnace necessarys at a price Mr Croxall and you could fix on These I am ready to let you have but cannot in prudence part them. My ffather had indeed made use of some of the Leather for pump leather not expecting to hear from you on that Head but I can Supply it as I have wrote to Coll Tayler by some Strong Leather I have by me which Mr Croxall tells me will do full as well as Mr Thomas is to return again before your Vessel sails it can be no Inconvenience to you not to have them put on Board imediately but to wait your Companys further order by him and have some Body Deputed to agree on a price If you will Give him an order to receive the Bill I will also send it by him I have a pair of Smiths Bellows at my Shop out of use but they are not new and Anvil with Tools if we can agree shall let your Company have them.

Annapolis Decr 16th 1755

Sir

I reced your Letter relating to the Purchase of my Schooner I value her at two hundred pounds sterl when fitted with two good suitable Cables and the Anchors now laying at my Landing on the plantation where she is a main sail fforesail and Jibb with suitable running Rigging I have a Caulker and Carpenters that shall do every thing that is needful in the finishing of her and making her convenient and Light I will as you desire take in part of payment one of your Lotts in Baltimore Town at a price Mr Croxall and any other you shall agree to shall fix and value it at the remainder to be paid in such Goods as I shall want at five and twenty p Ct advance on the Shop notes or Sterl Cash as you shall incline I am

Sir

To Mr Joseph Ensor
Balt. Town

Yrs &c.
C. C.

Annapolis ffebry 27th 1756.

Sir

In Conformity with yr desire I have by the first Safe opportunity sent you Mr Pendletons Bill with the original Protest and hope you will Befriend me so far as to get it renewed by a good Bill and sent me by the first opportunity or sterling Cash as the 18 months have Elapsed since the drawing the Bill I hope that Gentleman will not dispute the payment of the 20 p Ct Damages I am Entitled to by the Laws of this Province as the Bill was paid here If the Gentleman should delay the Renewing it or paying the money shall be much obliged if you'll put it into some honest Attorneys Hands (if any such there be) imediately to Commence and Action thereon I really have been ill used in the Affair There is a Young Gentleman Mr Mason who was a Student with me at the Temple just returned from thence into your Province If he is a practitioner in any Court Convenient I would as an old ffriend Employ him I will pay the common ffees & Charges I am Sir with great respect

Yrs &c.

To Collo John Taylor at Richmond on Rapahannock River. Virginia

C. Carroll

Sir

I sent by Mr Barns of St Marys County Pendletons Protest Inclosed in a Letter to Coll Taylor some time since or would now let you have it He will Deliver it to you by my Directions & I Hope you will as soon as may be Let me Have Either the sterling Cash or a Good Bill in Lieu thereof.

The Damages now Due by the Law of our Province are 20 p Ct as I Have wrote Coll Taylor.

Agreeable To my Fathers Contract with Your Company I will Let you Have the Bellows Pipes nails and other necessarys for a Furnace now By me at a Price to be Set on them by Mr Croxall It will not suit me to Take Payment for them any

other way Than by Bills of Exchange or Cash on the same Terms They may also have The Smiths Bellows and anvill and what Else I Can spare out of my Shop.

I am Sir Y^{r} most humble Serv^{t}

Charles Carroll

Annapolis March 20th 1756
To M^{r} Jn^{o} Ballandine
Patapsco

Sir

I have according to the Desire of Y^{r} Co. Delivered to M^{r} Ballandine for y^{r} use the Bellows pipes Leather and Nails Furnace Iron a Pair of Smiths Bellows L Ford Have Taken his Bond on Account of himself and C^{o} for £ 49..5..4. Sterl

I am Really much obliged to you for the Trouble you have Taken about M^{r} Pendletons Bill and Promise you I had much Rather Have it seteled Amicably than be Driven to other Methods.

When I Hinted at the Honesty of Attorneys I assure you I did not Intend to apply it to those of Virginia only but to our whole Fraternity

I am Sir your mo^{t} obliged H^{ble} Serv^{t}

Annapolis April 13th 1756 C. C.

To Coll. T. Taylor
at Richmond on Rapahanock
Virginia

Sir

I shal Ship you in Y^{r} Ship the Grey hound Twenty Tons of Baltimore Pigg Iron as I make no Doubt of its Clearing me six Pounds p^{r} Ton shal be obliged if You'l make Insurance for me on The said Ship that in Case of Loss I may Recover Clear of all Deductions one Hundred and Twenty Pounds at the Easiest Premium

So much for Business & I have Just Time to Acquaint you that we are Hurrying on an Expedition Ags^{t} the French and Indians In Consequence of Forty Thousand Pounds Given by our Assembly for His Majestys Service

I am sir

Y^{r} M^{o} H^{ble} Serv^{t}

C. C.

Annapolis May 3^{d} 1756
To M^{r} Jn^{o} Stewart
Merch^{t} in London

C^{t} Lee out of Patuxent
Via York p^{r} Coolidge

Gen^{t}

I Received yours per Rawling and am sorry to Hear I am Like to be so Considerable a Sufferer by the Mermaid However should be Glad as soon as Possible to Know the worst as there is some Pleasure in being Relieved from a State of doubt & Suspence I do not Know what Fatality atends this Poor Province But it seems nothing we Can Raise or make and send Home will Turn to any advantage or Give any Satisfaction I should this year have shipped you forty or fifty Ton of Pigg Iron In Rawlings and Indeed I depended so much on Him as I had in my Letter to you Desired the preference that I Neglected to spake to any other Captains w^{ch} is no small Disapointment to me as my Iron must Lay in the Country Since he has Taken in for others But hope if it be Convenient to you another year He may have orders to take from me. I Promise you I should not have Last year sent my Ship Home had I not thought myself In Honour bound to make you what Remittance I Could as soon as Possible and Hope at Least that she may Turn out so as to Clear anything that may Be due from my Father or my self I assure you I Have that Regard for you that I shall at all times Diligently avoid Doing or asking any thing that may Hurt your Interest or be Imprudent in you to Comply with and Hope By a Continuance of my Correspondence

If you Think it worth your while to Carry it on to make a Return for the favours I Have already received from you and to Convince you that I am with Sincere Respect

Gent your mo. obliged H^{ble} Servant

C. C.

Annapolis July 30th 1756.
To John Hanbury Esq^{r} and C^{o}

Sir

I Have Ship't you in your Ship the Greyhound Hh^{d} of Tobacco w^{ch} Hope you'l receive Safe and D^{o} the best therewith for my Interest I send you the Bills of Loading and also those for 10 Ton Pigg Iron marked Baltimore a Certificate of its being Plantation made I Desire you would send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice and make Insurance on them so that in Case of Loss I may Recover the full Cost

Hatts 2 Doz^{n} mens Felts
oznabrigs 4 Pieces
Fearnought 2 D^{o} Grey
Cotten 4 Pieces Welsh
Glass 457 Lights 9 Inches by 11—244 D^{o} 7 by 9
Sugar 6 Loaves Single 6 Double refined
Blue Half thick 2 Pieces
2 Dozen Single 1 Doz^{n} Double worsted Caps.
Nails 20m 10^{d} 14^{ll} to the m 1 m 20^{d} brads for flooring
Writeing Paper 3 Reams 1 @ 7/6. 1@ 10/. 1 @ 12/6 Cutt

I shall Ship you in your Ship the Lyon Cap^{t} James Dyer Ten Tuns of Pigg Iron as I Hope that will be worth Six Pounds per Ton I Desire you will make Insurance on the Ship that In Case of Loss I may Recover Clear of all Deductions Sixty Pounds. As I have no very Great opinion of under writers I would have my Insurance always made at the Publick offices and Hope the Premium Will be Low as from the Superiority of our Navy vigilance of our ministry and activity of our Com-

manders it must be madness in our Enemys to attempt Sending out men of War or Privateers. Jonathan Reynolds a Taylor in New Court Carey Street Has a Note of Myn for Sixty Pounds and John Warrall a Book Seller in Bell yard near the Temple one for Twenty odd I Desire that out of the Remainder of what the Iron will Fetch after Paying for the Goods wrote for you will Pay them the whole or what Part you Can and take up the Notes Cancel them and send them to me Inclosed.

I have wrote to them to apply to you & am your

obliged H^ble^ Servant

C. C.

To J Steuart & Co^y^
merch^ts^ in London

Sir

I shall Ship you in the Ship Wye River I think she is Call'd Belonging to Coll. Lloyd Edward Noel Commander twenty Tons of Baltimore Pigg Iron as I Hope it will Clear me at Least Six pounds p^r^ Ton Please to make Insurance on the said Ship that in Case of Loss I may recover Clear of all Deductions the sum of one hundred and Twenty Pounds at the Easiest Premium

I am Sir Y^r^ most H^ble^ Serv^t^

Annapolis Septr. 18^th^ 1756. C. C.
To M^r^ William Perkins
Merchant in London p^r^ Carroll

Sir

When I wrote to you to Insure for me Ten Tons of Baltimore Pigg so that in Case of Loss I might Recover Clear of all Charges Sixty Pounds I did not Know Your Capt^n^ Dyer Could Take in any more for me than that Quantity but find he has Taken in for me Twenty five Tons so Desire you would Insure

on the said Ship the Lyon so that in Case of Loss I may Recover Clear of all Deduction one hundred and fifty Pounds as I Cannot Think the Iron will Clear me Less than Six Pounds per Ton I shall be obliged if in the first Ship that Comes Convenient to Annapolis you'l send me added to the Invoice before sent you a Coppy of Which I now Inclose Two Pair of 18 Inch H Hinges for a Strong Door Six Iron kind Brass Knobs Box Locks for Chamber doors two 9 Inch Brass D° for parlour doors and Two Pair of Sizeable Brass Hinges H for the same doors

I am Y^rs^ S^r^

Annapolis Oct^r^ 4^th^ 1756 C. C.
To Jn° Steuart & C°
Merch^ts^ in London
Mess^rs^ Carroll p^r^ Noel

Sir

I Hope you'll Receive safe by the Ship Wye River Captain Noel Twenty Ton of Baltimore Pigg Iron and do the best therewith for my Interest I send you Certificate of it Being Plantation made There was a Mistake in the Cap^t^ filing up the Bills Loading they not mentioning two shillings and six Pence out of the Ten shillings w^ch^ he has Filled up for freight to be for Primage & freight only seven shillings and six pence I have apprised Him of it and he will Rectify it and settle it accordingly none of the ships this year had more than 7/6

If I had not been Pinched in Point of time should Have sent the Bills over the Bay to Him to Have been altered. As there is other Iron on board from New York Hope mine will be Clearly separated from it and my full weight Taken from on board with the Greatest Dispatch. I shall be obliged if by the First Ship Coming this way you'll send me a Compleat set of the Gentlemans Magazine from as far Back as you Can get

them to the Present Time. And a Book Called the History of Taxes.

I am Sir Yr mo. Hble Servt

Annapolis October 21st 1756. C. C.
To Mr William Perkins
Mercht in London pr Noel & White

Sir

I am Extremely sorry to find that I am to meet with farther Delay in the Payment of Pendletons Protest as I Depended on Receiving that Sum this year I have Engaged to Pay a Prety Large sum the Latter End of next month and a Disappointment to me will be indeed very Inconvenient I must therefore Request you will Endeavour to Procure it for me and if you see no Probability of Succeeding Immediately to Put it in Suit. I Expected By Mr Ballandines Agreement with Mr Croxall that I should this Fall have Had Bills or Sterling Cash for the Bond for Bellows Leather &c. the Account of wch I some time since sent you shall be much obliged as I Realy am Pinched for Bills or Sterling if it suits that you would help me to that Ballance I will Deliver the Bond Canceled to any Person you shall order I am much obliged to your for your kind Invitation which I Hope I shall have an oppertunity to accept and if Business or Curiosity should Call you this way nothing in my Power shall be wanting to make your Jaunt agreeable Mrs Carroll is well and Joins in Compliments to yourself and family with Sir

Your mo Hble servant

Annapolis Octr 22d 1756. C. C.
To Coll. John Taylor
at Richmond on Rappahannock
Virginia.

Sir

Inclosed You Have Bill of Loading for Twenty five Ton of Bal^{s} Pigg Iron & a Cert. of its Being Plantation made I Hope as there must be a Demand for it During the War that it will fetch me a Good Price If you Have not already Bought the Brass H Hinges I wrote for I would Have you in Their Stead send me H's & add to what I Before wrote for one Peice of Coarse Green Livery Cloth The Parcels must be marked $\frac{A}{X}$ $_{xx}$ one Doz of Blue Coarse worsted or Yarn Hose for Servant women will Cost about 9 or 10^{s} p^{r} Doz. when you Pay Reynolds or Worrall the money on my Notes Take Duplicates of Rec^{ts} & Transmit them to me as well as the Notes. Please to send me in Full on Husbandry & The Contents of the Inclosed Invoice By the first Ship Coming Convenient to Patapsco & make Insurance thereon that In Case of Loss I may Recover the Cost of Them and all Charges Clear of Deductions The Parcels must Be marked $\frac{B}{X}$ as They are not for my own Private use But for my Proportion of Goods to the Balt works

I shall be Glad to hear of the safe arrival of your Ships & how the Markets are shall be obliged if Convenient to you that you'l order your Captains to Take in Pigg Iron for me next year

I am Sir y^{r} mo. H^{ble} Servant

Annapolis Nov^{r} 30th 1756 C. C.

Copy p^{r} Dyer & via Bristol

To Mess^{rs} John Steuart
and Company Merchants in
London

Invoice of Sundry Goods sent in Closed in a Letter to Mess^{rs} John Steuart & Company merchant in London Dated November 30th 1756

400 Ells osnabrigs		@ 7/2^{d}
3 pieces Hessens		@ 8
3 pieces Irish linnen		@ 1/2
2 pieces	Ditto	1/6
1 p^{ce}	Ditto	2/

4 p^ce^ Chex 10^d^
2 Pieces Ditto 1/
1 p^ce^ Lawn
2 p^ces^ Good Chints
1 large Diaper Table Cloth
2 Smaller Ditto
2 p^ces^ Ribbon 7^d^
2 p^ces^ Ditto 8 } p y^d^
1 p^ce^ Ditto 10 }
2 p^ces^ Silk Komatts
2 p^ces^ Cotton Ditto
½℔ sewing silk different Coulours
1 p^ce^ welsh Cotton 1/2
2 p^ces^ Kendal Ditto 1/
1 p^ce^ Pennistone 1/2
1 p^ce^ Fearnot 1/6
1 p^ce^ Devonshire Kersey 3/3
2 p^ces^ Flannel 1/
1 p^ce^ German Serge 3/2
2 p^ces^ Shalloon
Buttons & Mohair } to match Kersey & Serge
1 p^ce^ Match Coat Blankets }
1 Doz. Strong Padlocks
2 S bitted large stock locks
2 S Ditto smaller Ditto
2 Doz. Smiths Files Sorted
6 Farriers Rasps
1 Faggot best English Steel
1 C blist'd Ditto
20 m ten penny Nails
1 Doz. hair Sieves
6 Scrubing Brushes
6 Hair Brooms
1 Doz. Shoe Brushes
6 Loaves Single refined Sugar.
20℔ pepper

20lb Brimstone
6lb Salt Petre
12lb brown thread
2lb Whited brown Do
2lb Ditto finer

2 Reams best writing paper
1 brass dividers with Steel points about 7 inches long
½ Gross Scythe Stones

Acct to abts £89..10

Sir

I Shipped you in the Ship Wye River Edward Noel Commander Twenty Ton of Baltimore Pigg which I hope as I before wrote you Clear of Insurance and all other Charges would Clear me six pounds per Ton

I am indebted to Mr James Macubbin of this City on Account of a Bill He remitted you the last year Drawn by me on Messrs John Hanbury & Company which was returned under Protest and as I Do not Incline to Renew the Bill by Drawing on the said Iron but am Desireous he should be Paid as soon as Possibly He may from the Produce thereof I desire you would Give him Credit with the Produce of the sd Iron mentioned to be on Account of the said Bill and by the first opportunity after your so Doing Advertise him and me thereof that I may settle the matter here with him and take up the Bill I Choose to Adjust it in this manner as He may Incline to make you the most Expeditious Remittance and from my own Disinclination to draw on the said Iron as I before mentioned

I am Sir your Mo Hble Servant

Annapolis November 27th 1756 C. C.
To Mr William Perkins
Merchant in London

All Copys Deld to Mr Jas. Maccubbin to be sent by Him on what Ship He Should Choose

Gent

I Have Been Long in Expectations of Hearing from you in Relation to the Sale of my Ship and Cargo But Have not been favoured with a Single Line Either from Yourselves or the Captain on that Head

I am in Hopes that she will fetch me the Price I valu^{d} Her at as I Do not Hear of any French Ships being ordered for sale which am Confident Could be the only Reason or foundation for undervaluing Her.

I shall have some Pigg Iron to Ship you next year if you'l Please to order your Captains to take it in

I am Gent y^{r} mo. H^{ble} Serv^{t}

Annapolis Dec^{r} 13. 1756 C. C.
To Mess^{rs} John Hanbury
and Company Merchants in
London.

Sir

I shall Ship you In the Ship now on the Stocks But Ready to be Launched and to be Called the Lyon Belonging to William Roberts of this Place forty five Ton of Baltimore Pigg Iron as I Hope it will Clear me Six pounds p^{r} Ton Please to make insurance for me on the s^{d} Ship from the River Severn where she is building to London that In Case of Loss I may Recover Clear of all Charges two hundred and seventy Pounds as I Have no Great opinion of Private underwriters would have this and any that I may Hereafter write for made at some Publick office Suppose the difference in Premium Can be But small.

I am with sincere Compliments to Yourself and Family

Sir Y^{r} mo. H^{ble} Servant.

Annapolis Dec^{r} 19th 1756. C. C.

2 Copys via Glascow
p^{r} Cap^{t} Thomson & Bristall

To M^{r} William Anderson

Sir

I send you Inclosed in Gold and Your Currency fourteen Pounds Eight Shillings Hope it will more than Pay for the Silk and all Charges if you Can not get Exactly the Pattern wrote for would not have any sent But Please to keep the money in Your Hands as I may want it Probably on some other Account Lodged with you

I am Sir Yr Mo Hble Servt

Annapolis Decr 21st 1756 C. C.
To Mr Reese Meredith
Mercht Philadelphia
Pr Post.

Gent

I Received yours by Capt Hamilton Inclosing my Account and observe The Insurers Retain above half the Premium on Hall tho no Effects on Board which I think in reason too much and think it hard I should not have an allowance By the Insurers for the Staves thrown over Board as the Effects were all Insured and I suppose no Reserve made on the Policy But must submitt if no Remedy my Pressd Servant was indented but had Little more of his time to serve then would hold out the Run His tools all Belonged to me. Am surprised my Pigg Iron should want of weight as it was all Exactly weighed here and Immediately Put on board and an Allowance of 28 Pounds in the Ton above the weight made for what it might Lose.

I am Indeed a Great Sufferer by the Low sale of my Ship But must Bear it I was in Hopes the Produce of Her and Cargo would at Least have Cleared me with you and Paid what was any way Due to you

But as there is still in your favour By your Accounts Current Including the sums for which my Bond was Passed the sum of one Hundred and Sixty seven Pounds two Shillings and one Penny shall next Shipping if you'l Please to order your Captains to Take in Pigg Iron for one Ship you what will Pay

you and turn the Ballance in my Favour and shall I assure you as I am Sensible of your Favours with Great Pleasure Continue a Correspondence with you and Endeavour at all times to Promote your Interest as I am with sincere Esteem

Gent y^r^ mo. obedient H^ble^ Servant

Annapolis Jan^ry^ 22^d^ 1757 C. C.

p^r^ Capt. Thomson & Birstall

To Mess^rs^ Jo^n^ Hanbury & Co.

Sir

I shall Ship to Mess^rs^ Bell and Wayne Merchants in London in the Schooner Industry John Birstall Master now Lying in Severn River seven Tons of Baltimore Pigg Iron.

As I have no acquaintance with the Gentlemen But Ship to them merely to Get my Iron Home Desire you would make Insurance on the said Vessell for me that in Case of Loss I may recover Clear of all Charges the sum of Forty two Pounds.

I am sir your mo H^ble^ Servant

Annapolis Jan^ry^ 28^th^ 1757 C. C.

p^r^ Capt. Thomson

To M^r^ William Anderson
Merch^t^ in London

Sir

I have had a Survey Long Depending in your County Called the Stage w^ch^ by some mistake of the Late Surveyor in not Including the Land my Father intended is still unfinished I some time since sent up a special warrant Relative thereto But have heard nothing of it since M^r^ Uncle Unckles whom I have Directed to apply to you will Inform you of the whole affair and as it is of some Consequence to me I shall be obliged to you for your Care thereof my ffather in June the 15^th^ 1755 sent up to M^r^ Brooks 315 acres of Common warrant and April

the 9th 1755 100 acres which has not been Exnd shall be obliged if you'l Return them to me by some Safe Hand or Please to bring them with you when you Come to Town and any other Special or Comōn warrant not Exnd in your Hands and you'd much oblige

Sir your mo Hble Servant

Annapolis February 1st 1757 C. C.
To Mr John Murdock Surveyor
of Frederick County.

Sir

This Serves to Cover Edmd Pendletons Exchª on Messrs Florendene & Co for £62 : 11 — Wch when Paid Please to Cr my Acccount or Return under Protest by the first opportunity

I am Sir Yr Mo. Hble Servt

Annapolis Febry 4th 1757 C. C.
To Mr William Anderson pr Capt Thomson & Birstall
Mecht in London & via New New York

Sir

I have Shiped to Messrs John Bell and Abraham Wayne seven and a Half Ton of Pigg iron for which as you made the Insurance send you the Bills Loading and I have wrote to them for some Goods to the Amount of what it will I suppose Clear as I Know nothing of the Gentlemen I shall be obliged if you'l Inquire of them whether when and by what vessel they send the goods and make insurance for me that in Case of Loss I may Draw Clear of all Expences the amount of them and all Charges if they do not send the Goods Please to tender them the order Inclosed of which I have Given them advice which I suppose they will Pay Get the Invoice of them and by the first Con-

venient Ship Coming to Annapolis send me the Goods mentioned in it Insured as above

I am Sir y^{r} mo. H^{ble} Servant

Annapolis February 10th 1757 C. C.
To M^{r} William Anderson merch^{t}
in London p^{r} Capt. Birstall
& Fanning & Hamilton

Gent.

I have Shipped you in the Schooner Industry John Birstall Master Seven and a Half Tons of Baltimore Pigg iron and send you a Certificate of its Being Plantation made that which I shipped Last year for London Brought me Clear of Insurance and all other Charges six pounds Ten shillings per Ton and as the Demand for it must be Increased I Hope the Price is also.

I Desire you will by the first Ship Coming Convenient to Annapolis send me the Contents of the Inclosed Invoice w^{ch} I suppose will not be Inconvenient to you as no Tradesman in London but what will be glad to send the Goods and wait for Pay till the Iron is disposed of If it be not suitable to you to send the Goods Please to Pay what the iron fetches to M^{r} William Anderson merchant in London Payable to whom on my Account and have drawn an order on you for fifty three Pounds fifteen Shillings who will Ship them to me. I hope by your management of what I have now Ship^{t} you to be Encouraged to Keep up a Correspondence with you

I am Gen^{t} y^{r} most H^{ble} Serv^{t}

Annapolis in Maryland Feb. 10th 1757 C. C.
To Mess^{rs} John Bell and C^{o}
Merchant in London p^{r} Cap^{t} Birstall & Fanning & Hamilton

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Sir

As the Goods I wrote to you to send is marked $\frac{\text{A}}{\text{X}}_{\text{XX}}$ and for my own use are for the Cloathing My Servants and Family Consumption the not Receiving them safe at the Time Expected will be a Great Disappointment to me I must therefore Desire that if you have Certain Advice of the Vessels being taken that they are Shipt in you will Immediately send me in the first Ship Coming Convenient to Annapolis the Contents of that smaller Invoice only Lest you should Mistake I send you a Copy of it

And am Gent. Your most Humble Servant

Annapolis February 13th 1757 C. C.
To Messrs John Steuart and Company
Merchants in London pr Birstall & Fanning & Hamilton

Invoice of Goods sent Inclosed in a Letter to Messrs John Bell and Company merchants in London Dated the 10th Febry 1757 viz.

1 pce Blue Bearskin
2 ps Blue Half thick
1 ps Green Ditto

2 Faggots Steel
4 ps oznabrigs @ 7d p Ell
2 ps welsh Cotten
1 Doz. mens felt Hatts
1 ps Garlix Holland
some 10d Nails

Sir

I am Informed that you Have with you Frequently young men that have served their Time to the Baking Business that

want Imploy if you Know of any such that are Inclinable to Come to this Place they shall not fail of Incouragement from me I have Ready Fitted up a Convenient Tenement for that Trade and a merchant mill to supply them with all matterials

And would Lease them the Tenement and Contract to Supply what they should want at market Price my Inducement is to get a good Tenant and a vent for my Flower. He Can not fail of Custom if Industrious

Shall be obliged By a line of Information

and am Sir your most Humble Serv^{t}

Annapolis February 18th 1757 C. C.
To M^{r} Reese Meredith
Merch^{t} in Philadelphia

Sir

I shall Ship you in the Ship Lyon belonging to William Roberts of this Place five Tuns of Pigg iron more than I before wrote for Insurance for in all fifty Tons Desire that you will Insure on the said Ship for me so that In case of Loss I may recover at the Rate of Six Pounds p Ton on the said five Tons in Case of Loss as well as on the other forty five.

I am Sir your Humble Servant

Annapolis March 7th 1757 C. C.
p Cap^{t} Birstall & Fanning & via New York
p^{r} Hamilton
To M^{r} William Anderson
Merch^{t} in London

JOSEPH HARRIS OF "ELLENBOROUGH."*

By George Forbes.

Joseph Harris, known as "Colonel" Joseph Harris, was Clerk of this Court for nearly a half century. He was born August 7th, 1773 and died March 27th, 1855 at "Mt. Tirzah," the ancestral home of his family near the present postoffice of Wayside, in Charles County, Maryland, it then being the home of his son Henry Reeder Harris. He came of a distinguished ancestry. His great-great Grandfather, Thomas Harris, emigrated from England with his wife and a man servant in the year 1650, coming to Maryland and being granted a tract of land of 300 acres which he took up in Charles County, William and Mary Parish, in the neighborhood of Pickawaxon. This tract was originally called "Harris's Land" or the "Land of Harris" and subsequently became known as "Mt. Tirzah," which name it still bears. The present postoffice of Wayside was formerly known as "Harris's Lot."

The lineage of the Harris Family has been traced back to Edward III, King of England. The descent of Joseph Harris, it may be well for purposes of record to note, was as follows:

Great-great grandfather Thomas Harris the emigrant.

Great-grandfather Thomas Harris, born February 26th, 1684, married September 28th, 1704, Martha Standbury but the date of his death is not recorded.

Grandfather, John Harris, born May 25th, 1708, married June 24th, 1740, Catherine Musgrove, the date of his death being unrecorded.

Father, Colonel Thomas Harris, born August 1st, 1741, married February 19th, 1764, Ann Gwinn, daughter of Joseph Gwinn and Elizabeth Yates, and died February 22nd, 1815.

Colonel Joseph Harris married Susannah Reeder (1782-

* Part of an address by George Forbes, Esq., during the presentation of a portrait of Joseph Harris, to the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, Nov. 1936.

1827) the daughter of Dr. Harry Reeder and Elizabeth Cunningham, the former of a long St. Mary's County lineage—the latter of Charles County stock.

Colonel Joseph Harris was one of a large family, there being thirteen issue of Colonel Thomas Harris and Ann Gwinn as follows:

1.	Eleanor,	born	December 15th, 1764,
2.	John,	"	September 28th, 1766,
3.	Martha,	"	March 25th, 1768,
4.	Thomas,	"	December 31st, 1769,
5.	Elizabeth,	"	June 22nd, 1771,
6.	Joseph,	"	August 7th, 1773,
7.	John F.,	"	March 22nd, 1775,
8.	Kitty,	"	July 30th, 1776,
9.	Benjamin G.,	"	September 10th, 1778,
10.	Gwinn,	"	April 27th, 1780,
11.	Violetta,	"	May 25th, 1782,
12.	Nathan,	"	September 5th, 1785,
13.	Morgan,	"	November 16th, 1787.

The subject of our sketch was the sixth child. His brothers Gwinn and Thomas, generally known as Thomas Harris, Jr., were both distinguished citizens of the State and the former, Gwinn, a Naval Officer of distinction. Thomas Harris, Jr., was Clerk of the General Court Office or the Court of Appeals of Maryland for forty years (1789-1829) and the compiler of the first thirteen volumes of the Maryland Reports in collaboration with those whose names the reports bear. He collaborated with Kilty and Watkins in a six volume compilation of Maryland Laws, and in 1801 got out his then invaluable book of forms known as "Harris' Modern Entries."

Joseph Harris was buried in the family plot at "Ellenborough" where his wife had been laid to rest twenty-eight years before. On his tombstone in addition to the above dates of his birth and death, appears this epitaph:

> "He enjoyed the respect and esteem due to an intelligent upright and benevolent gentleman."

An even more appealing epitaph, however, evidencing the esteem in which he was held by his family, is found in the fact

that some thirty of his descendants have the given name of Joseph Harris, amongst them being my own father, Joseph Harris Forbes, late of Annapolis.

His service as Clerk of this Court extended from 1795 to 1843, serving but two years less than half a century and having succeeded James Kilgour in that office.

Having given Colonel Harris' pedigree from the emigrant stock, it may also be well to note his immediate descendants. He had eight children as follows:—

1. Ann Elizabeth, born September 25th, 1802, married Colonel Nicholas Stonestreet, and died November 26th, 1878.
2. Maria Louisa, born 1804, married Colonel Henry Greenfield Sothoron Key circa 1823, and died in 1875.
3. Benjamin Gwinn, born December 13th, 1806, married in 1826 Martha Elizabeth Harris, and died April 4th, 1895.
4. Mary Eleanor, born November 7th, 1809, married "Colonel" George Forbes in 1833, and died February 12th, 1855.
5. Martha, born October 4th, 1811, died May 30th, 1837, unmarried.
6. Jane, born January 21st, 1813, died October 22nd, 1831, unmarried.
7. Josephene, born *circa* August 2nd, 1817, married on November 6th, 1845, Dr. Thomas John Franklin, and died April 10th, 1851.
8. Henry Reeder, born in 1822, married September 28th, 1842, Catherine Ruth Harris, and died in 1894.

Colonel Harris and his ancestors had been of the Church of England and his descendants are all Episcopalians.

There fortunately has come before me an account of Colonel Harris' death taken from the St. Mary's *Beacon* published at Leonardtown on Thursday, March 29th, 1855, and since it is a contemporaneous account of him, his work, and the esteem in which he was held in the place where he had spent practically his entire life, I can do no better than include it here:

"Colonel Joseph Harris, one of the oldest and most distinguished citizens of this county, departed this life on Tuesday last, 27th inst., at the residence of his son, Henry R. Harris, Esq., in Charles County, in the 83rd year of his age. Colonel Harris was appointed Clerk of this county in 1794, and fulfilled the duties of his office with pre-eminent ability until his resignation in 1843, a period of forty-nine years. In private life, he was especially esteemed for his moral worth, his gentle-

manly deportment, his cheerful and social disposition, and his numerous charities. By all classes of the people of St. Mary's will his death be mourned and his memory cherished.

"His remains will be interred this (Thursday) evening in the family burial place at Ellenborough, his former residence near this town.

"Since the above was written a meeting of the citizens of Leonard Town has been held, at which resolutions appropriate to the occasion were adopted, and the proceedings of which we publish below.

"TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

"At a well-attended meeting of the citizens of Leonard Town and vicinity, held at the Union Hotel, at 3:00 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 28th instant, to express their regret at the decease of Colonel Joseph Harris, John Greenwell was called to the chair, and George S. King, appointed secretary. On motion, G. C. Morgan, George S. King, and B. R. Abell were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. The committee having performed the duty assigned to them, reported the following resolutions through their chairman, Mr. Morgan, which were read and unanimously adopted:

"'Whereas, we the citizens of Leonard Town and vicinity have heard with profound regret that Colonel Joseph Harris, late a resident of this county, departed this life at the residence of his son, Henry R. Harris, Esq., of Charles County, on Tuesday morning, the 27th inst., we his former neighbors and friends, who have known and revered the many virtues that adorned his long and useful life, have assembled to give utterance to the sincere grief felt by us and by the entire people of St. Mary's on this melancholy occasion.

"'Therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Joseph Harris we are called upon to deplore the loss of a citizen but recently in our midst, in whose whole life from youth to advanced age every obligation to his fellow man was fulfilled; of a friend, whose heart was ever alive to the kindliest feelings of our nature, whose purse was always open to the needy and destitute,

whose advice was the criterion of youth and the comfort of the advanced in years; of a parent, master and neighbor whose amicable deportment and confiding intercourse nurtured and strengthened every tie that adorns the domestic and social circle.

"'Resolved, that as a feeble testimony of our respect for his memory, it is hereby requested that the stores and other public places of Leonard Town be closed tomorrow, upon the arrival of his remains, and that the citizens of Leonard Town attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Benjamin G. Harris, Esq., to the place of interment.

"'Resolved, That we sincerely sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their sad bereavement, and in token thereof, we hereby direct the secretary of this meeting to forward to each of his children a copy of these resolutions.

"'Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the St. Mary's *Beacon*.

"'JOHN GREENWELL, *Chairman*.

"'GEO. S. KING, *Secretary*.'"

FRISBY FAMILY.*

By FRANCIS B. CULVER.

1. JAMES[1] FRISBY, the founder of the Maryland family, was in Virginia as early as 1654. He died in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1674. The records of Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, show that on 2 August 1654, "Edward Lloyd of Severne in the Province of Maryland, gent.," conveyed to "James Frisby of Virginia, planter," 600 acres of land on Elizabeth River, originally granted to Jonathan Langworthy, etc. (Lower Norfolk Wills and Deeds, Liber C, folio 189). In 1655/6, Frisby is styled "Merchant," and also "Mr.," in the records. At a

* The compiler is indebted to Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, of Baltimore, for the use of the latter's extensive collection of Frisby family data.—F. B. C.

Court held 15 April 1664, upon petition of James Frisby, Merchant, a certificate was granted him for 1150 acres of land, for transporting into the Virginia Colony himself, his wife and four children, and seventeen other individuals, including four negro servants. It is impossible to determine from this Certificate or Warrant, how many years previously these persons were brought into the Colony, or whether they came in one group or at separate intervals of time. It is possible that James Frisby arrived in Virginia by way of one of the British West Indian dependencies.

He removed to the present Cecil County, Maryland, where as early as 1663 he had acquired a tract of land called "Burle's Journey" and, on 22 May 1665, patented 350 acres on Sassafras River in Cecil (then a part of Baltimore County), granted him by the Lord Baltimore for transporting himself, his wife Mary and five children, James, William, Thomas, Mary and Jonas Frisby (Md. Patents, VIII. 130). He was appointed a Commissioner of Kent (Island?) on 4 June 1665 (Md. Arch. III. 529). The will of James Frisby of Sassafras River was dated 22 December 1673 and proved 12 October 1674 (Liber II. 11).

James Frisby and Mary his wife had issue as follows:

2. I. James[2] Frisby, born 1651; died in 1704 (*of whom later*).
3. II. William[2] Frisby, born *ante* 1664; died in December, 1713 (*of whom later*).
III. Thomas[2] Frisby, died 1685, *sine prole*.
IV. Mary[2] Frisby.
V. Jonas[2] Frisby, died, *sine prole*?

2. James[2] Frisby (*James*[1]) was born in England(?) in 1651 and died in Cecil County, Maryland, in 1704. There is on record in Lower Norfolk County, Virginia, a deed dated 5 January 1682, from James Frisby [2nd] of Cecil County, Maryland, to Thomas Hodges of Elizabeth River, said county, conveying 600 acres of land (granted originally to Jonathan Langworthy) which, by various transfers became the property of one John Watkins and of "Edward Lloyd who married ye

widow of said Watkins . . . ye land was sold unto my father James Frisby, late deceased, by deed ye 2 August 1654 and afterward, by a ferme deed under ye hand and seale of John Watkins ye son and heir of ye said John Watkins ye land was confirmed unto my said father James Frisby, deceased, bearing date ye 15 September 1658 and recorded in the records of Lower Norfolk County ye 16 September and now descended by right of inheritance unto me ye said James Frisby as heir to my said father James Frisby, deceased." [Signed] James Frisby and Sarah Frisby. On record with this deed and entered 10 November 1683, is a power of attorney from James Frisby (obviously the father), of date 21 September 1674, which reads as follows: "James Frisby of Sassafras River, in Maryland, to my loving friend Captain John Hatton of Lower Norfolk County in Virginia, to convey to Thomas Hodges of Nansemond in Virginia (the aforesaid) 600 acres in Elizabeth River" (Lower Norfolk Deeds, Liber 4, folio 154). Hence, the deed of 1682, executed by James Frisby (2nd) and his wife Sarah, was a confirmatory deed to the land which his father, by power of attorney, had authorised John Hatton to convey in 1674. James Frisby is mentioned in 1692 as a "brother" or a "relative by marriage," of Captain Peregrine Brown, an English shipmaster (Md. Arch., VIII. 331-337; xiii. 318, 319). He was appointed a Commissioner of the Peace for Cecil County, 6 June 1676 (Md. Arch. XV. 77); Commissioner and Justice of Cecil County, 13 December 1680 (*ibid.*, XV. 326); of the "Quorum," 8 October 1681 (*ibid.*, XVII. 43); member of the Maryland Assembly, 1676, 1678, 1681/2; member of the Council, 1691-1703 (*ibid.*, VIII. 283, 284, *et seq.*); styled "Captain," 1683/4.

The will of James Frisby of Cecil County, Maryland, was dated 10 September 1702 and proved 19 June 1704 (Liber III. 268). He devised to his sons Thomas and William certain lands—the dwelling plantation (to Thomas) and land thereunto contained in five patents (to Thomas and William), *viz't.*, "Burle's Journey," "Frisby's Addition," "Frisby's Wild

Chase," "Frisby's Point," "Baltimore Fields"; to son James, "White Marsh," "Hardgrove's Choice," "Frisby's Prime Choice," "Frisby's Farm," "Frisby's Forest," part of "Broad Oak" (300 acres on the south side of Sassafras River); to son Peregrine, personalty (no land); mentions daughter Sarah Robinson and son-in-law Thomas Robinson; sons Peregrine and William to remain in England to be educated, and to be looked after by a Justice in England who shall be selected by Thomas and James Frisby.

James Frisby married, about 1675, Sarah Read (perhaps, a sister of the wife of William Southby of Talbot County [1]) and had issue as follows:

I. James[3] Frisby, born 18 June 1676; died in infancy.
II. Mary[3] Frisby, born 14 February 1678/9; died unmarried.
III. Sarah[3] Frisby, born 28 March 1680; died 1719/31; married (1), on 6 July 1697, Thomas Robinson and (2), on 24 February 1708, Stephen Knight (d. 1745).
4. IV. Thomas[3] Frisby, born 15 February 1681; died *circa* 1715/16 (*of whom later*).
5. V. James[3] Frisby, born 3 August 1684; died 18 December 1719 (*of whom later*).
6. VI. Peregrine[3] Frisby, born 25 July 1688; died in 1738 (*of whom later*).
VII. Mary[3] Frisby, born 2 July 1690; died *ante* 1704, unmarried.
VIII. Jacob[3] Frisby, born 19 October 1693; died *ante* 1704?
IX. Frances[3] Frisby, born 15 May 1696; died *ante* 1704?
X. Francis[3] Frisby, baptized 7 July 1697.
7. XI. William[3] Frisby, born 22 August 1699; died in 1724 (*of whom later*).

3. William[2] Frisby (*James*[1]) was born in England(?) before 1664, died in Kent County, Maryland, in December, 1713 and was buried in St. Paul's parish 17 December 1713. He was named second in the list of his father's five children for whose transportation the father received land in Maryland in 1665. He patented in 1687 "Swan Island" (18 acres) in Kent County (Md. Patents, Liber 22, folio 256; Liber I. R.-I. L., No. C, folio

[1] On 22 July 1678, William Southebee gave a power of Attorney to his "trusty friend and brother-in-law, James Frisby" (Cecil County Deeds, Liber I. 108-110).

301). The Kent County Rent Roll for 1707 shows him then possessed of "Hinchingham" (700 acres) and "Swan Island" (18 acres). The later Kent Rent Roll (1720-1725), which may, however, refer to his son William, shows that "William Frisby" then possessed 422 acres of "Great Oak Manor" (1550 acres), resurveyed in 1673 for John Vanheck on the south side of Worton Creek; 700 acres of "Hinchingham" (2200 acres) surveyed in 1669 for Thomas Hynson on the east side of Chesapeake Bay, near Swan Island; "Swan Island" (18 acres) on Tavern Creek, surveyed 4 August 1686 for William Frisby. The following tracts in Cecil County, possessed by "William Frisby" (as shown by the Cecil Rent Roll), may refer to his son William, *viz*ᵗ: "Clement Hill," surveyed 3 August 1658 for Clement Michaelson on the north side of Sassafras River; "Frisby's Purchase" (50 acres), surveyed by James Frisby on the north side of Sassafras. It is to be noticed that in William Frisby's will dated in 1713,[2] he names the following tracts: To son William, 400 acres "Frisby's Purchase" and "Bay Neck" (part of "Swan Point") on the north side of Farley Creek; to son James, "The Island" (100 acres), between Swan and Tavern creeks, "Swan Island" (18 acres), "Frisby's Conveniency" (300 acres); to son Stephen, "Swan Point" (400 acres) and dwelling plantation, "Cornelius' Hills" (150 acres) and "Frisby's Purchase," on the north side of Sassafras River in Cecil County (Md. Calendar of Wills, IV. 6). William Frisby was a Commissioner and Justice of Kent County, Maryland, 1685-'88, 1694-'98 (Md. Arch., XVII. 378; VIII. 23; XX. 131; XXIII. 403); Presiding Justice, 1686-'88, 1697 (Md. Arch., V. 460; VIII. 23; XXIII. 128); Major of Kent County Militia, 1694 (*ibid.*, XX. 131); Member of the Maryland Assembly, 1694-'96, 1704-1710 (*ibid.*, XIX. 30, 417, 556; XXVI. 31, 475, 545; XXVII. 30, 499).

[2] The administration bond was filed in April, 1714 by Ann Frisby, ext'x., with St. Leger Codd and Michael Miller as sureties (Annapolis, Test. Proc., XXII. 327).

William Frisby married (1), *circa* 1684, Mary [née Carpenter?] who died in May, 1699 and had issue as follows:

8. I. William[3] Frisby, born *circa* 1684; died in 1738 (*of whom later*).
II. James[3] Frisby, born 3 September 1685; died in September, 1721. He was born at Sassafras River, "in the house formerly belonging to Mr. Simon Carpenter" (d. 1676).
III. Richard[3] Frisby, died in August, 1703.
IV. Thomas[3] Frisby, died in May, 1711.
V. Stephen[3] Frisby, died in January, 1712.

William Frisby married (2) Rachel —, who died in September, 1703, *sine prole*. He married (3) Ann —, who died *post* 1721, and had issue as follows:

VI. Stephen[3] Frisby, born *circa* 1712; died in November, 1714.
VII. Anne[3] Frisby, born in 1713/14; died *post* 1775; married 1737/40 Peregrine[4] Frisby (*Peregrine*[3], *James*[2], *James*[1]) of Cecil and Kent counties, Maryland.

4. Thomas[3] Frisby (*James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 15 February 1681 and died about 1715/16 in Cecil County, Maryland. He married (1), *circa* 1702/3, Frances Wells (died 1713), daughter of George and Blanche (Gouldsmith) Wells of Baltimore County, Maryland. He married (2) Augustina Herman (died 1724/7), daughter of Casparus Augustine Herman of Cecil County [she married (2), in 1719, Roger Larramore (died 1721); and (3), in 1723, Henry Rippin].

Thomas Frisby, by his first wife Frances Wells, had issue as follows:

I. Thomas[4] Frisby, born 21 January 1703/4; died *ante* 1734, *sine prole*.
II. Mary[4] Frisby, born 28 September 1705; died *sine prole*.
III. Mary[4] Frisby, born in March, 1709; married, 14 August 1729, Thomas Henderson of Anne Arundel County, Maryland.
IV. James[4] Frisby, born in April, 1711; died *ante* 1734, *sine prole*.
9. V. Peregrine[4] Frisby, born in April, 1711; died *circa* 1747 (*of whom later*).
VI. Sarah[4] Frisby, born *circa* 1713; died *ante* 1757; married (1), *post* 1735, Thomas Holland (1700-1742) of Calvert County, Maryland; married (2) Robert Freeland (died 1757) of Calvert County.

5. James[3] Frisby (*James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 3 August 1684 and died 18 December 1719, in Cecil County, Maryland.

He was at first named William, but was baptized "James" on 13 June 1688 (Family Records). He was a member of the Maryland General Assembly, 1715-1719 and was styled "James Frisby of Cecil County, gentleman," in the records. His will was dated 14 November and proved 30 December 1719, leaving his entire estate to his wife Ariana (Liber XVI. 4).

Captain James Frisby married, 9 February 1713/14, Ariana Vanderheyden (1690-1741), daughter of Matthias and Anna Margaretta (Herman) Vanderheyden of Cecil County, Maryland [She married (2), in 1723, Thomas Bordley (died 1726) of Annapolis, Md.; she married (3), in 1728, Edmund Jennings (died 1756) of Annapolis and, later, of Yorkshire, England].

James and Ariana (Vanderheyden) Frisby had issue as follows:

I. Sarah[4] Frisby, born 7 December 1714; married, 9 September 1730, John Brice (1706-1766) of Annapolis.

II. Ariana Margaret[4] Frisby, born 8 September 1717; married William Harris (died 1748) of Kent County.

III. Francina Augustina[4] Frisby, born 16 August 1719; died in 1766; married (1), on 25 September 1735, Dr. William Stevenson (died 1739) of Annapolis; married (2), on 3 May 1742, Daniel Chesston of Kent County, Maryland.

6. Peregrine[3] Frisby (*James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 25 July 1688 and died in 1738. He deposed his age as 42 years in 1731 (Liber I. R., no. 2, folio 607). This deposition is incorrectly attributed to "Benjamin" Frisby in the Md. Hist. Magagine, XXIII. 147. He was a member of the Maryland General Assembly from Cecil County in 1713/14. On 15 December 1718, James and Peregrine Frisby of Cecil County, gentleman, with Ariana and Elizabeth their wives, respectively, conveyed to William Frisby of said county, gentleman, in consideration of a partition due unto the said William Frisby, all the several tracts of land mentioned in five conveyances from Thomas Frisby to James and Peregrine Frisby, bearing date 19 June 1714, viz[t]—the remaining part of "Burle's Journey," the remaining part of "Frisby's Wild Chase," "Frisby's Addition," "Frisby's

Point" and "Baltimore Field," lying on the north side of Sassafras River (Cecil County Deeds, Liber 3, folio 364).

Peregrine Frisby married Elizabeth Sewell (died 1751/2), daughter of Major Nicholas and Susanna (Burgess) Sewell, and had issue as follows:

10. I. PEREGRINE[4] FRISBY, born 15 March 1713/14; died (will 1744/74), *of whom later.*
II. Nicholas[4] Frisby, died in infancy.
III. Susanna[4] Frisby, born 19 June 1718; married, *circa* 1738, Richard Tilghman (1705-1766).
IV. James[4] Frisby, died in infancy.
11. V. JAMES[4] FRISBY, born 30 August 1722; died in 1755 (*of whom later*).
VI. Sarah[4] Frisby, born 3 September 1727; married Philemon Charles Blake (died 1761).
VII. Ann[4] Frisby, born 3 September 1727; died in March, 1793; married (1) John Rousby (1728-1751); married (2), in 1752, William Fitzhugh (1721-1798) of Virginia and Maryland.
VIII. Elizabeth[4] Frisby, born 25 February 1729/30; married James Lloyd (1717-1768).

7. WILLIAM[3] FRISBY (*James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 22 August 1699 and died in Cecil County in 1724. His will was dated 20 January 1722/3 (See Annapolis, Chancery Proc., I. R. no. 4, folios 222, 226, 229).

William Frisby married, *circa* 1720, Mary Sewell, daughter of Major Nicholas and Susanna (Burgess) Sewell [she married (2), in 1725, Dominic Carroll of Cecil County; married (3), *ante* 1737, John Baldwin (died 1752) of Cecil County]. William and Mary (Sewell) Frisby had issue as follows:

I. Ncholas[4] Frisby, born in 1721; died in 1728.
II. Mary[4] Frisby, born 10 December 1723; died in 1736.

8. WILLIAM[3] FRISBY (*William*[2], *James*[1]) was born *circa* 1684 and died (intestate) in Kent County, Maryland, in 1738. He received, under the will of his father in 1713, four hundred acres, "Frisby's Purchase" and part of "Swan Point," on the north side of Farley Creek. The hereunder mentioned tracts were to go to his brother Stephen and, in the event of Stephen's death, *sine prole*, were to pass to William aforesaid and James Frisby.

As Stephen (the second of this name) died an infant in 1744, the lands were vested in William and James as follows: "Swan Point" and dwelling plantation (400 acres), "Cornelius' Hills," *alias* "Cornelius Town" (150 acres), and "Frisby's Purchase," on the north side of Sassafras River in Cecil County. James, the brother, also died, in 1721, leaving most of his estate to his brother William. Under his father's will, James received "The Island" (100 acres), "Swan Island" (18 acres), "Frisby's Conveniency" (300 acres), part of "Hinchingham." In 1738, just before his death, the Debt Book shows that William Frisby owned the following lands in Kent: Part of "Hinchingham" (400 acres), "Swan Island" (18 acres), part of "Great Oak Manor" (422 acres) and one lot in Chestertown. William Frisby died (intestate) early in 1738 and, as "Major" William Frisby, his estate was administered upon, 28 April 1738, by his widow Jane, with Augustine Thompson of Queen Anne's County and Thomas Smith (Smythe) of Kent, as sureties in the amount of £4000 (Test. Proc., XXX. 409, 458). The inventory was signed by Ann Frisby and Thomas Smythe as "Kin" (Inv., xxiii. 294). Jane Frisby survived her husband about twenty-four years and did not remarry. She died probably in 1762 and her will names three sons, William, James and Richard, and a daughter Mary Granger. William Frisby held various civil and military offices. He was a Commissioner and Justice of Kent, 1726-1733 and of the quorum in 1732 (Md. Commission Book); Sheriff of Kent in 1715 (Hanson's "Old Kent," page 356).

William Frisby married, *circa* 1710, Jane Thompson (died 1762), daughter of Colonel John and Judith (Herman) Thompson, and had issue as follows:

I. Richard[4] Frisby, bapt. 5 May 1711; died young.

II. Mary[4] Frisby, born 1713; died 1768/76; married (1), in 1734, Thomas Smythe (*c.* 1710-1741); married (2), *ante* 1744, William Granger (died 1752).

12. III. William[4] Frisby, born 1715/22; died in 1779 (*of whom later*).

IV. Anne[4] Frisby, born 1721; died 21 April 1756; married Thomas Marsh.

13. V. James[4] Frisby, born 1725; died in 1807 (*of whom later*).
14. VI. Richard[4] Frisby, born *circa* 1726/30; died in 1790 (*of whom later*).

9. Peregrine[4] Frisby (*Thomas*[3], *James*[2], *James*[1]) was born in April, 1711 and died in Baltimore County, Maryland, *circa* 1747. The estate of Captain Peregrine Frisby of Baltimore County was administered upon, 25 March 1747, by the widow Mary Frisby (Annapolis, Test. Proc. XXXII. 95). The inventories of the estates of Peregrine and Mary Frisby, both deceased, were filed on 24 May 1749 by Mary Henderson, adm'x. (Baltimore Inventories, Liber II. folios 229, 276).

Peregrine Frisby married, 26 January 1738, Mary Holland (1721-1749), daughter of Francis and Susanna (Utie) Holland of Baltimore County, and had issue as follows:

I. Frances[5] Frisby, born 4 August 1741; and died *ante* 1776; married, *circa*, Greenberry Dorsey (1730-1798).
II. Sarah[5] Frisby, born 24 July 1744.
15. III. Thomas Peregrine[5] Frisby, born 15 September 1746; died in 1781 (*of whom later*).

10. Peregrine[4] Frisby (*Peregrine*[3], *James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 15 March 1713/14 and died (will 1744/74).

Peregrine Frisby married, 1737/40, Anne Frisby (1713-*post* 1775), daughter of William[2] Frisby (d. 1713) and his third wife Ann (—) Frisby, and had issue as follows:

I. Anna Maria[5] Frisby, born 2 March 1740; married Samuel Chew (1737-1809).
II. Peregrine[5] Frisby, born *ante* 1744; died *ante* 1775, *sine prole*.

11. James[4] Frisby (*Peregrine*[3], *James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 30 August 1722 and died in 1775. His will, dated 22 January 1775 and proved 16th February following, in Cecil County, mentions his wife Sarah; his sister Elizabeth Lloyd; his nephews Frisby Lloyd, Charles Blake and Nicholas Lloyd; his aunt Anne Douglas; and Thomas Noxon, son of Benjamin Noxon late of Newcastle County, deceased; Samuel Chew of Kent County, Delaware, and his wife Anne "my niece," *et al.*

James Frisby married Sarah Noxon (died *post* 1780),

daughter of Thomas Noxon (died 1743) of Newcastle County, Delaware, and had issue as follows:

I. Peregrine Noxon[5] Frisby, born 21 February 1758; died *ante* 1775?

12. William[4] Frisby (*William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born 1715/22 and died in Kent County, Maryland, in 1779. He was Captain in the Kent County Militia in 1776 (Md. Arch., XI. 246, 423, 470), and Major in the 13th Battalion of Kent Militia in 1778 (MSS. Md. Muster Rolls).

William Frisby married (1), *circa* 1742/3, Mary Young (1723/6-*post* 1764), daughter of Joseph and Mary (Kelley) Young, and had issue as follows:

I. William[5] Frisby, born 3 January 1744; died *ante* 1770; married Cordelia ——.
II. Mary[5] Frisby, born 27 December 1746; died *sine prole*.
III. Jane[5] Frisby, born 12 December 1748.
IV. Anne[5] Frisby, born 3 July 1751.
V. Joseph[5] Frisby, born *circa* 1751; died 1790/1800.
VI. Martha[5] Frisby, born 19 August 1754; married(?) William Gleaves.
VII. James[5] Frisby, born in 1755; died *post* 1779.
VIII. Milcah[5] Frisby, born *circa* 1760; married —— Hollis.

William Frisby married (2), *post* 1764, Elizabeth (—) Gleaves (died *c.* 1799) and had issue as follows:

IX. Elizabeth[5] Frisby, died *ante* 1779.
16. X. James[5] Frisby, died *ante* 1816 (*of whom later*).

13. James[4] Frisby (*William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born in 1725 and died in 1807. On 26 August 1788, he deposed his age as "about 62 years" (Annapolis, Chancery Proc., XVI. 520). As his father died intestate in 1738, he inherited none of the latter's lands, all of which passed to his elder brother William, as heir at law. On 16 July 1747, William and his wife Mary conveyed, "for love and affection," to his brother James "Frisby's Convenience" (200 acres), part of a larger tract called "Hinchingham," purchased in 1698 by their father from William Hambleton (Kent County Deeds, Liber J. S., no. 26, folios 38, 177). On 4 November 1756, James Frisby pur-

chased from Ann, widow of Charles Scott of Kent County, 300 acres of "Stepney Heath Manor" (*ibid.*, J. S., no. 28, folio 242), etc. He owned the following tracts [Kent County Debt Book (1769) and Tax List (1783)]:

Tracts	*1769*	*1783*
Part of "Hinchingham" (gift from brother William)	200 acres	150 acres
Part of "Hinchingham" (son John's)	50 "	.... "
"Sewell's Manor" (belonged to James of Cecil Co.)	1000 "	(in Delaware)
Part of "Stepney Heath Manor" (from Ann, widow Scott)	300 "	450 acres
Part of "Stepney Heath Manor" (from James Smith of John)	1 "	.... "
"Holy Land" (from James Smith)	130 "	107 "
"Gresham's College" (held for son John)	366 "	.... "
"New Key" (Land Commission 1757)	200 "	168 "
A lot in Chestertown, Kent County	.... "	.... "
"Fairlee"	.... "	480 "
"Swamp Resurveyed"	.... "	483 "
Total	2247 "	1838 "

James Frisby was a Commissioner and Justice of Kent in 1763, 1768-1774 (Md. Commission Book, MSS.).

James Frisby married (1), in 1746/50, Sarah Gresham (born 14 July 1730), daughter of John Gresham of "Gresham's College," Kent County, and his wife Hannah Hynson, daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Hynson, and had issue as follows:

17. I. John[5] Frisby, born *ante* 1752; died *ante* 1800 (*of whom later*).

James Frisby married (2), in 1752/60, Rebecca Ringgold (*c.* 1727-*ante* 1767), daughter of Thomas Ringgold of Eastern Neck, Kent County, and his wife Rebecca Wilmer, daughter of Simon and Rebecca (Tilghman) Wilmer, and had issue as follows:

II. James[5] Frisby, born in 1753/6; died *circa* 1 February 1797, *sine prole.*

III. William[5] Frisby, born in 1761/2; died *circa* 1790 in Kent County; married, *ante* 1787, Elizabeth Hanson, *sine prole.* [she m. (2) in 1792 Dr. Edward Worrell (1753-1804)].

IV. Rebecca[5] Frisby, born *ante* 1763; died *ante* 1785, under 16 years of age.

V. Anna Maria[5] Frisby, born 1763/4; died *circa* 1814; married, *ante* 1786, John Rowles (d. 1802) of Kent.

James Frisby married (3), *ante* 1769, Margaret Moore (died *ante* 1777) daughter of James Moore of Kent County, and had issue as follows:

VI. Sarah[5] Frisby, born *circa* 1770; died *ante* 1807.

VII. Margaret[5] Frisby, born 1770/5; died 1807/14; married, 1790/6, Dr. Morgan Brown (1769-1841) of Kent.

James Frisby married (4), *circa* 1777, Ann Wilmer (d. 1785?), daughter of William and Rose (Blackiston) Wilmer, and had issue as follows:

18. VIII. Richard[5] Frisby, born 25 October 1777; died 24 March 1845 (*of whom later*).

IX. Mary[5] Frisby, born 3 March 1779; married in 1804 Dr. Joseph Nicholson Gordon (1775-1849).

X. Peregrine[5] Frisby?, born 1779/85; died young.

XI. Rebecca[5] Frisby, born 12 January 1785; died 22 July 1827; married, 20 May 1806, the Rev. Simon Wilmer (1779-1840). She was buried at Swedesboro, N. J.

14. Richard[4] Frisby (*William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born *circa* 1726/30; died in January, 1790. He owned a plantation, located upon a part of a large tract of 1000 acres called "Coney Warren," and also smaller tracts at the head of Worton Creek. He was a Commissioner of Kent County 1762-1774 (Md. Commission Book); a Justice in 1774 (Md. Arch. XVI. 273); Vestryman of Chester Parish 1767-1770. His will, dated 12 January 1790 and proved 25th March following, names his wife Martha, his brother James Frisby and brother-in-law Thomas Jarvis James; his son Richard, Jr., to be brought up as a doctor. His widow married John Kennard of Kent County, Maryland.

Richard Frisby married Martha James, daughter of Jarvis and Sarah (Moore) James and had issue as follows:

19. I. Richard James[5] Frisby, born in 1789 (*of whom later*).

15. Thomas Peregrine[5] Frisby (*Peregrine*[4], *Thomas*[3], *James*[2], *James*[1]) was born 15 September 1746 and died in Harford County, Maryland, in 1781. The will of Thomas Peregrine Frisby, of Harford County, dated 23 February and proved 23 April 1781, devised to his son William Holland Frisby "Black Island" and part of "Collett's Points," part of "Frisby's Convenience" and part of "Planters Delight." The said lands lie together on the Bay Shore, being parts of the old Wells tracts. His will further prescribed how the division line between the lands of his son William H. Frisby and those of his son Thomas P. Frisby was to run. He devised to his son Thomas Peregrine Frisby all his lands on the Bay side, except those previously given to his son William H. Frisby, *viz*[t]—parts of "Coheirs Lot," "Collett's Points" and "Frisby's Convenience." To his son John Frisby he devised the lands he bought of Amos Card "and lives on," being parts of "Middleborough" and "Smith's Folly Resurveyed." These lands lie south of Swan Creek, near Boothby Hill. He appointed his wife Mary Frisby as guardian to his children until they should become of age, with a proviso, if she should die before that time, the testator's relative, Francis Holland, should be their guardian (Wills Liber A. J., no. 2, folio 304). On 29 May 1782, Mary Frisby the widow, with Francis Holland and Greenberry Dorsey, gave bond for the administration of the estate; the inventory was taken in September following. On 14 April 1792, "Mary Loney, late Mary Frisby, came and made oath," etc. (Inv. Liber G. B., no. 1, folio 155).

Thomas Peregrine Frisby married Mary —— (1750-1819), later the wife of William Loney (1752-1807), and had issue as follows:

I. William Holland[6] Frisby, died *circa* 1810/11, *sine prole.*
II. Thomas Peregrine[6] Frisby, died in December, 1813; married, 29 August 1811, Mrs. Susanna (——) Mahan, *sine prole*? [Note: One Thomas Frisby died in Harford County, Md., in 1826 and W. R. Brooke was the administrator].
III. John[6] Frisby, died in 1802.
IV. Harriet[6] Frisby, born in 1774.

16. JAMES[5] FRISBY (*William*[4], *William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) died *circa* 1816. His estate was administered upon, 12 March 1816, by John Stoops and Rebecca Frisby.

James Frisby married, *ante* 1800, Rebecca Stoops and had issued as follows:

I. William[6] Frisby, born *post* 1811.
II. Elizabeth[6] Frisby, born *circa* 1810; died 14 March 1862; married John B. H. Anderson (1809-1863).
III. Susan R.[6] Frisby, born 1810/16; married, 28 December 1852, Dr Alexander M. Anderson (1816-1859).

17. JOHN[5] FRISBY (*James*[4], *William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born *ante* 1752 and died *ante* 1800.

John Frisby married —— —— and had issue as follows:

20. I. WILLIAM[6] FRISBY, born 1775/8; died 1811/16 (*of whom later*).
II. Sarah[6] Frisby.
III. John[6] Frisby [Perhaps, the John Frisby of Sussex County, Delaware, who died in 1816, leaving wife Betsy and issue].
IV. Jane[6] Frisby [Perhaps, the Jane Henrietta Frisby, born 15 January 1795, who married in 1812 the Rev. Lemuel Wilmer (1795-1869)].

18. RICHARD[5] FRISBY (*James*[4], *William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born 25 October 1777 at "Violet Farm" (near St. Paul's Church), Kent County, and died 24 March 1845. About 1811, he made his principal residence in Baltimore County. On 30 August 1814, Sir Peter Parker landed a party of men at Mr. Frisby's estate, in Kent County, who burned the buildings and their contents, with a loss of not less than $8,490. At that time Mr. Frisby was actively engaged on the Committee of Vigilance and Safety, in preparation for the defense of Baltimore. He died at his residence, "Oxford," in Baltimore County.

Richard Frisby married (1), 17 June 1806, Sarah Barroll (born 1769), doubtless a daughter of the Rev. William and Ann (Williamson) Barroll, but had no issue.

Richard Frisby married (2), 13 August 1811, at "Oxford" near Baltimore, Elizabeth Brown (1787-1854), daughter of James and Elizabeth (Stansbury) Brown of Baltimore County.

[Mrs. Elizabeth B. Frisby married (2) James Edwards]. Richard and Elizabeth (Brown) Frisby had issue as follows:

I. Ruth Elizabeth Edwards[6] Frisby, born 31 July 1812; married, 26 August 1834, the Rev. Alfred Holmead, of Washington, D. C.
II. James Edwards[6] Frisby, born 22 December 1813; died 6 January 1838; married, 12 March 1834, Eleanor Merryman (1813-1838), daughter of Nicholas and Nancy Merryman, and had one daughter Elizabeth Edwards[7] Frisby.
III. Ann Maria Wilmer Chew[6] Frisby, born 2 November 1815.
IV. Mary Rebecca Brown[6] Frisby, born 28 August 1817; died 24 November 1819.
V. Richard William Henry[6] Frisby, born 20 May 1819; died 31 July 1820.
VI. Mary Rebecca Brown[6] Frisby, born 14 October 1820.
VII. William Richard[6] Frisby, born 21 June 1823; died 24 December 1823.
VIII. John Jacob[6] Frisby, born 9 December 1825.

19. Richard James[5] Frisby (*Richard*[4], *William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born in 1789.

He married, *circa* 1815, Mary Ann Buchanan (1798-1874), daughter of James and Anne (Groome) Buchanan of Kent County, and had issue as follows:

21. I. William Groome[6] Frisby (*of whom later*).
22. II. Richard J.[6] Frisby (*of whom later*).
III. Ann Elizabeth[6] Frisby, married, 22 December 1840, Sylvester Sanner of St. Mary's County, Md.
IV. Mary Ann[6] Frisby.

20. William[6] Frisby (*John*[5], *James*[4], *William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) was born 1775/8 and died 1811/16. He married twice. His first wife was Frances Wilmer. His second wife was Elizabeth Wilmer (sister of Frances) by whom he had no issue.

William Frisby married (1) Frances Wilmer (died *ante* 1813), daughter of John Lambert and Elizabeth (Carmichael) Wilmer, and had issue as follows:

I. Richard W.[7] Frisby.
II. (Margaret) Elizabeth[7] Frisby, born 9 March 1807; died 9 July 1852; married, 29 June 1824, Samuel E. Briscoe.

21. William Groome[6] Frisby (*Richard James*[5], *Richard*[4],

William[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) married, 8 February 1849, Mary Matilda Fisher, daughter of Dr. Jacob and Mary Ann (Ringgold) Fisher, and had issue as follows:

I. Mary[7] Frisby.
II. William Groome[7] Frisby, died young.
III. Charles Jacob[7] Frisby, buried 28 December 1874 (Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore).
IV. Matilda[7] Frisby.
V. William Groome[7] Frisby.

22. Richard J.[6] Frisby (*Richard James*[5], *Richard*[4], *William*[3], *William*[2], *James*[1]) married, (lic.) 20 January 1853, Catherine Humphries and had issue as follows:

I. Richard J.[7] Frisby.
II. Emily C.[7] Frisby.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

October 12th, 1936.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight. In the absence of the President, Dr. J. Hall Pleasants, Vice-President, was in the chair.

A long list of donations made to the Society during the summer months was read, with particular attention called to the following:

1. The restoration of the painting "Mount Deposit," the old Sterett home, through the generosity of Mr. William B. Marye.

2. The purchase of a case in which to display the Rodgers silver through the generous donations of the following members: Miss Ella Hoopes, Mr. Roberdeau A. McCormick, Rev. A. Boyer, Mr. Leander McCormick-Goodhart and Mr. J. Alexis Shriver.

3. The portrait of Jane Rebecca Griffith, by Eddy, with the sum of one hundred dollars, being the gift of Miss Jane Rebecca Griffith Keys.

4. The gift of restoration, by the Walters Art Gallery, of one of the most valuable possessions of the Society, being Calvert Paper No. 38, entitled "Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, to Sir George Calvert, creating him Baron of Baltimore in the kingdom of Ireland, February 16, 1624."

5. The Anne Arundel County Rent Roll, purchased and presented by the following members: Charles McHenry Howard, John W. Garrett, Hugh H. Young, Joseph C. France and Leander McCormick-Goodhart.

Dr. Pleasants reminded the Society that there would be no elections to membership at this meeting, due to the fact that all those persons nominated at the May meeting were elected at the same meeting by a special resolution.

It was noted that since January first of this year the Society had increased its membership by ninety-seven Active and Associate members, largely through the efforts of Mrs. Robert F. Brent of the Membership Committee, and Mr. Marshall Winchester.

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Frederick R. Bartlett, on May 3rd, 1936.
William Keyser, Jr., on June 5th, 1936.
James McC. Trippe, on July 10th, 1936.
William H. Emory, Jr., on August 9th, 1936.
Miss Louise A. Weedon, on August 21st, 1936.
Lemuel T. Appold, on August 30th, 1936.
Martin Lehmeyer, on September 5th, 1936.
Mrs. Winslow S. Pierce (Grace Williams), on September 7th, 1936.
Thomas Foley Hisky, on September 7th, 1936.
Thomas B. Marshall, on September 18th, 1936.
Mrs. Pembroke Lea Thom (Mary Isabel Rieman), on October 12th, 1936.

Vertrees J. Wyckoff, Ph. D., Associate Professor of Economics at St. John's College, gave a most interesting talk on "Some Economic Problems of Seventeenth Century Maryland."

An informal discussion on the tobacco trade in Maryland and Virginia followed the lecture; the questions being asked by the members and answered by Dr. Wyckoff.

At the close of the meeting Dr. W. Stull Holt moved that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Professor Wyckoff for his most enlightening talk.

November 9th, 1936.—The regular meeting of the Society was held tonight with President Riggs in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, as read.

A list of the donations made to the library and gallery was read.

Dr. Pleasants gave a brief account of the very valuable gift of Dr. Joseph S. Ames. The gift consisted of some two hundred volumes and manuscripts, including a number of records from the genealogical collection of the late Wilson Miles Cary. It was Moved, That a vote of thanks from the Society be extended to Dr. Ames for his very valuable gift.

The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

The following named persons were elected to membership:

Active:

Lt. Col. Harold F. Wirgman	Mrs. Sidney M. Cone
Mr. Harry N. Baetjer	Mrs. J. L. Dulany
Mr. Charles H. Baetjer	Mr. George C. Cutler
Mr. Edwin G. Baetjer	Mr. Philip B. Perlman
Mr. Howard Baetjer	Mrs. Harvey G. Beck
Dr. Walter A. Baetjer	Dr. Michael A. Abrams
Mr. John Philips Cranwell	Miss Esther M. Dole
Dr. Sarah Janet Bassett	Dr. Albert Keidel
Mrs. Grafflin Cook	Mr. Royden A. Blunt
Mrs. Thomas R. Brown	Mrs. Edward J. Shriver

Associate:

Mrs. Priscilla de Manduit	Mrs. Henry H. Gronemeyer
Mrs. Frank E. Jennings	Mrs. Walter S. Carpenter
Mrs. Harris H. Horner	Mr. Murray Hanson

Mr. Walter Dorsey Davidge
Lt. Comm. J. H. Maynard
Mr. William P. Craig, Jr.
Mrs. Edwin Nash Broyles
Mr. Henry Burton Potter
Dr. B. Lucien Brun
Mrs. J. C. Joyce
Miss Eleanora L. Bowling
Dr. James A. Robertson
Senator Millard E. Tydings
Mrs. Richard H. Pleasants
Mr. John A. Magee
Mrs. John A. Magee

The following deaths were reported from among our members:

Mrs. James H. Scott, on March 7th, 1936.
Mr. John M. Dennis, on October 16th, 1936.
Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs, on October 20th, 1936.

The speaker of the evening, Judge Francis Neal Parke, read a very interesting paper entitled: "Witchcraft in Maryland, studied on the basis of some new documents."

Dr. Kent Roberts Greenfield Moved, That a vote of thanks be extended by the Society to Judge Parke. The motion was seconded and unanimously carried.

There being no further business, upon motion duly seconded and carried, the meeting adjourned.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Stevenson. Information wanted concerning Charles Stevenson and his descendants. Charles was b. December 14, 1740 and d. October 10, 1832. A daughter Ruth, married Stephen Ford and migrated to Ohio, about 1799. Another daughter Mary, married Nicodemus Bond, and became the mother of Shadrack Bond, first governor of Illinois. A daughter Elizabeth, married Charles De Vilbiss. A daughter Kiturah married Peter Senseney; another daughter Rebecca, married Abraham Stansbury.

Address, Mrs. J. R. Ford,
3056 Delwood Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.,
South Hills.

HARRISON. Information wanted of Samuel Harrison who came from England in 1720 and settled in Frederick county, Md. He brought with him a son, Richard, then six years of age. Richard had sons, Richard, Jr., Peter and William. Peter went to Fayette county, Pa., about 1796, where a son was born to him, August 1, 1796.

Mrs. James R. Quinn,
2617 San Jacinto St.,
Houston, Texas.

HOWARD. In Scharf's *History of Western Maryland*, four Howards are listed in All Saint's Parish, Frederick county, 1739: Thomas, George, Jacob and Rezin. Rezin served in the French and Indian War. Who were the parents of Rezin and where did he come from? Was he related to the other Howards in Frederick county? Rezin married Esther, widow of John Ashbrook, of "Antelope John" family (N. J.). He owned land in Romney, Va., and is listed there in Census of 1820.

Ida Helen McCarty,
Pennville, Indiana.

MCATEE. I desire to know the parents of George Macatee or McAtee, who married Elizabeth Hamilton in Charles county, February 9, 1768. He was the first of the name to settle in Harford county, Md., but probably came from Charles county.

Mrs. John B. Earle,
Milldale, Warren Co.,
Virginia.

May 28th, 1936.

Editor, Maryland Historical Magazine:

Vol. LX, No. 3, MARYLAND HISTORICAL MAGAZINE (Sept. 1914), contains the following paragraph from a Genealogical Sketch of the Todd Family of Maryland, by Dr. Christopher Johnson, pages 299 and 300:

3. "Lancelot Todd[2] (Thomas 1), Anne Arundel County, was apparently the second son of Thomas, the immigrant, and was of age, before 1671, when he was guardian to his brother,

John. 14 Sept. 1671, Lancelot and Cornelius Howard of Anne Arundel County, guardians to John Tood, brother to Lancelot, convey to Thomas Furley of Talbott Co., the tract " Todd upon Darvan," containing 400 acres, on St. Michael's River (Talbott Co., 1, 173).

15 April, 1680, Lancelot Todd was a witness to the will of Cornelius Howard, *to whom he seems to have been related in some way.*

In 1683, Lancelot Todd of Anne Arundel County, and Sarah, his wife, *daughter of Thomas Phelps* (*d. 1674*), late of Anne Arundel County deceased, convey to *Edward Philkes* of said County a tract of 150 acres, called Wolf's Neck, on Gunpowder River (Baltimore Co. R. M. No. H. S., 110).

The will of Lancelot Todd, Anne Arundel Co., Planter, dated 28 Feb. 1690, was proved 10 Nov. 1691 (Annapolis, II, 219).

After providing for his wife Sarah, he leaves to his son John, at the age of 18 years, " the plantation I now live on, and one half *Philk's* (*sic*) *Rest*, and to his daughter, Mary, the other half of Philk's Rest — Bequests to daughters, Elizabeth and Eleanor. His wife Sarah, and his friend, John Hammond, are appointed Executors, etc. . . .

His daughter Mary to have the cow her *Aunt Elizabeth Howard* gave her."

May I elucidate?

The name Philkes, and Philk's Rest, which puzzled Dr. Johnston, should be *Phelps*. The Phelps name is frequently distorted and misspelled by Recorders.

William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. III, p. 182, gives an inventory of the estate of *Edward Phelps*, 1679. An estate of some value.

No heirs mentioned, so far as I know. I have not a copy of this magazine before me, but it is reasonable to suppose that Edward Philkes (Phelps) of the deed of 1683, was a son of Edward, 1679, or else, a son of Thomas Phelps (d. 1674), and hence, a brother of Sarah Phelps Todd.

Lancelot Todd, as represented by Christopher Johnston, is at some pains to state in his deed of 1683, to Edward Philkes (Phelps), in which he is joined by his wife, that she Sarah, was the daughter of Thomas Phelps, of Anne Arundel Co., deceased (d. 1674). It is a fair presumption that Sarah had inherited this land from her father, and is selling or deeding it to her cousin or brother Edward.

Mr. Johnston states in the paragraph quoted, that Lancelot Todd witnessed the will of Cornelius Howard in 1680, and seemed to be related, in some way, to Howard.

Lancelot Todd, in his will, gives to his daughter, Mary, a cow given her by her *Aunt Elizabeth Howard.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Howard was the wife or widow of Cornelius Howard (in 1690). Warfield, in his "Founders, etc.," states: "Capt. John Sisson, in 1663, named Cornelius Howard, 'my brother,' and executor." Hence, we naturally conclude that Elizabeth Howard was Elizabeth Sisson, sister of Capt. Joseph.

In 1736, *William Phelps*, with John Howard and John Burgess, is a witness of the will of Joseph Howard, son of Cornelius. (Warfield, "Founders of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties," pages 71 and 72.)

There seems no way for Mrs. Elizabeth Howard to be the Aunt of Mary Todd, daughter of Lancelot and Sarah (Phelps). She was probably the great Aunt by marriage, since it seems indicated that the wife of Thomas Phelps, was a sister of Cornelius Howard. So that William Phelps and Joseph Howard, mentioned above, were first cousins. William Phelps, 1736, was doubtless a son of Thomas, 1674, and a brother of Sarah Todd, wife of Lancelot.

There was a Thomas Phelps, 1666, Master of a Merchantman, the *Dolphin*, out of Bristol, Eng., who gave Bond of £1,000, on May 7th, 1666. One of 20 men giving a bond of £1,000 each. (Information from an unpublished book, "An Accumulation of Evidence"—a History of the Phelps Family, by Mrs. James W. Caperton (Katherine Phelps) of Richmond, Kentucky.) This Thomas Phelps, Master Merchantman, 1666, may have been the Thomas of Anne Arundel, died 1674.

No will of Thomas Phelps, d. 1674, seems to be obtainable. Does any one know what became of the descendants of this man?

The will of Thomas Phelps of Albermarle Co., Va., was probated 1754. He left a son Thomas Phelps, Jr. No will, so far as is known.

The will of Thomas Phelps, who went to Kentucky from Buckingham Co., Va., in 1775, was probated Shepherdsville, Kentucky, 1797 (Bullit Co.).

Records of Albemarle, Goochland and Bedford Counties, Va., indicate that this Thomas of Kentucky was the son of John of Bedford, died 1772, and that his ancestry goes back to New England. What is the connection with the Maryland family?

Minerva Phelps Jennings.

To the Editor of The Maryland Historical Magazine:

The footnotes to the interesting article, "Letters of a Medical Student in Philadelphia and Edinburgh," in the *Magazine* for September, 1936, indicate some confusion as to the identity of the "Stewarts" mentioned. Under date of October 26, 1783, there is this sentence: "My compliments to Dr. Stewart." This is Dr. James Steuart, of Annapolis and Baltimore, who is buried in Old St. Paul's graveyard in Lombard street. He was the father of Dr. Richard Sprigg Steuart. Again, in the letter from Edinburgh of December 20, 1783, there is this sentence: "Dr. Stewart in Annapolis is a good judge what the expenses of a student will be in this place." Here, again, the reference is to Dr. James Steuart. Under date of Edinburgh, February 9, 1784, a letter says: "He comes to your city with recommendations from Dr. Stewart," and a footnote says: "Another Dr. Stewart whose home was in Scotland, probably related to Dr. Stewart of Annapolis." Here the writer refers to Dr. George Steuart, who settled in Annapolis about 1720 and married Ann Digges of Warburton Manor. He returned to Scotland at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. He was the father of Dr. James Steuart of Annapolis.

On March 4, 1784, the writer speaks of his intention to visit Dr. Steuart at Stirling, and on August 2, 1784, he mentioned Dr. Steuart's death. Both references are to Dr. George Steuart.

Under date of September 29, 1784, he writes of spending "a week or two at Mr. Stewart's place at Argaty," and the footnote calls this Mr. Stewart "A Scot who was apparently related to some of the Stewarts of Annapolis." This "Mr. Stewart" was George Hume Steuart, son of Dr. George Steuart and brother of Dr. James Steuart of Annapolis. Dr. George Steuart, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, took both his elder sons, George Hume and James, to Scotland to be educated. James was graduated in medicine and returned to Annapolis to practice. George Hume Steuart changed his name to George Steuart Hume and took up his residence at the baronial estate of the family, Argaty. Dr. George Steuart changed the spelling of his name from Stewart to Steuart in compliment (according to family legend) to his sovereign, Charles I, who was sentenced to death as "Charles Steuart."

R. D. S.

R. D. Steuart,
703 West University Parkway.

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